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THE CARPENTER

SHIPPING AND INCOME DEPARTMENT

UNION MADE

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

JANUARY : 1908

SEND FOR OUR FULLY ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST
ASK FOR TOOLS "STAMPED WITH THE BUCK'S HEAD"

Chisels, Gouges, Turning Tools, Pattern Makers' Gouges, Fine Beveled Edge Chisels

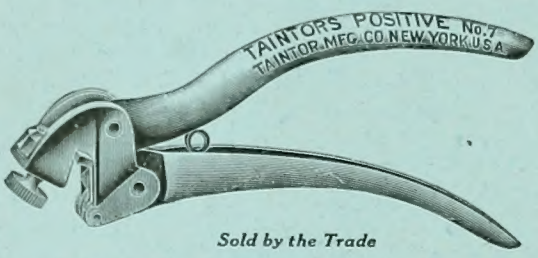
Carving Tools

Plane Irons

BUCK BRO'S CAST STEEL
BUCK BROTHERS

BUCK BROTHERS
MILLBURY, MASS.

TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET



Sold by the Trade

You can get a cheaper Saw Set than the Taintor Positive because they make them cheaper. You cannot get a better one because better ones are not made.

TRY IT If you like it tell others If you don't like it tell US

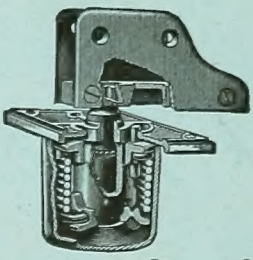
Send for our free circular

"Hints on the Care of Saws."

JOHN H. GRAHAM & CO., Sole Agents, 113 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK

BOMMER
SPRING HINGES
Are Quality Goods

Durable
Neat
Efficient
Reliable



The
Springs
Never
Go Lame

Your Hardwareman Can Supply Them

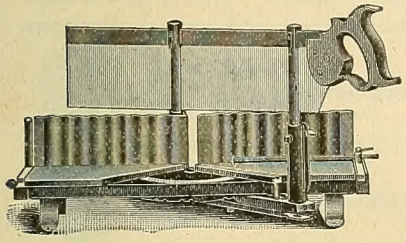
Kindly but firmly refuse all substitutes. **Bommer's cost no more**

Manufactured by BOMMER BROTHERS, Brooklyn, N. Y. Est. 1876.

GOODELL MITRE BOX

MADE ENTIRELY OF STEEL NO MORE BREAKING

FIRST IN QUALITY AND IMPROVEMENTS



Automatic Stops for Holding Up Saw,
Corrugated Backs,
Graduated Gauge for Duplicated Cuts,
and Many Other Features

Union Made and the Only One Bearing the Union Label

It is the BEST—Insist upon Having it

SEND FOR CIRCULAR F

GOODELL MANUFACTURING CO., GREENFIELD, MASS.

India Oilstones

Guarantee Satisfaction

SPECIAL FEATURES

Stones Even and Clear Grained Throughout. Remarkable Cutting Qualities. Great Strength of Material. Adaptability to all Required Shapes. Beauty of Form and Surface

IT WILL CUT METALS ON WHICH FILES WILL SLIP

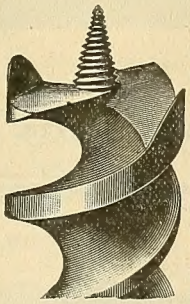
Look for the Tiger

Send for Booklet and Price List, Dept. N.

PIKE MFG. CO., PIKE, N. H.
Sole Selling Agents

NORTON CO., WORCESTER
Manufacturers

The "ORIGINAL JENNINGS"



Augers

...and...

Auger Bits . . .

Genuine have "RUSSELL JENNINGS" stamped in full on the round of each bit

For sale by all Hardware Dealers

RUSSELL JENNINGS MANUFACTURING CO.

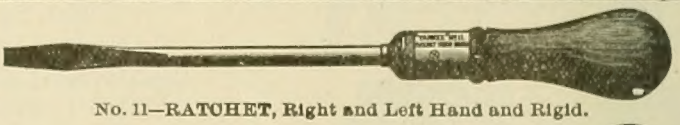
Chester, Conn., U. S. A.

"YANKEE" TOOLS

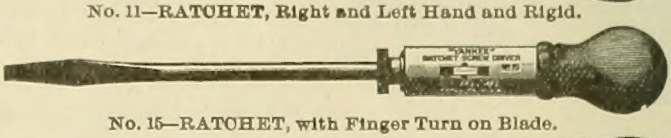
Are the newest, cleverest and most satisfactory in use, and the first to be offered at so reasonable a price that every up-to-date mechanic could buy tools of their quality and character.

Other tools are very good tools, but "Yankee" Tools are better

Ask Your Dealer to see Them

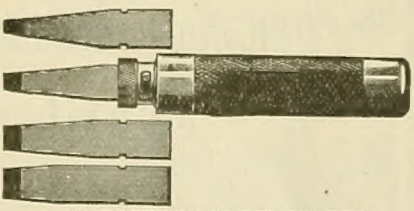


No. 11—RATCHET, Right and Left Hand and Rigid.



No. 15—RATCHET, with Finger Turn on Blade.

No. 30.—SPIRAL RATCHET, Right and Left Hand and Rigid.
No. 31—SPIRAL RATCHET (Heavy Pattern).

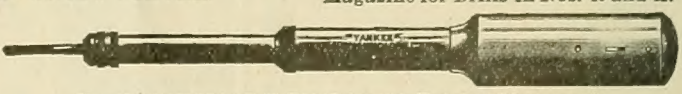


No. 60—POCKET SCREW DRIVER.

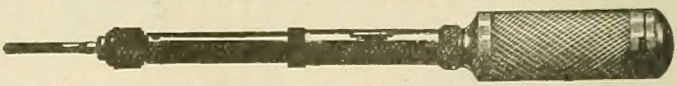
No. 12—RATCHET, with Stub Blade.

Magazine for Drills in Nos. 40 and 41.

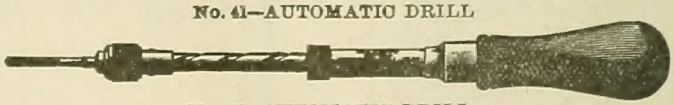
Sold by Leading Dealers in Tools and Hardware



No. 40—AUTOMATIC DRILL, with Ratchet Movement.

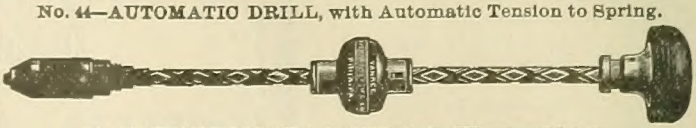


No. 41—AUTOMATIC DRILL



No. 42—AUTOMATIC DRILL.

No. 44—AUTOMATIC DRILL, with Automatic Tension to Spring.



No. 50—RECIPROCATING DRILL for Wood or Metals.

Our "Yankee" Tool Book tells all about these and some others, and is mailed free on application to

North Brothers Manufacturing Co

Lehigh Ave. and American St.
PHILADELPHIA, - - - - PA.

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Modern Carpentry, No. 2, Advanced Series.
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Easy Lessons in the Art of Practical Wood Carving.
A Treatise on the Practical Uses of the Steel Square. { New 1907 Edition. Two Volumes. Do not construe this title with the old edition, which bears the title of "Steel Square and Its Uses," published 30 years ago.
Up-to-Date Hardwood Finisher.
Concretes, Cements, Mortars, Plasters, Stuccos, How to Make and How to Use Them.
Builders' Architectural Drawing Self-taught.
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* (These last two sets are sold by subscription only)

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SOLD EVERYWHERE! ¶ Thanking you very kindly for past favors, and soliciting continuance, we are, Yours very truly,

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PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW WORKS OF FRED T. HODGSON

TIME IS MONEY TO YOU

How much TIME and MONEY you can save if you are familiar with modern and progressive methods

Carpentry and Building

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

The Builders' Exchange

ESTABLISHED 1879

A practical, progressive monthly magazine for Builders, Architects, Carpenters, Mechanics, and all interested in building. Each number is **profusely illustrated,** and in addition, there is **a handsome half-tone supplemental plate.** $1.00 per year. Send for sample copy. Address

DAVID WILLIAMS COMPANY

16 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXVIII—No. 1 INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1908 One Dollar Per Year
Established in 1881 Ten Cents a Copy

How Do You Fight?

By Elizabeth M. Fortier

Did you tackle that trouble that came your way
With a resolute heart and cheerful?
Or hide your face from the light of day
With a craven soul and fearful?
O a trouble's a ton, or a trouble's an ounce.
Or a trouble is what you make it.
And it isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts,
But only, how did you take it?

You are beaten to earth? Well, well, what's that?
Come up with a smiling face.
It's nothing against you to fall down flat,
But to lie there—that's disgrace.
The harder you're thrown, why the higher you bounce;
Be proud of your blackened eye!
It isn't the fact that you're hit that counts,
It's how did you fight—and why?

And though you be done to death, what then?
If you battled the best you could,
If you played your part in the world of men,
Why, the critics will call it good.
Death comes with a crawl, or comes with a pounce,
And whether he's slow or spry,
It isn't the fact that you're dead that counts,
But only, how did you die?

OUR FRIENDS AND FOES.

By Robert Burton Bruce.

THE year 1907, so far as it relates to organized labor, has passed into memory as one of the most remarkable in industrial history. Some of its events will be hung in the gallery of time as picturing in vivid color and great reality the fight of wage earners for the liberty of expressed thought, free speech and industrial action with the right to wages and hours sufficient to free life from a close cutting of the cloth in hand and the tyranny of grasping capital utilized by oppressive employers. Some of the developments are varied and valuable enough to lay away in the closet where we treasure important things of probable need and reference. These closets are in every household, and perhaps a little plain talk among ourselves may not only find the retrospection interesting but valuable to organized labor's household.

Mrs. Wisely told her husband Christmas morning she had some beautiful lectures, under dear old Kris Kingle's great coat, which portrayed a few wonderful scenes of the departing year.

"What are you going to do with them, dear?" anxiously inquired Mr. Wisely.

"Keep them," sighed the wife, "for they may become interesting."

"By Jingo!" shouted Mr. Wisely over his good luck. "Next week I shall present you with some resolutions that will be really fine."

"I hope you will keep them," placidly returned Mrs. Wisely, advisedly but hopefully.

Turn the scroll.

The household of organized labor owes no rent, faces no ejectment, has money to pay all outstanding debts, effect and complete any needed or possible repairs and enough to fight its foes, help its friends and spread principles and purposes until they cover the entire land, to all of which it adds its millions of members, all with willing hearts and ready hands to make the structure still stronger, for all know that in that strength centers endurance and permanency.

The "old man" has done doubtless all he could to keep out the frowns and fears and admit the sunshine and smiles of passing events, and certainly he ought to be encouraged by "really fine" resolutions that should be faithfully kept preamble, body and enacting clause intact, that when 1909 comes upon the scene in the century nothing will be regretted or looked back to as an idle drafting of an indifferent mind.

That "old man" is Union Labor.

Like many another household, it is not clear of foes within and without; both seek its valuable offices and both batter, in unseen and unexpected moments, the walls of the grand old building which is truly and nobly the property of struggling humanity. Continuing the figurative language, "rats" have had hard time to subsist upon their stealings from its granaries of worth and honor, as have had the "ulcers" to obtain its salve of profit and progression, and yet the year's closing finds both skulking somewhere about its premises. Each is an affliction upon the industrial world, but so closely does organized labor keep its watchful eye upon them that they are prevented from becoming lepadites and lepers upon the solid body. They are not, however, the only foes that have moved against clean, honest and honorable labor. Our charming simile—the "old man"—is so dear to the fair, square workingman that he is looked upon as what he is, a faithful old friend and father entitled to and should have that aid and assistance which will make him feel his efforts in fighting foes without and foes within shall not go unrewarded.

There are a few of the latter so imbued with petty malice, hate, revenge and stubborness that they will not consider that harmony, loyalty and support not only bring peace and prosperity but are requisite to triumphs over any and every enemy whether within or without the household. Some are careless, thoughtless and lack the courage to appear in the limelight of loyalty, seem-

ing not to understand the weakening effect of their wrongdoing and the assistance it renders to other opponents. Under the moral law, the spirit of compassion will turn them over to gentle admonition as more sinned against by their own weakness than as wickedly sinning. Under civil law, the lepadites and lepers would find stone piles to work off the execretions of their polluted selves. Under military law, the traitors would be shot to ignominious death and who will say the Benedict Arnolds in organized labor should not have their lives in it—their membership—taken from them?

Surely the skilled and unskilled workingmen of the country certainly realize that the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, and those who trend and train with that ignoble body, has determined to send them, if possible, down to the Plutonian domains of industrial death and torment by forcing them to hover in a hovel while they themselves luxuriate in palaces. They are leading all other foes engaged in the same diabolical effort, and in no other light should they be considered than that which will view them as the workingman's cowardly assassins.

They are pleasing to your eye and plausible to your ear, but while looking at and talking to you they are studying your vulnerable points, the hour and the circumstances to strike an effective blow. If they find you alert, watching for and prepared to strike back, the pliant tool is called to serve their ends. It is sheer folly to believe they have no companions in Wall street, the House, Senate or the Capitol of the United States, indeed, there is hardly an exception —from street to court—that does not fear and feel their power. View it as you may, it is "true as truth itself," that these are, nevertheless, allies of the outside foes, and if endeavoring to hold the wage earners under the lash of low wages, long hours of toil, insolent rejection of complaint against wrong and injustice, prohibiting, conversation or communication with friend or neighbor or fellow-workman upon matters of mutual interest, is not actual "restraint of trade" and "conspiracy" against the public weal, it surely is the tyranny of capital; and yet they have not crushed out of existence the grand old institution called Organized Labor.

The "old man" knows there is no need of a live or still alarm, notwithstanding the Association is the most unreasonable, persistent, relentless and ubiquitous of scheming, cunning enemies, and that there are circumstances when he can and does allure some of "the boys",—and the girls—of the household into by and forbidden paths. True, "Dad" may have momentarily "lost his head" in some minor instance or matter, but he hasn't done so in exhibiting this statute of graft and greed as the tyrant that has one foot upon the people and the other on the wage-earners. You know as well as "Dad" himself does, that had the latter's judgment and advice been followed in many an instance in affairs industrial, the frowns and fears would have been banished, the curtains drawn aside and the sunshine and smiles of peace, prosperity and progression admitted.

You know, too, that but for the leaders and commanders of labor's army it would have been routed "horse, foot and dragoons" by the enemy, who would have overrun your field with vagrants and idlers whose labor and honor they had purchased, and so cheaply, at the sacrifice of yours. Between you and the generals stands an oath of allegiance to the cause demanding loyalty to each other, and each has displayed that loyalty on many a hard fought field of action. Looking over the past, at the present, and into the future, one important fact rises to concern all—that there have developed in our household a failure to realize the excessive weight of responsibility that rests upon the brain and body of those who have been given the care and management of labor's great industrial structure.

Union labor is today a more distinctive institution in the United States than it is in any other country—unless we except Australia, where responsibility is lessened by civic support and legislative and judicial curbing of capital. Here capital meets no such resistance, because its money power is corruptive. Against such power organized labor must terrifically fight, and the year 1908 must see its posts increased in number and strength.

The roll of 1907 has been called, and as the years have come and gone each has heard at its close the answer "Here," given by thousands and thousands more voices,

and no reason appears why 1908 should not answer thousands and thousands more than 1907. The inventory is completed, the final balance struck and capital stands more desperate, astonished, amazed, and its apprehensions over its own existence is fearfully rising in its temperature as it sees the tremendous amount of work done, the gain made, and the membership multiplied by the unions solidly aided by their rank and file. It asserts we have no organization based upon sound business principles, moral precepts and no aim or end in view other than to cry "more wages and shorter hours," to which the record is the answer.

Presidents, Executive Boards, Secretaries and those of the latter who perform double, some triple—service, have stood faithfully, fearless and constantly under multiplying demands. Some have doubtless encountered detriments "down the line," probably found logs in the roadway, feet on the rear wheels and heard shots from the bushes, but through it all they have lost no ground, men or amunition but have an army great, powerful and intact all along the firing line for 1908.

The cabinet of the President of the United States has an advisory but no consenting power. Generally, Labor's Executive Boards are but one step below in authority, their creating Body, which, however, makes them co-active with its President, Secretary and Treasurer. Often the Boards, however, find on their official tables matters for which there is a proper course - this belonging to the President, that to the Secretary and much that ought never to be sent to headquarters. This carelessness, neglect or intention, which ever it happens to be, results in imposing upon valuable official time and labor. Requiring this proper course is not installing red tape, but simply respecting high-class system, good organic law, constitutional requirement and wise legislative provision.

Fair and honorable means and methods should always prevail in any and every concern of life or business. Violation of this moral law recently came to our knowledge and it shows the conspiracy of the outside enemy and the duplicity and weakness of the pliable foe inside of organized labor. A certain vehicle manufacturer regularly employs a young newspaper writer to gratuitously formulate and write for disgruntled members complaints against national and local officers, the writer tickling the variety of the dupe with the assurance that "the communication would show scholarly ability." The scribe was also connected with a monthly paper of the "opulent" shop preference, and in his efforts to increase its circulation among employers, he gave to them the assurance that the paper was "the one their employees shoulld, by all means, be so placed as to read (it)," as "the immense growth of the socialistic vote clearly pointed to its necessity." It was a "bright" idea, but hardly as bright as the young man's circular to Socialistic Locals and their secretaries who were promised that the paper should and would be "a fair and impartial medium in which Socialism might be freely discussed." The pen deems it only necessary to pass individual comment. As for the "scholarly" but complaining letters, many were filed away for "future reference," but most of them were given waste-basket receptions. One letter, however, was received by a National Secretary, who, in his editorial capacity, had published the duped writer's employer for employing non-union men, and an envious labor sheet's envious editor turned his fountain pen on the Secretary and his office as "high-handed, infamous and outrageous." The Secretary-Editor referred the letter to the Executive Board, not for action but for amusement. Yet the Board stood upon its dignity, considered itself judge and jury in the case and approved all the Secretary had said and done.

It has happened that we have met this Secretary in the high council of labor, know his metal to be of the finest quality, his mind stored with erudition, his pen caustic but clean, his trophy a union enjoying, during his official tenure, scale wages and hours and a trebled membership, and his life in labor's cause brown and brave with more hard work and bitter experience in one minute than the small editor of the little sheet ever saw in a month of Sundays.

Though retired from editorial service, experience in it has taught our pen that the broad-minded, educated editor knows, or should know, the difference between impartial criticism and splenetic censure. The former is not necessary to ethical discern-

ment, but when it contests thought, literary construction, selection and management, and conception of principle, precept and purpose, it is not only legitimate but valuable as a guide to perfection. When, on the other hand, censure is narrow, deficient and defective in measured ideas and reform, or is used as a weapon of personal assault and arraingement, it is generally an arm that more seriously hurts the assailant than the assailed.

Labor journals, newspaper or magazine form, have a special field. The seed they select must be chosen with delicate care, be not desceptible to peace, order and good government, but be free from dissilient growths that cannot be checked after gaining root and form amidst grain that is planted to thrive for true, honest labor. There are few readers who realize, so clearly and keenly as does the editor, the niceties of this work, but many delight to write him long communications reflecting upon the embodidments of his work and publication, others cannot express their thoughts in clear, intelligent, terse sentences in either easy or graceful style, more because they hav neither the faculty nor experience. But —assuming the first person—I challenge the critics to compare the low, vulgar, harsh and untruthful terms of the David M. Parrys, J. W. Van Cleaves, C. W. Posts, F. W. Jobs and all others of Capital's longeries with the plain, simple but truthful emanations from the laboring man and his press. Both are forcible—but neither ornate, and in the five hundred labor publications that come to my desk, few—a remarkable few—are blemished with the coil and soot of the "wealthy" writers for Capital's literature.

The trade unionist is not the only reader to be entertained by the trade journal. Technical articles never weary him; he seeks the ideas that develop his trade as does the laborer, those which speak of industrial progress and prosperity, but both are concerned in contradicting the assertion of Capital that, as a rule, the workingman and his family are, educationally, incompetent to appear, to intelligent advantage in refined, intellectual life. There is much in this assertion. The home circle finds interest, not mental entertainment, in matters pertaining to what is the source of their roof and raiment, their food and fire,. but these do not educate, there are minds old and young to train, to instruct and to entertain, and none should be slighted or neglected or expected to be satisfied with what satisfies the head of the household.

Extending a variety of matter to the home circle may require some expenditure. The toiler's family has no funds to stock the evening table with any great supply of current miscellanea. Few able professional writers find Labor's field sufficiently remunerating to give their time and abilities to its cause, and voluntaries from the shop, the bench, the structure, the street or the road are limited to time and circumstances. Every union organization is growing, and Secretary-Editors find both clerical and editorial duties increasing, and the realization is upon all that, if effect is lost by economy, the latter is, indeed, costly and harrassing to rank and file. But, my brother, if the Executive Board, or President, or Secretary, or Treasurer, or the Supreme Body cannot give relief, there are more ways than one by which it is possible—pay your dues, swell the membership, send in your subscription—if it is required, push your journal among your friends, read or have it read at home, comment upon its contents, uphold your officers, fight with them the foes without and the foes within and—don't complain.

Jim and Bill.

Bill Jones was cynical and sad;
He thought sincerity was rare;
Most people, Bill believed, were bad
And few were fair.

He said that cheating was the rule;
That nearly everything was fake;
That nearly all, both knave and fool,
Were on the make.

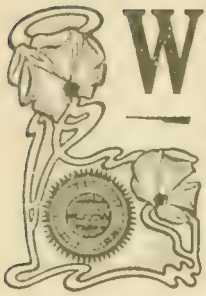
Jim Brown was cheerful as the sun:
He thought the world a lovely place,
Exhibiting to every one
A smiling face.
He thought that every man was fair;
He had no cause to sob or sigh;
He said that everything was square
As any die.

Dear reader, would you rather be
Like Jim, not crediting the ill,
Joyous in your serenity,
Or right, like Bill?

—New York Evening Mail.

THE MONEY PANIC AND TRADES UNIONS.

By Frank Duffy.



WITHOUT warning, without notice, and without the slightest indication or intimation from any source, the "financial affairs" of our country a few weeks ago were tied up so completely that ruin stared us in the face. Even now, after the situation has been somewhat relieved, we are but slowly recovering from the shock. Among wage workers the question has been asked over and over again, "What caused this flurry, this stringency, this shortage in money matters, this financial panic?" And it seemed no satisfactory answer could be given. It is rather surprising to learn that in a country like this such a state of affairs could be possible, yet we cannot deny the fact that we are only now emerging from a "financial crisis" such as no other nation on the face of the globe ever experienced before. A matter of this kind should receive our most careful attention and serious consideration in all its phases. It cannot be denied that this "panic" has had a disastrous effect upon the progress and welfare of our country. We are feeling it now. I look upon it as a "disaster," for I contend that anything that blights the prospects of the people and leaves ruin, disorder, dissatisfaction, discontent and distrust in its wake is a "disaster," and one of the worst types at that. We have been going along for the last ten or twelve years at a fast rate. The sole ambition of every one was to make money and make it quick, no matter how. The weak had to succumb to the strong, the cry of the poor and down-trodden went unheeded, the demands of organized labor were resisted on every side, the unorganized were not listened to at all, woman was put to work in man's place at starvation wages, and the child was forced into slavery that colossal fortunes might be made in as short a time as possible. Every device imaginable was resorted to in this "mad race" for wealth. Over-capitalization, watered stock, wild-cat speculations, unsafe and unsound investments and unhealthy competition, coupled with greed, avarice and dishonesty, played an active part in bringing about the present "financial conditions" of our country.

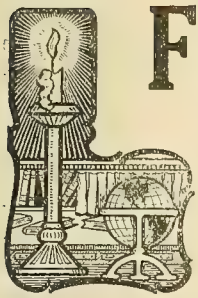
It can not be said, however, that trades unions have had anything to do in bringing about this state of affairs. On the contrary they have been increasing wages wherever and whenever possible, shortening the hours of toil, finding employment for those out of work, making better conditions under which to work, they have been nursing the sick, burying the dead and taking care of the widows and orphans left behind. Yes, they have been doing a thousand and one other things for the uplifting of humanity, for the betterment of society and for the progress and growth of our country that we know nothing of. Their increase in wages meant more money in circulation; their shorter work-day meant a dividing up of the work with those out of employment; their efforts meant a bettering of conditions generally. If the principles of organized labor were followed out we would have no panics, no money stringency, no financial scares, no bad times.

It is the great combinations and trusts, the corporations and banks who mistrust one another in their every-day transactions that cause the mischief. If these institutions can jeopardize the interests of our country, stop its progress and halt its onward march at a moment's notice, then they should be put out of business altogether or so reorganized as to prevent a recurrence of the present "financial conditions" in which we now find ourselves.

Obedience to a scale agreed upon is not curtailing the employer's freedom of contract with his men. On the contrary, it is the absence of such an agreement that will intensify unnatural competition and lead to tyranny on the one hand and hate on the other.

VOTING INTELLIGENTLY.

(By E. B. Lord.)



FIRST let me ask the reader two questions. Are you a voter? If you are, do you use that vote as it should be used? It is a recognized fact by men prominent in the labor movement, that more can be gained at the polls than at any other point in labor's fight. Still good, intelligent, union men will allow themselves to be coaxed into voting for a man who has no character, or ability, except that which is made to order for his political uses. His agents, on election day hand you a cigar, pat you on the back, and tell you what a fine fellow Mr. Candidate is, and he gets the vote. He spends two or three times as much to get the office as the salary amounts to.

Why does he do it? Read the stories of graft and grab, in the daily papers. There's your answer. You say, what's the use of voting! Even the men who count the votes are dishonest. Very true, but keep at it. You can't get a glue joint with the first stroke of the plane, neither can you institute reform at one election. It should be compulsory for every union man to be a naturalized citzen and a voter, but I am sorry to say, men who are heart and soul in the labor movement, refuse to become citizens, on the ground that "it's no use." It is some use as evidenced by a new political party that has been born in the last few years and which is now making the old standbys sit up and carefully take notice!

It would be an utter impossibility to institute complete reform at once, but concentrate your efforts, kick a hole in the wall of political corruption and follow it up with more kicks. Put one man in your city government or state legislature who has a good, healthy, moral courage, who will fight with both fists closed tight, and before you realize it the hole in the wall will be large enough, so you will be able to get in and see things as they really are.

"UNITED WE STAND, DISSEVERED WE FALL."

(By Chas. L. Francis.)

MANY are of the opinion that union means simply a gathering together of persons into one body for the purpose of paying dues, receive mutual recognition, and secure a job. While this, to a degree, is true, it is only the skeleton of unionism. Besides being bound together, there is a soul, animating the machinery of this body, inoculating the veins with blood carrying with it fraternal feeling and sense of unity of common purpose. Inoculating the blood not of discord, of petty jealousies, and the pestering germ of open dissention, but of strong combined effort of body and mind. Thus is the body's system nourished by strenuous concentration of energy to the attainment of one common end.

Opposition must be met with a solid phalanx of right and justice coupled with ripe judgment; it must be met with perfect imanimity. No individual craft should be afraid of anothers strength or success, but rather should find therein reason for rejoicing as it means general success.

A thorough recognition of capital's interests and labor's rights and the inseparable dependence on each other should be the keynote of first, last and paramount consideration. The laborer is deserving of his hire and the defrauding him of this, is a crime crying to heaven for vengence. Respect for capital and its interest, is a parallel issue and just as obligatory as due consideration of laboring welfare. It is just as villainous to force a man to grant demands beyond justice as to refuse just hire to the employee. Unionism has come to stay. It is destined to rise or fall, just the same as empires rose or fell. It adheres

to the vital principles underlying its cause for existence, the greatest amount of good for the greatest number of people.

No one will question advantages wrought by unionism. It has brought about great gains, socially, for the working classes. It has been the cause of elevating men whose ability would otherwise have remained in obscurity; brought about greater appreciation of education; fostered nobler aims and ambitions; in fine, created a deep-seated yearning for general betterment. A wonderful awakening was left in its path, instead of lethargy and silent brooding.

"United we stand, dissevered we fall" is just as true today as when first penned. Its best intent is only realized when exerted for the best interests of employer and employee. Work diligently for your employer and your work for yourself. Is there such a man, brainless and heartless enough, to resist just and honorable demands presented in a just and reasonable cause? If so, coercion is the remedy. Might is not right, but right should always be might. Labor is deserving of a just proportion of net earnings dispensed in raise of wages.

The day when labor universally, unites under rules, of equity, will be hailed with satisfaction by any fair-minded employer. Then will unionism extend its span of usefulness to each member and society at large, and enthrone itself on merit, on the pedestal of undying influence. On the other hand, it is only the weak, fearful worker, who will permit himself to carry the cross of capital's greed.

IS IT JUST?

(By Henry Gillespie.)

THE carpenters of New York City, able and industrious, but far from wealthy, are threatened with a reduction of a half a dollar a day because of "scarcity of money." Labor everywhere feels an almost irresistable pressure toward wage reduction upon the stereotyped plea, "scarcity of money." Passing the fact that more work ought to be done today than there are men to do it, that it could be done at present for higher wages and at a fair profit to capital, and that there is as much money now as there ever was, I ask if the plea that wages should be reduced because a man's livelihood is cut off or gone, is not a spectacle that shames intellect and makes patriotism and liberty a mockery? The average employer continues his accustomed comforts and is neither worried for the present or future. The worker is haggard and weak from enforced unsanitary food or home and anxiety, and yet when he has a chance to get his income back even for a few days he is entreated to work cheaper "because work is scarce?" Why not reduce the wages of the President, or mayor, economize upon the salary of the insurance official and of the trust president? Why not cut the per cent. of the merchant or manufacturer upon his goods or product, and especially make interest lower because "money is scarce?" There is no question about the fact that what is just for the man of small income must be just for one of a larger income.

In times of general depression why does capitalism make of itself a shameless spectacle of imbecility and greed? Why does the man who controls a small or a large amount of money use it like a sharp sword against a defenseless man; yes, against women and children, too? If one says to him, "You ought not to do that, but instead strive to help your fellow citizens, the worker, by giving him his usual or better wages, you ought to use your money to develop and distribute the vast wealth of nature which the Almighty intends for all alike," his answer is, as of old, "What need have I of him?"

Who does not know that "hard times" is but a hidden battery unmasked, to force the worker to choose between starvation wages and starvation itself, or to coerce a government or to deceive and stampede the voters? Employers, bankers, speculators, political parties, even governments are the catspaws in the great game and the man who fights for the right for home and country and falls where he fights, is the workingman.

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each Month at the STATE LIFE BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

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P. O. Box 187 - - - - Indianapolis, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1908

With this issue The Carpenter begins its twenty-eighth volume, and with it enters another year of service on behalf of organized labor and our U. B. in particular. In the new year, as in the past, the journal will battle for the principles of unionism and we shall continue to secure the best offerings of able writers who are upholding the toilers' just and equitable rights, believing that money thus expended receives a return of inestimable value to labor's cause. Reports and articles from presidents and other officers and members of national and local bodies as they have appeared in the journal from time to time, will also receive our special attention in coming issues, and as they are absolutely and unquestionably the inner writings of the labor world, they should be read carefully by our membership.

Expressing our appreciation for the many favors shown us by District Councils, Local Unions and individual members in sending in articles, reports, etc., for publication, we desire to state that occasional credit may sometimes have been overlooked, but so generous have writers and correspondents been that the neglect has found no complaint.

May our members and readers always bear in mind that the columns of The Carpenter are an "open forum," where all shades of opinion can be freely aired and where the voice of any member or reader can enter to discuss any subject bearing on the labor question, or to discuss any measure or policy regarding our organization. We hope that recording secretaries especially will continue to favor us with occasional reports for publication, in order that we may be able to conscientiously carry out Section 35 of our General Constitution.

We would call special attention to the very interesting and copious report of our delegates to the Norfolk convention of the A. F. of L., published in this issue. It is essentially necessary that our members take due cognizance of each and every subject mentioned in the report and discussed and acted on by the convention. Each one of them is of the utmost importance, and the report should be read carefully and thoroughly discussed by our Local Unions in all its details at their ensuing meetings.

A matter which deserves particular attention, especially on the part of our District Councils, is the contemplated formation of a building trades department by all building trade organizations. A call for a convention to effect the formation of this department is also printed in this issue. It should also be carefully noted that in again dealing with the controversy between the Amalgamated Wood Workers and the U .B., the Norfolk convention decided that the President and Secretary of the A. W. W. and the President and Secre-

tary of the L. B. of C. and J., together with the president of the A. F. of L., hold a conference with a view of devising a plan of amalgamation in accordance with the action taken at the Minneapolis convention.

The establishing of a fund by L. U. 309, and, as we understand, by some other Local Unions of Greater New York, is a timely measure, which speaks well for the spirit of brotherhood prevailing among the members of these Local Unions. Their example is certainly worthy of emulation. L. U. 309 is assessing its members in employment 25 or 50 cents per week, according to their earnings, and from the proceeds of this assessment members out of work during the dull season (December, January and February), which this year is greatly emphasized by the money stringency, are paid an appropriate weekly allowance.

The out-of-work benefit is a feature which some fifteen years or more ago had in P. J. McGuire, the founder of our U. B., one of its most zealous advocates. For years he has propounded its great advantages, and at the Cleveland convention in 1896 he recommended its adoption by our organization. The out-of-work benefit has been inaugurated in the International Cigarmakers' Union and the German Typographical Union many years ago and has proved a great boon to their membership. The feature is a permanent institution in many trade organizations of European countries and is recognized by them as the most valuable benefit to both the individual members and the organizations as a whole. No other benefit attracts the material interests of the workers and so strongly appeals to the members' wives as an out-of-work benefit.

Many of us may doubt the feasibility of this feature in our U. B., claiming that it can not be successfully inaugurated nor carried out in our trade on account of the numerous floaters, who, we admit, are difficult to control; yet where there is a will there is a way.

That the commercial telegraphers in their strike, lasting over three months, met with defeat can not be denied. The fact remains, however, that the telegraph companies have not won. In other words, they have won a victory a few more of which would put them entirely out of business. The Western Union, after regularly paying its usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. for the last twenty years, was at the end of the last quarter unable to pay any dividend whatever to its shareholders. Instead it peddled out to them its watered stock. The company's shares, which at the beginning of the year were valued at $85, can now be bought for $58. The surplus was also cut to the extent of $2,600,000 in the last quarter.

"Products cheapened by low wages are bad, but men cheapened by degraded competition are worse. Labor organizations, therefore, instead of being stigmatized and repressed, should be favored, fostered and strengthened by legislation, the courts, the press and by public opinion." Ex-Senator Ingalls.

Twice Equal.

A new born babe can know no rank,
No low or high degree,
No line of caste, no humble state,
No aristocracy;
Though one be born to luxury,
Another in a cot,
No pride of station hampers them
To them it matters not.

A brief space in their helplessness
No difference they know,
The only business either has
Is just to kick and grow;
No matter what the vain world says
Of riches, race or name,
God gave them both, of life and death,
A heritage the same.

Though one is reared in wealth and power
And given right to rule,
The other struggles to exist
And knows no home or school;
The child of fortune walks the earth
Midst pride of rank and name
The child of toil applauded not,
Known not the world's acclaim.

At set of sun, with life's race run,
They both lie down to die,
Once more, as when their life begun,
In helplessness they lie;
For each a like inheritance
Of immortality
Once more their's is a common fate,
Once more equality.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

General Conference of Building Trades.

Dayton, O., December 28, 1907.

To the Building Trades Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Greeting:

At the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation lately adjourned, the following recommendation was unanimously adopted:

"That a department of building trades of the A. F. of L. be created; said department to be chartered by the A. F. of L., to be composed of bona fide national and international building trades' organizations duly chartered as such by the A. F. of L., and to be given autonomy over the building trades, with authority to issue charters to local building trades sections, said sections and central body to be affiliated to the A. F. of L., to be composed of bona fide local unions and recognized as such in the building trades.

"We further recommend that all local unions of the B. T. S. shall be affiliated with central bodies of the A. F. of L."

At a conference of the executive officers of the various building trades in attendance at the A. F. of L. convention called by President Huber of the Brotherhood of Carpenters for the purpose of carrying out the instructions of the foregoing resolution, it was agreed to call a convention of all the building trades affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to be held in the city of Washington, D. C.

It was further agreed that the above mentioned convention should be called by the six (6) trades that now compose the Structural Building Trades Alliance, by and with the approval of Vice-Presidents Duncan and Huber of the A. F. of L.

In accordance with the purpose expressed in the above resolution and the wish of the subsequent conference, arrangements have been made that the said convention will be called to order at ten o'clock Monday morning, February 10, 1908, in Typographical Temple, Washington, D. C., and your International union is respectfully requested to send representation to correspond with that allowed your organization at the twenty-seventh annual convention of the A. F. of L., which is as follows:

"National and international unions, for less than four thousand members, one delegate; four thousand or more, two delegates; eight thousand or more, three delegates; sixteen thousand or more, four delegates; thirty-two thousand or more, five delegates, and so on."

It may not be amiss to say that there never seemed a more opportune time for the building trades to effect a perfect organization than at present, and it is sincerely

hoped that your national organization will lend the movement strength and encouragement by your presence and advice.

Suitable hotel accommodations have been arranged with the Ebbitt House, and rates may be secured on the American plan at $2.50 and upward per day.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

JAMES DUNCAN, Representing the A. F. of L.

WM. D. HUBER, Representing the A. F. of L.

JAMES KIRBY, Representing the S. B. T. A.

WM. J. SPENCER, Representing the S. B. T. A.

Report of James Kirby, President of S. B. T. A., to the Board of Governors.

Dayton, O., December 28, 1907.

Greeting:

Since my last report sometime ago, I have given my time principally toward bringing about the action taken by the American Federation of Labor at the last convention at Norfolk, Va.; that of chartering a building trades department.

I have, however, taken up many matters that came up in the meantime, among them was the building trades lockout at Louisville, Ky., where I was unable to even get a conference with the employers. The trades, however, done well considering the condition of the city and I feel sure that while the matter was lost as far as the building trades were concerned, the showing made must have been a surprise to the Manufacturers' Association, the organization that led the fight against union labor.

I have just returned from Duluth, Minn., where the real estate men urged on by the manufacturers, have not only declared a lockout against the organization affiliation with the S. B. T. A., but say they will refuse to do business with any contractor who deals with organized labor; also, that they will use their influence against any retail merchant that recognizes union labor in any way. However, there is little to fear at present inasmuch as little work is going up at present on account of the weather, and the members of the different unions are standing together as one man, and with a little encouragement from their different internationals there is certain victory ahead of the building trades of Duluth.

I have also endeavored to settle differences in Cleveland and Cincinnati, not very successfully, however, but I believe the time well spent, and I desire to thank the members who lent their assistance toward promoting a better feeling among the building tradesmen of these cities.

I visited Danville and Decatur, Ill., in an effort to establish an alliance, Ft. Wayne, Ind., to re-establish the local, but met with some little opposition in the last named city, as an organizer of the Brotherhood of Painters had preceded me and advised establishing a local building trades council, and worked very hard to that end, with the result that little good was accomplished by any one.

While in the East recently, I attended the executive board meeting of the State Alliance of New Jersey, and I desire to say that there is a body of men who are doing a world of good for all classes of organized labor, to say nothing of the influence they wield toward cementing better relations among the building tradesmen, and I know of no organization, local or state, that tries to reach the foundation of our troubles as close and persistently as the State Alliance of New Jersey, and I will say that at their meeting in Perth Amboy, they formed an Alliance in that city which will soon take its place among the many effective alliances in that state.

Returning to the action of the A. F. of L. convention nearly all the members of the board are, I believe, now familiar with said action in a general way. The conference held in New York between Brothers Gompers, Huber and Duncan, representing the A. F. of L., and Hannahan, Spencer and Kirby, representing the S. B. T. A., has been referred to you by General Secretary Spencer, so there is little to add save that as general president of the alliance I took an active interest in the matter at Norfolk, and whatever good comes of the action of the convention, I want to say right here, and I fear no successful contradiction, that the agitation created and success attained by the S. B. T. A. is the main reason why the building trades were granted complete autonomy over their own affairs without a dissenting vote by the many crafts repre-

sented at that great gathering of trades unionists.

The following is a complete copy of the resolution as it passed the convention:

"We, your committee on building trades, find that in accordance with the recommendation of the executive council relative to conference held between sub-committee representing the executive council and the Structural Trades Alliance.

"The committee having given the subject its earnest consideration, and believing it to be to the best interest of the labor movement in general that it be under the one head.

"We therefore recommend to the twenty-seventh annual convention that a department of building trades of the A. F. of L. be created, said department to be chartered by the A. F. of L., to be composed of bona fide national and international building trades organizations, duly chartered as such by the A. F. of L. and to be given autonomy over the building trades, with authority to issue charters to local building trades sections; said sections and central body to be affiliated to the A. F. of L. to be composed of bona fide Local Unions and recognized as such in the building trades.

"We further recommend that all local unions of the B. T. S. shall be affiliated with central bodies of the A. F. of L.

"The above is a correct copy of the committee's report, which was unanimously adopted by the A. F. of L. convention on November 22, 1907.

Yours fraternally,
(Signed) "FRANK MORRISON, Sec."

There is nothing more pertaining to it. It gives us exactly what we want, nothing less—strict autonomy and the right to charter local bodies.

After the action was passed by the convention a meeting was called by Vice-President Huber, chairman of the building trades committee to make arrangements for calling a meeting in compliance with the above resolution. I insisted that the six trades that now compose the S. B. T. A. should call the convention, which was agreed to with Vice-Presidents Huber and Duncan, acting for the A. F. of L., both, however, building tradesmen.

The convention will be called in February, as you have no doubt received notice before this will have reached you. Eighteen building trades affiliated with the A. F. of L. will be requested to send delegates, and I believe every one of them will comply.

The laws of our organization will have to be completely rewritten and maybe we won't know ourselves when we come out of the work, but I want to say it is better for all concerned as we will then be in a solid body and able to bid defiance to all our enemies, come where they will.

It will also be necessary to hold a meeting of the alliance immediately after the new organization is formed to wind up the affairs of that organization or take such other action as may be deemed best.

Trusting my humble efforts meet with your approval and wishing every member of the board a happy and prosperous New Year, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
JAMES KIRBY, G. S. T.

The quarterly circular, giving the current password, with blanks for the reports of financial secretaries, treasurers and trustees for the months of January, February and March, 1908, enclosed, has been forwarded by the General Office to all Local Unions of the U. B., under date of December 26, 1907, as first-class mail to insure prompt delivery. Recording secretaries not receiving same in due time will please notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Box 187, Indianapolis, Ind., without delay.

Localities to be Avoided.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Belleville, Ill.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Detroit, Mich.
Edwardsville, Ill.
Hendersonville, N. C.
Lawton, Okla.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Nashville, Tenn.
New Orleans, La.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
New York City.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Pueblo, Colo.
Rockford, Ill.
Seattle, Wash.
Tacoma, Wash.
Watertown, Wis.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Miami, Fla.
Hartford, Conn.
Wheeling, W. Va.
Ashland, Ky.
Gary, Ind.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Rock Hill, S. C.
Syracuse, Kans.
Poteau, Okla.
Lansport, Pa.
Bristol, Pa.
Total: 5 Local Unions.

Report of Delegates of the 27th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

To the General Officers, General Executive Board and Members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Greeting.

The twenty seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order on Monday, November 11, at 11 o'clock a. m., in the Auditorium of the Jamestown Exposition by President Samuel Gompers. The balance of the sessions of the convention were held in the Armory building, Norfolk, Va. The greater part of the first day's session was taken up by addresses of welcome from the mayor of Norfolk, the president of the Board of Trade, the president of the Central Labor Union of Norfolk, and the president of the Virginia state branch of the American Federation of Labor. Besides that the mayor of Newport News tendered a warm welcome to the delegates. The speech of the day and one well worth listening to was given by Mr. Swanson, Governor of the State of Virginia. To all these speeches President Gompers replied in an appropriate and fitting manner.

The report of the Committee on Credentials showed 352 delegates present, divided as follows:

292 delegates represented 87 national and international unions with 11,751 votes.

29 delegates represented 29 state bodies with 29 votes.

89 delegates represented 89 central bodies with 89 votes.

25 delegates represented 25 trades and federal labor unions with 11 votes.

7 delegates represented 6 fraternal organizations with 4 votes.

Making a total voting power of 14,914 votes.

Of this amount we had 1,929 votes at our command.

We protested against the seating of the delegates from the United Trades and Labor Council of Buffalo, N. Y., on the ground that said council granted a charter to the millwrights of that city some few years ago and has since recognized said union in violation of the orders of the Pittsburg and Minneapolis conventions of the American Federation of Labor. After investigation the credential committee recommended that the delegate be seated and that the executive council be directed to revoke the charter of the Buffalo Trades and Labor Council if said council persists in recognizing the millwrights' union, whose members are operating outside the pale of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to which organization they rightfully belong. This was satisfactory to us and the delegate was seated.

The seven delegates elected at our Niagara Falls convention were in attendance all during the convention and took an active part in all its deliberations. Every one of our delegates was placed on important committees by President Gompers.

Brother Macfarlane served on Committee on President's report.

Brother Guerin served on Committee on Resolutions.

Brother Swartz served on Committee on Education.

Brother Potts served on Committee on State Organizations.

Brother Huber served on Committee on Building Trades.

Brother McKinlay served on Special Committee on Eight Hours.

Brother Duffy served on special committee to deal with the injunction suit entered against the president and executive council of the American Federation of Labor by the Buck Stove and Range Company of St. Louis of which Mr. Van Cleave is President. Besides attending to the work of the convention we visited and addressed our Local Unions in Portsmouth, Newport News, Hampton and Norfolk. We hope the advice given them will bear fruit in the future.

The report of President Gompers was a masterly one dealing with all phases of the labor question in detail in an intelligable, clear and concise manner. It was turned over to a committee of fifteen to examine into, investigate and digest. After a week's consideration of same the committee reported as follows: We desire to urgently recommend to working people the careful reading of this report. It all deserves and should receive our careful attention as working people, and there are in it matters which today are and in the near future will be of supreme importance to the preservation of our civilization and dominion on

this continent and the preservation of individual freedom among our people.

In dealing with the several points in the report we shall endeavor to call special attention to subjects that we think of most immediate and pressing importance and shall treat each subject item by item under captions used in the report itself.

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIOIS EXTENDING—THE LAW OF GROWTH.

We desire to express our gratification at the healthy growth of the organization during the past year. A steady substantial growth is of greater value to the labor movement and the accomplishment of its purposes than a rapid mushroom growth that brings a membership into our organization so rapidly that the real purpose of organized labor may be endangered by the accession of large numbers of people not versed in or familiar with those purposes. A well-known economical truth is expressed that should be more generally heralded to the world by the statement that "the great rank and file of organized labor in all its ramifications are earnestly engaged in the movement to bring betterment and light into, not only their own homes, but into the homes and lives of all. The non-union men of today, as well as some trades unionists frequently and unthinkingly overlook the fact that conditions have not always been as they are now. They look upon it as a matter of fact that has just happened so, that they are now required to work only eight, nine or ten hours per day in their respective vocations, and yet it has been the hard fighting, persistent effort and good generalship of organized labor that has wrung from reluctant employers the reduction from twelve, thirteen and fourteen hours' work to the present standard firmly establishing it first at one point and then at another, so that all business, whether on a union or non-union basis is finally forced to conform to the shorter work-day standard. What is true of the hours of labor is equally true as applied to every law enacted for the protection of men, women and children; the promotion of better sanitary conditions in mines and workshops; the safeguards required about machinery and every other enactment for the protection of life and limb—the conservation of the health of the workers, and the defense of their liberties against the encroachments of organized greed. It is also a well-known fact that whenever wages are increased in any particular craft or industry the wages of non-unionists are also increased, although not always in the same ratio or to the same extent that the trade union is able to secure for its members. With the growth of the movement these facts are becoming better and better known, and justice to ourselves requires that they should become still better known to those at present outside of our movement, and we therefore recommend that this phase of the report be given as much publicity as possible.

DIRECTLY AFFILIATED LOCAL UNIONS DEFENSE FUND.

We are pleased to learn that such excellent results have been secured in the trade movements of the Local Unions directly affiliated by charter to the American Federation of Labor, and recommend that the same sound, conservative methods be continued in handling their affairs.

TO FEDERATE THE ORGANIZED.

We regret that there are some trade organizations that as yet do not seem to feel the need of federation and trust that the time is not far distant when every bona fide trade union on the North American continent will be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. We commend the steps that have been taken to that end and recommend that they be continued.

TRADE UNIONS NOT RIGID—EXPAND WITH INDUSTRY.

We fully agree with the president that trade unions can not be rigid and inflexible in their forms. Like all other affairs they must be so conducted as to conform to changing conditions. Experience has shown that the various trades may be fully trusted to change the forms of their respective organizations in such manner as shall be most effective for the protection of their interests.

Organisms have, no matter how, produced a life and an individuality peculiarly their own. Any sudden change in environments or any great divergence from the natural law of its growth means injury, de-

penalty or death because of the inherent impossibility of sudden changes in its own structure. In accordance with this law organizations of labor will develop in obedience to the fundamental ideal underlying and nourishing its very life, but like other organisms, slight variations in outward form will necessarily be produced by environments.

NO WAGE REDUCTIONS.

We certainly are in hearty accord with the president in his declaration against reduction in wages. The only reason that can be assigned by any employer for reducing the wages of his employes is to enable him to meet the competition of other employers in the same line. If he succeeds in getting a reduction his competitors will undertake the same course and he is then no better off from a competitive standpoint than before the reduction took place, while the employe is made to suffer. This process can be repeated until their is neither a living wage for the worker nor profit for the employer. With this goes inevitably a reduction in the standard of living not for the worker only, but within the entire society carrying with it industrial, social, intellectual, physical, and moral degeneration. We would desire specifically to bring to the attention in as forcible a manner as we may the following quotation from the report submitted to the Boston convention and quoted in this report: "If labor shall resist all attempts at reduction in wage, some battles may be lost, but these would be reduced to a minimum in the same degree as it is clearly understood that it is a firm resolve that we would rather resist and lose than not resist at all." We desire to repeat what this committee said on this subject at the Minneapolis convention in addressing itself to the class of employers who yet persist in treating labor power as a commodity instead of an attribute of life: "Make your future profits out of something else than my flesh and blood. I am going, at least, to keep what I have got and to get as much more as I can. Reckon it, then, as a fixed factor in your business calculation that labor's share in the joint product shall never more be scaled downward."

RAISE FUNDS, PAY BENEFITS—PERPETUATE UNIONISM.

Our president says that he feels it his duty to again impress upon all unions the urgent necessity to provide themselves with ample funds to protect their membership in strikes or lockouts and this committee feels it to be its duty to call upon all members of organized labor to act upon the recommendations herein submitted without delay. We do not think that its importance can be overestimated or that it can in any wise be neglected without serious danger to the life of the labor movement.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND NO LONGER DISCUSSED.

We are in full accord with President Gompers when he says: "That the law of supply and demand has its place in nature and in primitive natural conditions, no thinking man will dispute; but when we realize what science has done and what progress has been made to overcome the primitive conditions of nature; what has been accomplished in machinery and tools of labor; in the means of transportation of products and of man, the means of transmission of information and intelligence, the fact becomes immediately patent that man has made nature conform to his wants and that the original conception of the law of supply and demand has been largely overcome and can be still further overcome by intelligent, comprehensive and determined action of the wage earners who, by their associated effort shall refuse to have their brain and brawn, their hearts and the hearts of those beloved by them, weighed in the same scale with the side of a hog or a bushel of coal."

The law of supply and demand applies to supplies for and demands of men, but does not apply to supplies of and demands for men who are living, intelligent organisms capable of regulating the supply of, if not the demand for the use of their own labor power.

CONTEMPTIBLE CAPITALIST ANTAGONISM—IT WILL NOT AVAIL.

At all periods in the world's history there has existed a class of people who were unable to see or realize that any benefit could come from change. They represent the reactionary element in human nature.

Their antagonism is natural as coming from them, but they might just as well attempt to stem the flow of a mighty river with a pebble as to stop the onward movement of labor by the use of the fund they have raised to educate the working people to return to the past. They represent and work for the preservation of industrial absolutism, while organized labor hopes and works for industrial democracy, and we are confident that industrial democracy will as surely succeed industrial absolutism as political democracy has been and is displacing political absolutism.

The trade union movement has a definite purpose publicly expressed; it has nothing to conceal and therefore, does not fear the employment of 12,000, or any other number of spies, which they may desire to squander money upon. We condemn it as unwise, as producing unnecessary distrust and class antagonism.

THE UNION SHOP.

We endorse all that our president says concerning the use of the terms "open" and "closed" shops. There are no such terms applicable to the trade-union movement. They are absolutely misleading. The union shop is open to all workmen capable and willing to perform their work and assume their share of the responsibilities connected therewith; the non-union shop is the only closed shop made so by the employers themselves.

We condemn as unwise and injurious to the wage workers the agitation that has recently been inaugurated against the trade agreement. As long as the condition of employer and employe exist there will necessarily have to be agreements, actual or implied. They may be either written or oral, for a specific period or terminable at will; they may be entered into individually or collectively, but the moment any person accepts employment, that moment a contract begins. The interests of the worker, as well as the basic philosophy of the trade union movement require that wherever possible contracts for wages and conditions of employment should be made collectively. While it is not in the province of this committee or of the American Federation of Labor to direct the various trade unions in the manner or form of their contracts, we desire to point out the fact that as employers of labor can not, in the very nature of things, guarantee continuous employment to all of our members neither can we, nor should we in our wage contracts, guarantee to them that we will furnish them all the workers they desire.

FARMER ORGANIZATIONS—OUR EFFECTIVE CO-OPERATION.

We note with pleasure the efforts that have been made to bring the organizations of farmers and those of the wage worker into close relationship with each other so that they may co-operate for the benefit of all. There are many things in which we have a common interest and can effectively make common cause. It is gratifying to know that the farmer is being educated to call for union-made goods, knowing that in so doing he is assisting in advancing our civilization to a higher plane, and we should reciprocate by purchasing the products of the members of their associations for the same reason. Whether a workman receives his pay in wages or by the sale of the product of his labor he is interested in getting full value for the labor performed and every effort should be made to create and maintain harmonious relations with all organizations of labor that have this end in view.

LABOR'S BILL TO REGULATE INJUNCTIONS.

We have carefully considered the president's report regarding the issuance of injunctions as used in labor disputes; we endorse what he has said, the efforts that have been made and the bill drafted and introduced. We urge upon every trade unionist, friend of free institutions, and of human liberty, the earnest and careful consideration of the use now being made of the equity power given to our courts. This power comes to our courts, from the irresponsible sovereigns of the old world, when, by the sovereign delegated to the court of chancery, it was gradually so extended and abused that in England it became necessary to prohibit its use except for the specific protection of property and property rights, when such were in immediate danger and there was no adequate remedy at law. This was the practice in England at the time our constitution was adopted and it was with

to the limitations and safeguards that our laws provide, and to see that it was applied only to cases and enforced upon the judges. If, upon the assertion that the on behalf of crime, it be permitted to invade citizens' protection, it will bomb the whole system, destroy trial by jury, the indictment by grand jury and all other safeguards which society has found it necessary to place around the accused of crime. If it be permitted to **itself so to deal with personal rights it will,** being absolutely an irresponsible power, be used to destroy all personal liberty. The theory upon which it is used in labor disputes seems to be that conducting of a business is a property right; that business is property, and that the earning power of property engaged in business is itself property which can and ought to be protected by the equity power in the same way and to the same extent as property, tangible property itself. Inasmuch as the earning capacity of property used in business de**pends either upon the labor employed or** patronage enjoyed, such theory would carry with it an admission that in our country the ownership of the tools of production gives to the possessor thereof a vested right in so much labor as will make his business profitable or in so much patronage as will give him an assured income on his investment.

We recognize that under our laws and form of government the employers may have a property right in the real estate, houses, machinery and other appliances necessary to conduct their business, but we absolutely and positively deny that they have any property right in the workmen either as producers or as consumers.

If the present theory of the courts shall be finally accepted a corporation running a department store and having destroyed and absorbed all competitors may, through the assistance of a judge sitting in equity, pre**vent any other corporation or individual from entering its field and by competition reducing its income. Your committee be**lieves that there is no tendency so dangerous to personal liberty, so destructive of free institutions and of a republican form of government as the present misuse and extension of the equity power through **usurpation by the judiciary; and therefore**

[illegible] the Pearre bill introduced in the Maryland Legislature [illegible] and we further recommend that **candidates for legislative or judicial posi**tions be carefully examined as to their position and if engaged as to their position on this matter before they be given our support, and that those who from their utterances or their opinions are opposed to us, regardless of any other question, repudiated.

We concur in the recommendations that the report of the special committee and the labor plank by the Federation thereto be, if possible, printed as a federal document.

IMMIGRATION.

We have studied with deep interest and serious apprehension the figures quoted; the facts about the last law and new construction given to the old law upon this subject. Seven and a quarter millions, men, women and children, coming into and mingling with the working population of this land in the short period of ten years past, indeed, have had a tremendous "influence for good or evil." Coming as they do from every part of the globe; some of them belonging to the Caucasian, some to the Semetic, some to the Mongolian and some to the Malayian race. The two last named, alien to us in race and so different from us in religious and social development that it has taken our race more than two thousand years under favorable conditions to move from their present stage to the one which we now occupy. With a closer and more sympathetic study of immigration there has arisen a conviction that the two streams of people coming, one from the continent of Asia to the Pacific, the other from Europe and other countries bordering on the Mediterranean to the Atlantic coast must be given a fundamentally different treatment. When immigrants come in greater numbers than can be assimilated, no matter how great the resources of the country to which they come, if they are of a lower standard of living they necessarily must be harmful to the working people of such country, and if they can not be assimilated at all then the immigration becomes still more dangerous because it is immigration for the purpose of colonization, ultimately followed by conquest. It matters not whether the weapon

be the gun or the spade, the result will be the same. We, therefore, demand the absolute exclusion from this land of all those of alien race, coming from the continent of Asia or islands of the Pacific. Nothing short of this will, as time flows on, preserve to the people now on this continent and their descendants, the future possession thereof. The greed of the past is responsible for such race troubles as we have had and we now have, and the greed of the present, if not checked by law, will bring to this land further and perhaps still more dangerous race complications. We deeply regret the failure of the last enactment to bring any relief from the constantly growing current of Japanese to the Pacific coast.

The immigrants coming from Europe or other countries bordering on the Mediterranean are, speaking generally, capable of assimilation. It would therefore be sufficient to curtail the numbers within a reasonable proportion through a sifting process by which we would be able to save ourselves from those whom European countries are most desirous to see depart. While our law in theory does this at least to some extent, the number that are coming is a plain proof that the law is inefficient and it is with great regret we learn that the educational test for which this organization has petitioned from time to time was not inserted in the last law. We desire further to express our emphatic disapproval of the decision rendered by the attorney-general which substantially means that working men on strike or locked out are not in the country. It seems to us that a reasonable care for the welfare of the rest of the population, leaving the working people out of the question, should have given us a better law and a better decision.

One feature of the last law enacted providing for a division of information seems to us to be capable of much good or evil in accordance as it shall be used, and we recommend that the executive council be authorized and all unions affiliated be requested to co-operate with this division to the end that the most good possible will be accomplished thereby.

TRUST LEGISLATION — ORGANIZED LABOR NOT A TRUST.

We are in full accord with the position of President Gompers concerning trust legislation and particularly his position when he declares that "Workman have not any products for sale." Labor power can not by any stretch of imagination be considered a product of a commodity. It is the mental and physical means by which products and commodities are produced. Being the creator of them it is superior to them and must be treated accordingly. No matter what trust legislation is enacted it must not in any manner interfere with the right of workmen to organize for the protection of their own interests. We therefore, recommend that our legislative committee be on the alert when the subject matter is again under congressional consideration to the end that all organizations of labor may be properly informed.

The executive council, among other things, reported at length on the suit entered against the American Federation of Labor by Mr. Van Cleave, president of the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis enjoining the president and executive council from publishing the "We Don't Patronize List" in the American Federationist. This matter was referred to a special committee to deal with in detail, and at the same time to devise ways and means to properly defend it. The committee made a strong report on the matter which was unanimously concurred in by the convention and is now an expression of that body on its attitude toward the suit. Besides that it was recommended and carried that a special assessment of 1 cent per capita tax be levied and that the president and executive council be authorized to make such other and further assessments for the proper defense of this case as are deemed necessary.

On the controversy between the carpenters and wood workers the executive council reported as follows:

The agreement between the representatives of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at Minneapolis and ratified by the convention of the American Federation of Labor, had for its purpose amalgamation. The officers submitted the agreement to a referendum vote of the membership of each of their respective organizations. We have been officially informed by the United

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners that the membership ratified the agreement, and also have been informed that the membership of the wood workers have rejected it.

In connection with this matter your attention should be called to the fact that we have received a number of communications from an employers' association in behalf of a company conducting a wood working establishment and also from several different wood working concerns insisting upon some definite course in order that they may conform thereto, be safeguarded from the results of contests by reason of the rival claims of each organization, and conduct union establishments. This matter is reported to you and should receive your very serious and careful consideration and action.

The delegates representing the Amalgamated Wood Workers presented the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America has prior right to jurisdiction of factory wood workers, which right has been recognized by charter issued to said organization, and by repeated decisions of the American Federation of Labor conventions; by Arbitration Tribunal, and action of the executive council.

Whereas, The membership of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union by a secret ballot (referendum vote) defeated the proposition to merge with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, which was submitted pursuant to an agreement signed at Minneapolis during the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas, It is evident the officials of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners do not respect the right of the membership of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union to decide for themselves the form of organization that shall govern in the factory wood working trade, as they are employing reprehensible methods to injure the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, that not only bring discredit upon the organized labor movement, but are creating a condition that tends to be conducive for the establishment of the open shop in the mills and factories. As instances of such tendency we can point to a number of centers where the wood workers' unions had a good movement, which through machinations of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters is now almost disrupted, and the open shop prevails generally. In another instance they signed an agreement with a manufacturing concern of Chicago, Ills., compelling workers in a branch factory operated by the same company located within 150 miles of that city to accept wages averaging 20 per cent less than the rate of wages in effect in the Chicago factory, and

Whereas, Experience demonstrates that the interests of factory wood workers can be conserved best by kindred crafts and as the Brotherhood of Carpenters is a building trade their interests are not identical with factory wood workers; therefore,

Resolved, That the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor reaffirms approval of the jurisdiction provided in the Downey decision, and that failure to comply with such decision shall be cause sufficient to revoke the charter of the offending organization.

This entire matter was referred to the Adjustment Committee and was reported on as follows:

Your committee recommends that the President and Secretary of the Amalgamated Wood Workers and the President and Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, together with the President of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to jointly recommend to the membership of the two organizations interested in amalgamation in accordance with the action of the Minneapolis Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The delegate from the Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Tampa, Florida entered the following set of resolutions against us, which was also referred to the Adjustment Committee:

Whereas, Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers of America, Local No. 60, located at Tampa, Fla., protest against the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 696, usurping the places of the members of Local Union No. 60, and, it is claimed, at a lower wage scale than obtained by the ship carpenters.

Local Union No. 60 also claims that members of No. 696 work with non-union caulkers and others on marine and floating work claimed by the ship carpenters. To these charges the officials of Local No. 696 has never made an official denial.

The Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Tampa, Fla., to whom the protest was first made, tried by every means to have the two locals affected arrive at a satisfactory agreement. In this the central body was unsuccessful owing to the fact that Local 696 claimed jurisdiction over every branch of work where a nail is driven.

The matter was then referred to President Gompers for a decision and the president decided that as the matter was one of

trades jurisdiction, it should be settled by the national organizations.

As the dispute in question has developed into a dispute between two internationals, the Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Tampa begs that the 27th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor adopt some method by which this dissension can be eliminated and peace restored by mutual consent of the parties concerned.

The committee reported as follows:

No conference having been arranged to settle the matter in dispute, the committee recommends that the subject matter of the resolution be referred to the general officers of the two organizations interested for adjustment. The report of the committee was concurred in.

Recently the newspapers of the country have been teeming with attacks on President Gompers and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, charging them with fraud, dishonesty and unfaithfulness. It became so scurrilous and unbearable that President Gompers asked the convention to give him a chance and an opportunity to reply. This request was unanimously granted and President Gompers made the following statement:

The attack by the agents of the National Association of Manufacturers upon the officers of the American Federation of Labor could not come at a more opportune time than just before and during our annual convention. It will have directly the opposite effect from that intended; instead of sowing suspicion and disrupting our forces it will concentrate their energy upon defensive measures.

While I might personally prefer to let my life work speak for itself as to my honesty and loyalty to the movement I have the honor in part to represent, yet such scurrilous and lying attacks can not be passed over in silence by the labor movement of the country and I feel that the general public should be given the truth. That our opponents descend to personal abuse shows the low character of the campaign they are conducting. That they had to go back sixteen years to fabricate a charge against my honesty is significant, for I have been under public scrutiny all the years since.

We have with us here and there is in our office a mass of most interesting and remarkable documents which throw light on the methods and motives and personality of those who have instigated these recent attacks.

Public sentiment will be shocked at the revelation of the methods employed by the spies and agents of the Manufacturers' Association. I shall lay much of this information before you and the general public.

The unions of the country have been simmering with resentment since I informed them through the American Federationist of the real purposes for which the Manufacturers' Association's million and a half dollar war fund was to be used. I published an editorial in the American Federationist last July and another in September stating that the fund would be used in an attempt to villify and discredit the officials of our movement—that detectives and spies were already swarming around our unions not only trying to get information but busily engaged in fomenting trouble and concocting lies as to the actions of such unions and their members. My editorials were based on actual information. A symposium in our September issue contributed by our most prominent labor officials showed that they too, realized the character of the fight against us. This recent attack upon the officers of the American Federation of Labor is the proof to our members of how accurately we foretold the action of the National Association of Manufacturers. They have made a very poor job of it. They have to go back sixteen years in order to find any peg upon which they can hang a possible suspicion.

The man Rice who makes affidavit of having paid and received certain money from Samuel Gompers is a man who was formerly an advertising solicitor employed by the American Federation of Labor. He was dismissed for dishonesty. We have records in our office to prove this. After his dismissal by the American Federation of Labor he traveled through various states getting out "fake" souvenirs and similar publications, cheating business men and lining his own pockets through his false assertion that he was the agent of the American Federation of Labor. We usually received proof of his rascality after he had fled from

the scene of operations, a prosecution is difficult.

Rice's statements as to the accounts paid the A. F. of L. for the advertising privileges of its annual publication from the years 1893 to 1899 are not only incorrect as to the amounts paid, but he omits the important fact that such sums as he did pay were expended for the Federation and not for my personal use. The records of the A. F. of L. show that these sums received from the sale of the advertising privileges of our annual souvenir were used to buy office furniture and to get out plates for some of our earlier pamphlets. It must be remembered that the Federation was up to 1893 a comparatively new organization struggling to get an equipment for its organizing and educational work.

Mr. Rice and his confederates perverted the original idea of the A. F. of L. souvenir publication and both before and after our magazine was established they systematically plundered both the business men and the local labor movement in various sections of the country.

At our 1901 convention of the Federation held in Scranton, Pennsylvania, our Executive Council called special attention to the deceptive publications which were illegally using the name of the A. F. of L. and asked and received authority to prosecute any persons who published souvenirs, directories or other publications in which the A. F. of L. was alleged as the beneficiary. This wiped out the general evil to some extent, but Rice and his confederates then turned their attention to getting out fake souvenirs, alleging State and City Central Bodies as the beneficiaries. Their swindles were even then so bold that several times they only escaped prosecution by hasty departure to fresh fields and pastures new. I have letters in this convention, all admitting it.

There are warrants out for Henry Rice in several States, sworn to by business men whom he has fleeced. We have in our office original correspondence voluntarily sent to us proving that Henry Rice has over and over again stolen from those who employed him. He is not in fear of physical assault, as he claims, but he may well fear that he will be arrested and sentenced to serve time for his swindles. The National Association of Manufacturers can not plead ignorance of this man's character when they hire him to defame me. The fact is that no other sort of a man could be found to do this kind of work.

A facsimile receipt has been published in order to give the impression that I had some questionable financial transactions with Rice. That was simply an ordinary business transaction, the money received from Rice was used, as I have already explained, wholly for the A. F. of L.

The A. F. of L. and many business men have suffered from Rice's depredations and did we wish evil to the Manufacturers' Association, we could not hope for anything worse than that they should have him as one of their agents.

The attack upon the Federation officials misrepresents the action which the A. F. of L. has taken on several occasions in its conventions.

For instance, it is charged that I was "investigated" at the Chicago convention in 1893, and the intimation is made that I was "white washed."

It is true that I had some opposition. There was a delegate who had the honorable ambition to succeed me as president and he had a following among the delegates. Some of my opponents started a rumor that I had not accounted satisfactorily for the money received for the sale of the advertising privileges for our souvenir that year. A committee of five was appointed to investigate the matter, three of the five were known to be personally opposed to my re-election as president and in favor of the election of my opponent.

The committee found that the rumors were baseless. I had properly accounted for every dollar received. It is true that the committee recommended that no further annual souvenir be issued, but that was because the convention decided to establish our official monthly magazine, the "American Federationist." The report of the committee showing that I had properly fulfilled the trust reposed in me was unanimously adopted by the convention. I was re-elected president and in addition made editor of our official magazine authorized to be established by that convention.

In regard to the expense of our magazine, the "American Federationist," I will say

that we do pay our advertising manager nfty per cent. commission on advertising. He is an able man who has received from other firms even higher salary than we pay. We consider the laborer worthy of his hire. Our advertising manager does not get the fifty per cent. for his personal share, but is obliged to pay a commission and traveling expenses to the force of canvassers whom he employs and keeps on the road soliciting advertisements for the "American Federationist." This makes a total of about forty-two per cent., leaving him about eight per cent. for work as manager.

It is true that we are obliged to pay somewhat higher advertising commission than daily newspapers or an ordinary magazine. Our magazine is national in its scope and appeal, yet there are certain kinds of advertising which we do not care to solicit or accept. For instance, we do not accept the advertisements of a firm known to be unfair to organized labor, not even if that firm were willing to pay $5,000 a page per insertion. It would surprise even you, much less the public, to know the sums we are offered if we will accept certain classes of advertisements.

I want to read a statement contained in the Journal of the National Association of Manufacturers. In one part it says "Would it not be natural for Mr. Gompers to take the position of Advertising Solicitor in preference to that of President of the American Federation of Labor as the remuneration is greater?"

I leave it to you who know me to say what sort of an advertising solicitor I would make! And secondly, the whole make-up of these people, our enemies, their view and their conduct is measured by the dollar mark; they know nothing of conviction and principle. They imagine if there be a dollar at the end of a proposition opposed to anything in which they may believe, then change your belief in order to get the dollar. They do not understand and can not appreciate that there are some men in this world who have convictions and who live for principle, and the question of dollars is an after consideration. But to resume:

I also charge openly and pointedly that the Manufacturers' Association has for the past two years conducted a secret and widespread boycott against the "American Federationist." We have ample proof of this in our records. It penalizes manufacturers who advertise in our columns. It terrorizes merchants who would like to advertise with us by threatening to ruin their business if they do. This is the association which conducts a secret boycott itself and is trying to get the courts to enjoin the A. F. of L. from publishing an open "We Don't Patronize" list of unfair firms in the "American Federationist." The blacklisting and boycotting tactics of the Manufacturers' Association add considerably to the expense and trouble of securing advertising for the "American Federationist" but we are glad to say that many of the best firms in the country refuse to be terrorized by the Manufacturers' Association.

It is true that in 1903 and 1904 we had an apparent deficit on the "American Federationist." Our secretary's report from which this was joyously culled by our opponents was only of the current condition and did not mention several thousand dollars of collectable bills, which were a good asset and were subsequently realized upon.

In 1905 our expenses were less because the expenditures of the two previous years in enlarging and advertising our publication had borne such good fruit that we again showed a surplus on current business. At no time has our official magazine been a burden upon our members, for it has every year carried several thousands of dollars worth of official printing for which it makes no charge upon the general fund, and which is absolutely necessary for the information of our members.

We might have had an actual deficit greater than any ever alleged against the magazine and the deficit would still have been less than the cost of official printing to the Federation if we were without an official publication.

Our subscribers and our advertising carry our magazine as a good, legitimate business proposition without expense to our members and with no appropriation from our general fund. This is so well known in the labor movement that statements to the contrary only cause a smile among our members, but naturally the general public is not so well informed.

It would not be necessary to go into

these matters in detail did every one understand that not only are our entire financial transactions published every month in the "American Federationist" but every official act is carefully scrutinized by our annual convention.

The garbled extracts published by the Manufacturers' Association were taken from our published financial reports which are on file in public libraries and everywhere that our magazine is to be found. These financial transactions have been audited by a special committee each year and passed upon by the convention. It requires rather an acrobatic ability to wrench these figures out of their sequence in order to deceive the public. It is a huge joke to the labor movement to pretend that there is anything secret about the American Federation of Labor finances.

Our expenditures each year are not only authorized but approved by the rank and file who pay the per capita tax.

I think the National Association of Manufacturers will do well to follow our example and publish each month the subscriptions received to the million and half dollar war fund. I challenge it to publish the true story for what the money is expended.

But to resume as to our own finances, not only do the secretary, treasurer and myself present extended reports of everything done during the year but we also join with our eight vice-presidents in an executive council report to the convention. These are not only read and printed as a part of the public proceedings, but committees are appointed to analyze and consider these reports and the verdict of the Committee on Officers' Reports is subject to debate by the convention. Our conventions are open and visitors, friends or opponents, are permitted to hear our every utterance. The representatives of the press are presented ample opportunities for making a report of our proceedings to publish to the world. Could there be more publicity? Our members realize that the Manufacturers' Association is trying to mislead the public when it talks about our Executive Council having either opportunity or power to abuse the trust reposed in it.

My colleagues and I court the fullest possible inquiry from you, the delegates representing our two million members, who are at this convention, and I hope to send broadcast the invitation to the rank and file of our membership to study with renewed vigilance the acts of its officers in the coming year. We are proud in the knowledge that we have administered the affairs of the Federation not only honestly but economically and intelligently.

As to there being an official ring within the Federation I ask those interested to study the doings of the Norfolk Convention. The President, the Secretary, Treasurer and eight vice-presidents of the A. F. of L. are nominated and elected annually by the convention. It is the most democratic plan that could be devised. The members of organized labor are satisfied with it. They know how their officers are chosen and how their affairs are administered. The attacks of the National Association of Manufacturers are an insult to the intelligence of our members. Such attacks have proved a boomerang, in that they have intensified the feeling of the delegates against the Manufacturers' Association and result in more definite and extensive measures than would have been the case had the Manufacturers' Association not made a slanderous, personal attack on the Federation Officials just before and during the convention.

The statement that the auditors were chosen by me from those who can be depended upon to cover up any improper transaction, is either the result of ignorance or maliciousness. As a matter of fact I select each year three officers of three different organizations and these officers in turn select an auditor each. Naturally I can have no knowledge in advance of such selection. A few years ago a man was selected as an auditor whose business interests prompted him to be exceptionally critical. Several other auditors have been appointed who were at variance with me and in every instance there has been a unanimous and uniform report as to the honesty and the faithfulness of every financial transaction of the officers of the A. F. of L.

I understand the present bitterness is because the National Association of Manufacturers finds its membership and its contributions falling off.

Its present methods are bound to disgust upright and honorable business men quite as much as they do the wage workers. We

have been thanked by upright and honorable business men and public-spirited citizens all over the country for pointing out the methods of the Manufacturers' Association.

This form of attack is not new. The British trade unions passed through just such an ordeal about 1872 and emerged stronger than ever. We expect these attacks to continue for a while. We shall meet them at every point. They will tend to keep our members united, loyal and full of enthusiasm.

The National Association of Manufacturers constitutes a very small minority of even the small manufacturers of the country, but we do not believe that even that small number will long lend themselves to the contemptible methods pursued by their leaders.

But it is my purpose to present to you some further details regarding the work of our Federation, the difficulties which beset its progress and the character and doings of the creature of the Manufacturers' Association, Henry Rice.

Honest and competent solicitors are the hardest people to secure for any kind of a publication. It is a position that depends absolutely upon the individual's ability. To secure specially adapted solicitors for any particular line is still more difficult, and in the special line those familiar with the labor movement are extremely scarce, competent solicitors who understand the labor field to secure honest and reliable ones reduces the number very materially. As I have endeavored, as far as practical, to employ men not only who understand the labor movement but who had been connected with the movement, you will readily realize that the number of solicitors are limited to about a dozen throughout the United States. It was, therefore, found very difficult to secure the services of any competent canvassers to secure advertisements for the "American Federationist."

You will readily realize that the securing of advertisements for a monthly publication is based upon a purely business proposition as an advertising medium. It is far more difficult to secure patronage and it takes considerably longer to close agreements with business firms for advertising space.

After the Chicago convention, I employed Henry Rice to secure advertisements upon a commission basis for the "American Federationist." The results, however, were not satisfactory. Sometime later I secured the services of other solicitors, among them the present advertising manager of the "American Federationist." This was in 1899. He agreed to secure for us a thousand dollars' worth of advertising a year. He had not long been in the field, when I received letters from him in which he declined to continue working on the same publication with certain canvassers, stating that some transactions had taken place which he considered dishonest, and that these might be laid to him instead of to the party who was securing money contrary to my positive instructions and for purposes other than advertising. I asked him to furnish me proof, and in letters from him under dates of June 8, 15 and 25 and November 27, 1899, he gave me specific cases where Henry Rice had received money from firms in the name of the American Federation of Labor and had kept the same for his own benefit and use. Among the cases mentioned were the following: Capewell Horse Nail Company, Hartford, Conn., for $180.00, which he had cashed and retained the money.

The Rand Drill Company, 100 Broadway, New York City, gave a check for $25.00 dated June 2, 1899, upon the order of the American Federation of Labor. Henry Rice, Agent, and the same was cashed by Rice and retained.

The United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia gave check for $100.00.

Also Browning King and Co., New York City.

I made an investigation as soon as it was possible for me to do so of the statements here made. In the meantime I also received charges against Rice from many other sources, among them one from Henry White, then secretary of the United Garment Workers of America. The evidence and other information sustained these and other charges against Mr. Rice, as solicitor for the "American Federationist." Those firms from whom money was obtained had been interviewed regarding the prosecution of the said Rice, but as you are aware, business houses are averse to lose time or to get the public notoriety in prosecuting cases

of this district. In attempt to secure [illegible] aroused the enmity of Rice [illegible] thought this would prevent [illegible] any further swindling in the name of the A. F. of L., but in this we were mistaken.

Since that time we have received numerous complaints from both solicitors and business houses of money being paid for advertisements which were agreed to be printed by which never appeared in the "American Federationist," also of donations being solicited for the American Federation of Labor, and while these acts were committed by several different people, the majority of them were generally traced to this man Rice.

Every opportunity was taken advantage of by him and those who afterwards became associated with him, to use the name of the American Federation of Labor and its prestige to secure money from business men.

In the year 1901 Rice visited the City of Scranton and became acquainted with some local labor men and made arrangements with them to buy the privilege of publishing and issuing an official book for the Central Labor Union of that city. After arrangements were made he proceeded to New York and interested a publisher with whom he was formerly associated, and the two proceeded to Scranton and made an agreement to publish and issue a souvenir publication for the Central Labor Union of Scranton. But instead of issuing and publishing a souvenir for that body they arranged a prospectus for the souvenir, not for the Central Labor Union of Scranton, but for the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, as this convention was to be held in the city of Scranton in December of that year. The prospectus read: "Convention Souvenir, American Federation of Labor," and on the cover was a reproduction of our eight hour badge, used as a seal. On the title page was "Convention Souvenir, American Federation of Labor, issued for the Twenty-first Annaul Convention, 1901."

The photographs of the members of our Executive Council, including myself, were used in the prospectus. The official letterhead of the American Federation of Labor was counterfeited; the names of all of the Executive Officers of the A. F. of L. were printed thereon and a credential was written on this fraudulent official letter head requesting advertisements to be published in the alleged official souvenir of the then forthcoming convention of the American Federation of Labor. Advertisements and donations were solicited in the name of the American Federation of Labor throughout the United States by Rice and others. Those matters were brought to my attention on November 26, 1901. I mailed a circular letter to a very large number of business men. In that circular I called attention to the fraudulent or unauthorized publications assumed to be issued in the name of the American Federation of Labor. This course was pursued in order to protect the good name and interest of our Federation as well as to protect the business public.

As a result of this circular I received numerous letters from firms throughout the United States informing me that donations, subscriptions, book-orders and advertisements had been solicited upon the claim that the funds were to go into the treasury of the American Federation of Labor, and that the names of Secretary Morrison and myself had been used in those solicitations. The result of the circular was that several firms refused to pay for the advertisements, the contracts for which were obtained under false pretenses. Several of these firms sent to us duplicates of the contracts which they had issued as well as stating that the solicitations was for the American Federation of Labor. The blank contracts stated that this souvenir was for the "Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor."

The very forgeries of the names of Secretary Morrison, members of the Executive Council and myself, the counterfeit letterheads, with our names forged or fraudulently reproduced for the purpose of swindling business men, is now being used by the National Association of Manufacturers, to whom evidently Rice gave the copies as reflecting upon our conduct. His own villainy he now has hoodwinked the willing manufacturers who gladly would jump at anything to try to destroy the characters of the men in the labor movement into the belief that it reflects upon us.

This circular also resulted in a quarrel

between Rice and the promotor through which it was discovered that Rice had been swindling the promotor also. He secured a check for $50.00 from Kimbach and Weichel of Scranton, endorsed and cashed the same and retained the money obtained thereon. From that on he started on to secure all the money he could before the promoter had an opportunity to collect.

When our convention took place in Scranton, Pa., in 1901, a souvenir book which had the appearance in every way of being a book published by the American Federation of Labor was distributed at the Convention as an official souvenir of the American Federation of Labor. I laid this and all evidence secured, together with the prospectus, credentials, contracts, receipts, letters of firms as well as cancelled checks made out to the American Federation of Labor before the Executive Council in the city of Scranton and I recommended that action be taken to prevent this man Rice and his promoter and others of his kind from swindling people in the name of American Federation of Labor. You will find the result of this in the official proceedings of the Scranton Convention adopted on December 14, 1901, on the recommendation of the Committee on Executive Council's report under the head of "Deceptive Publications," a denunciation of this souvenir and those connected with it; also a clause prohibiting central labor unions from issuing or publishing any souvenir publication for any convention, of the American Federation of Labor or for any other purpose, if the convention of the American Federation of Labor is held in the said city the year of said issue. These resolutions were endorsed by the commitee and unanimously adopted by the convention, and for years a warning containing these resolutions has been published in the "American Federationist" with every issue.

After the convention adjourned Rice secured a number of the books which had been printed and distributed at the Scranton Convention and on his own account secured advertisements from a number of firms from whom he could not get the advance payments, had them printed in a couple of pages and inserted them in the book and collected the money and checks in the name of the American Federation of Labor. Among the firms thus fleeced were:

Fleischman Baker Company, New York.
Ebling Brewing Company, New York.
Eckhart Brothers of Bridgeport.
Central Park Brewing Company of New York.
Rockford Bread Co. of New York.
Lewis Nickson, leader of Tammany Hall.
Ivans, Frank & Co. of New York.
Brockendorfer Typewriter Company, Stamford, Conn.

I have in my possession the receipts signed by Rice, which are subject to your scrutiny and disposition. Henry Rice later secured further ocntracts for advertisements in the souvenir book already published, later inserted additional pages of advertisements in the souvenir. The names of the firms which he thus swindled are as follows:

Ohio Ceramic Engineering Company, 56 Fall street, Cleveland, O.	$ 15.00
Norcross Co., February, 1902, Cleveland, O.	5.00
City Foundry Co., February 14, 1902, Cleveland, O.	25.00
Born Steel Range Co., January 6, 1902, Cleveland, O.	20.00
Kilby Mfg. Co., Lake and Kirtland Sts., January 13, 1902, Cleveland, O.	30.00
Garrett Cromwell Engineering Company, January 7, 1902, Cleveland, O.	30.00
S. Buhrer No. 68 Medwin street, January 17, 1902, Cleveland, O.	15.00
Chisholm & Moore Mfg. Co., Lake and Kirkland streets, January 8, 1902	30.00
Webster, Camp and Lane Co., Akron, O., January 8, 1902	25.00
Dayton Malleable Iron Co., Dayton, O., January 7, 1902	60.00
John Charles & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., January 14, 1902	10.00
Stoddard Mfg. Co., Dayton, O., February 8, 1902	30.00
Mead Paper Co., Dayton, O., January 14, 1902	15.00
Curtice Bros.' Co., Rochester, N. Y., January 14, 1902	30.00
Goodell-Pratt Co., Greenfield, Mass., January 22, 1902	50.00
Phoenix Foundry Co., 3020 Liberty avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., January 12, 1902	....
Aultman Miller & Co., Akron, O.	60.00
Owen Machine Tool Co., Springfield, O.	60.00
Akron Foundry Co., Akron, O.	30.00
National Cash Register Co., Dayton, O.	100.00

I have in my possession all of the cancelled checks which were used in the payment of the above, the envelopes in which they were mailed as well as letters and documents from the firms which paid those checks.

I have the incriminating letters of Rice and a labor man of Pennsylvania whom he duped in fraudulently issuing a fake souvenir for the Scranton Convention. They are here for your inspection. During the time that Rice was prosecuting the work of getting out a publication for the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor that had not yet been formed, he immediately started in to swindle his new partner and about the beginning of April forged the name of Mathew Quay, Senator of Pennsylvania, for a contract of $200.00, sent the same to his (Rice's) partner and obtained his commission therewith. When an advance copy of the book was issued then it was a struggle between the said Rice and the party to whom the contracts were to be paid, naming his partner who paid the commission thereon, as to whom would get the money due on the contracts. It is sufficient to say that Rice, being an expert in that line, carried off most of the money. Not only that, he left a bill due for the printing of the book out of which he swindled the Tribune Publishing Company of Scranton, to the amount of $185.00. The bill is now in my possession and is dated May 1, 1902. The bill had never been paid by Rice, but had to be made good through the new organization.

I might say another word in regard to this man before I reach the other paragraph and that is that had he the ability to swindle me, and it is not difficult perhaps, to do that because those who know me, know I have not a very great turn of mind toward financial affairs and the administration of financial affairs. But I want you to know this. At the convention in Denver in 1894, Mr. John McBride was elected President and my term expired immediately. Before going to Denver, Henry Rice told me he had a great venture in his new publishing operations; that he was going to be good and honest and straightforward, and wanted to have an opportunity to have a new start, and he wheedled out of me every dollar I owned in the world, the scrapings and hoardings of my wife for years. I turned it over to him in the hope of helping him and when I came back from the Denver Convention to my home in New York, Rice in the meantime having engaged Herr Johann Most as a play actor to star in a play called "Der Weber" (The Weaver) and organized a company. He lost every dollar of his own and the few pennies I had. So far as I am concerned I did not know he was going to invest in such a darn fool transaction or at least I might have been on to that job.

In this entire matter it is sufficient to say that to prevent further imposition upon and swindling in the name of the different State Federations throughout the country by either Rice or others of his kind, I wrote to the secretaries of the different State Federations throughout the United States warning them of Rice and his like.

At the following conventions of the State Federation of the State of Pennsylvania, in March, 1903, this whole matter was investigated by a committee of said organization basing their investigation upon a letter from me to them calling attention to the swindling that was being conducted by the use of the name of the different labor organizations, and asking them to lend their aid to prevent its recurrence. The convention adopted resolutions, exposing the fraud in which Mr. Henry Rice figured and prohibiting the use of the name of the State Federation from being used for the publishing or issuing of any souvenirs.

Realizing the difficulty it would be to get business men to prosecute Rice or the different promoters with whom he was connected and desiring to secure competent testimony of the conspiracy upon which the American Federation of Labor as such could begin prosecution, attorneys were consulted, who advised that inasmuch as all of the original swindlers in this case as well as other cases, were quarreling among themselves it would be wisest to secure information from the various sources possible and use one against the other. This resulted in securing the letters, documents, receipts and forged checks, which I have mentioned.

While this was in progress, Henry Rice was employed as a solicitor for the Ohio Federation of Labor publication. He secured checks from the following firms and forged the name of the Ohio Federation of Labor, cashed the checks and retained the money for his own use.

Altman Publishing Co., Mansfield, O...$50.00
Christy Knife Co., Fremont, O..... 15.00

George W. Harding, lieutenant-governor of Ohio	40.00
Star Iron Works, Lima, O.	10.00
Norris Christian Lime and Stone Co.	25.00
Diestil Wemer, Lima, O.	40.00
The Gem Shirt Co., Dayton, O.	25.00
The Dayton Specialty Co., Dayton, O.	20.00
Buckeye Varnish Co., Toledo, O.	15.00
The World Co., Newark, O.	25.00
The Hampton Watch Co.	25.00

This evidence is also at your disposition. Since 1904, warrants have been out, issued by the authorities in Ohio for Rice for these crimes. Up to date they have been unable to serve the same upon Rice.

About this time Rice was also selling whiskey for a firm called the Firth Company, 252 Pearl St., New York City. Mr. Firth, who was employed by the Trow Directory at 11th St. and 3rd avenue, was personally acquainted with Rice, who induced him while conducting his work in the printing shop of Trow's Directory, to invest in whiskey, and pack it in a union box and place the union label thereon and call it a union whiskey. The same was named "The Right Whiskey." Mr. Firth invested his savings in this new enterprise and Rice became its salesman. Many cases of this whiskey were sold. Rice collected for the same and retained the money and put the Firth Company out of business.

After ruining the Firth Company, Rice went to work for the Hamburger Company, 86 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., and I desire here to quote from a letter of that company regarding Rice under date of April 24, 1905:

"We take this opportunity to tell you that your report of Mr. Henry Rice is absolutely correct, only you did not say enough about him. This man absconded owing us a little money, and if you have heard of his whereabouts, you will confer a favor by advising us promptly."

The Hamburger Company was advised to secure a warrant for Rice and under date of May 5, 1905, wrote as follows:

"In reference to Henry Rice, we at once took the matter up with our attorneys. We believe we shall follow the course indicated in your letter and have him indicted by the Grand Jury of this county."

These are two states from which Rice steers clear.

The Pennsylvania Federation of Labor at its second meeting insisted that no further souvernirs should be published in its name but Rice still continued to collect money in the name of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, even as late as January, 1904. In that year he fraudulently collected $50.00 from Mr. Simon, of the Simon Silk Company, of Easton, Pa. The officers of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor on or about May 7, 1904, sent a circular to all business people they could reach in Pennsylvania, warning them against Rice, and also stating that they did not authorize the use of their name for any books or publications of any character, or authorized anybody to solicit subscriptions or donations in their name.

A number of further swindles of this character could be enumerated, but it is unnecessary to go further. Sufficient to say that as late as this fall he has swindled a number of business people in the name of the Central Federated Union of New York, one of them being the Brooklyn Eagle, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

From time to time my colleagues of the Executive Council, our organizers and I lent whatever aid we could to the prosecution of frauds who secured money whether in the name of the American Federation of Labor or that of any other labor organization. We succeeded in sending several swindlers to jail, among them George Martin, Richard Cooney, George Mackey, James Donnelly.

There is at our instance at the present time a man by the name of Reilly in New York City under arrest, awaiting trial for the fradulent use of the name of the American Federation of Labor.

I have found by experience that the great difficulty in obtaining the conviction of swindlers is that business men too often refuse to give us their co-operation and support, even to act as witnesses, much less to appear as complainants.

Now I want to call your attention to the fact that upon the testimony of a creature such as Rice, of whose record I have given you but just a faint outline rather than the actual full facts of his rascality, the character of the men in the labor movement is sought to be destroyed.

Let me call your attention to how careful I have tried to be in the affairs of our Federation. In issuing a credential to a

solicitor, the request is made for an interview in which the merits of the publication of the "American Federationist" may be set forth and then the credentials which the solicitor hopes to present to the business men, states this: "Agents are not authorized or allowed to accept payments of any kind. All contracts should be made upon the official blanks of the American Federation of Labor." I hold a copy of this in my hand. It says: "All payments should be made by check to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor and mailed to this office direct." And then this follows: "No donations of any character are accepted." Signed by Frank Morrison as Secretary and myself as President, with the seal of the American Federation of Labor attached.

The contract for advertising is printed, and I want to read it to you:

I present this document to you to show that any solicitation for advertisements must be upon the merits of the "American Federationist" as an advertising medium.

At this time it may also be appropriate to say that the instructions to our advertising manager has been that no other publication bona fide in character, whether of an international union or a central body in any city or town, must be referred to except with respect, no matter what its position or its attitude. I know that that has been religiously followed.

And now what follows records the story of the deepest degration and maliciousness on the part of the National Association of Manufacturers.

President Gompers here goes on to say that previous to this convention he visited New York City for the purpose of holding a conference with the representatives of the Structural Building Trades Alliance and that while there, a representative of the National Manufacturers' Association, by name, Brandenburg, made overtures to him to resign as President of the American Federation of Labor in a few months after the adjournment of the Norfolk Convention, and that he would be taken care of financially for the balance of his life. To substantiate these statements he has in his possession, telegrams, documents and letters sent him by the representative who engineered the deal. He says:

There is in my possession further information of the ramifications and machinations of the National Association of Manufacturers, their detective agencies, their auxiliary companies, and the reptile hirelings who are employed to assassinate the character of the men of labor and thereby hope to weaken or destroy the labor movement of our country. All that I now desire to add is that there is not a scintilla of truth in anything published or which can be published by the National Association of Manufacturers or their hireling, which in any way can reflect upon the integrity, the morality or the honesty of myself, and I have an abiding faith they can not do so of any one member of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. I defy our enemies to do their worst.

I could stand before you another hour and tell of these things. I could tell you of men, whose names have been given, who are in the employ of the labor organizations as business agents and officers who are also in the pay of the Farleys, the Farrells, and this Century Syndicate, all of them either agents of the National Manufacturers' Association or auxiliaries and companies formed by them for the purpose of destroying the men in the labor movement. In all the history of the labor movement in any country on the face of the globe in all the world, I do not believe that any coterie of the miserable representatives of the capitalistic class have been so cruel, so brutal, so malign and conscienceless as these Van Cleave hirelings have shown themselves to be.

BUILDING TRADES.

Owing to the fact that the Building Trades are so divided and have been for years past, several conferences were held during the Convention by the representatives of Building Trades Organizations for the purpose, if possible, of arriving at some solution of the question whereby the Building Trades might be united under one head for the purpose of conducting their own affairs and looking after their own interests. Knowing that the National Building Trades Council was a failure and the National and International Organization of the Building Trades did not give the support and encouragement to the Structural Building Trades Alliance that they should, and that the Building Trades Sections of the Cen-

tral Labor Unions are also failures, it was plainly apparent and evident something must be done to cement the forces of the Building Trades in one solid, compact body, in order to be in a position to maintain their rights and oppose any invasion made on them in any way by the Employers' Association. This matter was referred to the Building Trades' Committee and after due deliberation and careful consideration, that body reported as follows:

We, your Building Trades' Committee, acting upon the suggestion offered by our President in his annual report under the caption of "Building Trades Organizations," and also upon the many suggestions offered from different trades, and realizing the absolute necessity of a closer affiliation of that branch of our movement, have had several meetings of all the buildings trades delegates and are authorized to present for your careful consideration, this plan of a closer affiliation. In presenting it to you, fellow delegates, we feel sure that you, too, like ourselves must realize that at this time especially, when from all parts of the country comes the cry of that misnomer "open shop," and refreshing your mind with the infamous methods that are being employed by our opponents to divide and disrupt our forces, some method to better cement our building trades is absolutely necessary.

Our plan, should you grant us the privilege of adopting it, would make it possible that for the first time in the history of this magnificent organization, the building trades could be brought to a complete unification under the peerless banner of the A. F. of L. As no dissenting voice has been heard among the building trades delegates, as it was emanated from them, and not from your committee; as the other building trades not now affiliated with this body, have also expressed their desire to see it go into effect, we feel that we are not asking too much of you to assist us in placing ourselves in a position where we can present to our opponents an unbroken front, and say to them, when occasion requires, "An injury to one is the concern of all."

We find that in accordance with the recommendation of the Executive Council, relative to a conference held between subcommittee representing the Executive Council and the Structural Building Trades Alliance, the committee, having given the subject its earnest consideration, and believing it to be to the best interest of the labor movement in general, that it be under one head; we, therefore, recommend to the 27th Annual Convention that a department of building trades of the A. F. of L., be created, said department to be chartered by the A. F. of L. to be composed of bona fide National and International Building Trades Organizations, duly chartered as such by the A. F. of L., and to be given autonomy over the building trades with authority to issue charters to local building trades sections. Said sections and central body to be affiliated to the A. F. of L., to be composed of bona fide local unions and recognized as such in the building trades.

We further recommend that all Local Unions of the B. T. S. shall be affiliated with central bodies of the A. F. of L.

In accordance with the instructions of the General Executive Board at last meeting of that body held in October, 1907, at Indianapolis, we introduced the following resolutions asking exemption from paying tax to the A. F. of L. on our Canadian membership.

Whereas, The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, within the past few years, petitioned the Local Unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in Canada to correspond with the home office in the United States requesting that the per capita tax be paid direct by the home office to the Trades and Labor Congress on our Canadian membership, and

Whereas, Said congress, through its official secretary-treasurer, P. M. Draper, also petitioned our last general convention, held in Niagara Falls, N. Y., September 17 to 28, 1906, to pay per capita tax direct from our international office to the Trades and Labor Congress on our Canadian membership, and

Whereas, Said request was granted in accordance with the recommendation of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and we are now paying tax on our membership in Canada to the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, as well as to the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be exempt from paying per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor on its Canadian membership, as it is unfair to be called upon to pay more than once on our membership, or any part thereof.

The committee on resolutions to whom this was referred reported unfavorably. This brought out quite a discussion in which it was shown that the payment of tax to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress by National and International organizations was a voluntary act on their part and not compulsory at all. Whereas: The laws of the A. F. of L. call for tax on the full membership of each organization affiliated and is therefore compulsory.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

BREWERY WORKERS.

Several resolutions were introduced asking that the charter of the Brewery Workers be restored, all of which were referred to the Adjustment Committee. When the question came up on the floor of the Convention it was thoroughly thrashed out in detail. The representatives of the Brewery Workers were given the privilege of the floor, and every courtesy offered them while making their statement. After a lengthy and animated debate, President Gompers offered the following resolutions, which were carried by a large majority:

Resolved, That the charter of the International Union of Brewery Workers be, and the same is, hereby ordered to be restored.

Resolved, That the restoration of the Brewery Workers' Charter in no way alters or modifies the declarations and decisions of the American Federation of Labor in regard to the jurisdiction claims of the International Union of Steam Engineers, the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the International Union of Brewery Workers, but, on the contrary, are hereby reaffirmed.

Resolved, That within ninety days after the close of this convention a conference shall be held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, the conference to consist of three representatives of the International Brewery Workers, one from the International Engineers, one from the Brotherhood of Firemen, one from the Brotherhood of Teamsters and one member of the Executive Council, the conference to endeavor to effect an agreement regarding jurisdiction, harmony and co-operation of action of the organization in interest and for the protection and promotion of the interests of the workers employed in and by breweries.

Resolved, That in the event of an agreement or a tentative agreement, being reached the officers of the organizations named shall submit the same to their respective International Unions for ratification under the supervision of the representative of the executive council, who shall, in that circular, urge its ratification and give his reasons therefor.

Resolved, That if the conference shall fail to reach an agreement the Executive Council is hereby authorized and directed to impose such disciplinary punishment upon the organization responsible for such failure as the judgment of the executive council may direct.

LOS ANGELES FIGHT.

As our Local Unions have been circularized within the past few months by the labor organizations of Los Angeles, Cal., asking that action be taken by the American Federation of Labor to raise funds by means of assessments of one cent per member per month for twelve months for the purpose of reorganizing, so as to be in a position to fight the open (non-union) shop. We believe the resolutions on this matter and the action of the Convention should be reported on fully by us. For that purpose, we herewith quote the resolutions presented:

Whereas, The Los Angeles Times, having secured the unlimited financial backing of the American Manufacturers' Association and the kindred hostile organizations of capital, is today, under the pretense of being the leading exponent of the so-called "open shop," indeed the most unfair, unscrupulous and malignant enemy of organized labor in American, and

Whereas, The Los Angeles Times is concentrating all its energies to disrupt the unions of Los Angeles, and unless strenuously resisted and checked, will destroy not only the organization of labor, but also crush the spirit of the workers for justice and right, and would befoul the good name and honor of Los Angeles and make of it the breeding place for strikebreakers of all crafts and trades, and

Whereas, All thinkers and observers accord to labor organizations the honor and credit of being the real factors in the advancement and improvement of the condition of the laboring classes, not only of Los Angeles, but of the entire country; we recognize the tactics of the Los Angeles Times and its cohorts in attempting the annihilation of the organizations of labor, first with the prime object of reducing wages, imposing their will as masters and tearing down the American standard of life of America's workers, and

Whereas, The International Typographical Union, having expended more than fifty thousand dollars in Los Angeles in defending the cause of labor from the vicious attacks of the Los Angeles Times and the Citizens' Alliance, now believes this struggle in Los Angeles has become national in its scope, vitally affecting all labor, and that it should therefore be financed and carried on by America's labor movement, through its recognized head, the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That each and every organization

affiliated with the American Federation of Labor be requested and urged to levy an assessment of one cent per month per member for a period of one year or make appropriation equivalent thereto, and that these moneys shall be transmitted to the secretary of the American Federation of Labor and accounted for by him in a separate fund; and, be it further

Resolved, That all moneys received from said assessments, appropriations and donations shall be held as a "Los Angeles Fund" and shall be disbursed for the protection of the interests of labor in Los Angeles, and for no other purpose, in such manner that in the opinion of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor shall redound to the welfare of the toilers of Los Angeles and the assertion and the maintenance of their rights and interests.

Resolved, That the movement contemplated by these resolutions shall be conducted by a representative of the American Federation of labor, who shall be appointed by and be under the immediate supervision of the president of the American Federation of Labor, with the consent and advice of the executive council.

The committee, to whom this matter was referred, reported as follows:

Your committee concurs in the spirit and intent of this resolution and recommends that one special assessment of one cent per capita be levied to combat the work of the Manufacturers' Association in Los Angeles and other places where similar conditions exist.

Your committee further recommends that all national and international organizations directly interested in this situation send one or more organizers as per the advice of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, to successfully prosecute the work necessary to ultimately organize the workers of Los Angeles and other places where like conditions exist.

The old officers were re-elected without opposition and Denver, Colorado, selected as the city in which to hold the convention in the year 1908.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

J. E. POTTS,
T. M. GUERIN,
WM. B. MACFARLANE,
A. M. SWARTZ,
W. D. M'KINLAY,
WM. D. HUBER,
FRANK DUFFY,

Delegates.

Unionists Can Be Fined Legally.

It has become a common occurrence for corporation-tied attorneys and weak-kneed writers for some daily papers to assert that unions have no legal right to discipline members of the union for violations of their obligation, and in several recent cases judges have imposed fines on unions and the officials for denying violators of their laws the right of re-admission until fines placed on them have been settled, says the Labor Review. However, the recent decision of Judge Gaskill of the Massachusetts Superior Court, defining clearly the rights of unions to fine members, is being given wide circulation, much to the disgust of those who would like to make the people believe that trades unions are composed of the worst that afflicts society. This decision will have the effect of inducing many members of trades unions to have a higher conception of the obligations they assume when joining a labor union, and will in all probability regard their word of honor differently hereafter. Following is the dispatch announcing the decision:

"One of the most sweeping labor decisions rendered in Massachusetts was handed down recently by Judge Gaskill of the Superior Court of Boston, Mass. He holds that a labor union has a right to fine any member who does not accede to the demands of the union and quit work in an establishment where a strike is in progress."—Organized Labor.

Unfair Stove Firms

The following stove firms are unfair with the Stove Mounters' and Steel Range Workers' International Union and their products are objectionable to organized labor:

Buckwalter & Co., Continental Stove Works, Floid, Wells & Co., Grander Stove Co., all of Royersford, Pa.

March-Brownback & Co. of Pittston, Pa.

Orr, Painter & Co., Reading Stove Works, Prizer-Painter Stove & Heater Co., of Reading, Pa.

The Keeley Stove Co. of Columbia, Pa.

From advices received by our Local Union 225, Knoxville, Tenn., the Hammack Steel Range Co. of that city is entirely fair in all its dealings with organized labor.

Carl Young.

At the time I wrote my last report I was in Bay City, Mich., looking after the interests of L. U. 116, and was called home on account of the serious illness in my family. Before my return to Michigan, I was called to Rockford, Ill., to consolidate Local 1535 with Local 792. This was in full accord with my plans of last spring, and I am much pleased with the result. It will place our boys in a much better position than they have occupied for sometime past. After transferring the membership and checking up the accounts, we held a very enthusiastic meeting at which myself and Brother Wm. E. Terry, organizer for the A. F. of L., delivered an address. Brother Terry's talk was well received, and his remarks were full of good advice, which, if followed, will prove of lasting benefit to our Local. On the whole, I think this was the best meeting our boys have held in that city for many months. The spirit of harmony now prevails and Local 792 should have the ambition to be the best in Illinois. I again returned to Bay City, determined, if possible, to bring the bosses to time on their blacklisting scheme. But, owing to the fact that it is impossible to secure either a printed or written list, and that the attorneys of that city do not care to handle a case for a labor union, and believing as they do, that the judiciary is opposed to or prejudiced against organized labor, it has been impossible to accomplish anything at this time. If we succeed in this matter it will be necessary to employ an outside attorney to handle it. These men should be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, and I am assured by the G. O. that the matter will be taken up a little later and forced to a successful conclusion.

I next visited Local 1373 at Flint. This is a new local and has among its membership a number of men who are exceedingly earnest for its welfare. We held a well-attended open meeting and we succeeded in securing several applications. Much work yet remains to be done here, as the Local is not strong, and conditions are very unfavorable. With a strong Local, conditions can be materially improved.

I next visited Local 1132, at Alpena, which I found in excellent condition so far as membership is concerned. The regular meeting not taking place the day of my visit, and being unable to secure a hall, we did not hold any meeting. However, I met a number of the boys, and learn that their membership includes all of the carpenters in the city except 6 or 8, and this places them in a position to control all of the work. Their per centage of membership in good standing is, in my opinion, far above the average, as nearly every member is in good standing. They accomplish this by holding a social session at each quarterly meeting, at which refreshments or cigars are served, which assures a good attendance. The Local is run on strictly business principles, and good interest is shown by the members. I believe if more of our Locals would adopt this social feature that have proven so successful in 1132, that the per centage of members in arrears would be materially reduced and our Brotherhood strengthened accordingly. It is worth trying, and I hope to see many Locals adopt this method.

I next visited Local 1095, at Cheboygan. We had a meeting of the Local, which was fairly well attended. I find about 50 per cent. of the carpenters here are members of the Local, and with the other 50 per cent. standing out, it has been impossible to secure the conditions to which our boys are entitled. This seems to be a mecca for men who can not secure work in organized cities. We are in need of a more thorough organization here, but owing to the climatic conditions it would be impractical at this time. I think good work could be done in the spring. At present there is very little work going on, and many of our members

are idle. The Local is contemplating a movement to secure a nine hour work-day next year and I earnestly hope they will succeed, as they are deserving of better conditions, both as to hours and wages.

The "Wall street Disease" has hit this part of the country pretty hard, and with the scarcity of work and the present high price of living, I am afraid many hardships will have to be endured before the violets bloom again.

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W. J. Shields.

Following is a brief synopsis of a few of the most important cases receiving my attention during the month. Through orders of the G. P. I. went to Lawrence to investigate a grievance case, the said case represented the diverting of the mind force from the legitimate work of the unions to the taking sides in this matter of small import; that is, when contrasted with the needs as represented in the times we are passing through. The organization is in fairly good shape traceable to the good care as exercised by the managing force. Our Brookline membership held an important educational meeting which was splendidly patronized. Mr. Robbins of Chicago was the principal speaker and it was generally agreed that his speech represented as strong a defence of the labor question as we of this section were ever privileged to listen to. The condition of organization in Brookline is top notch. Business in the building line is poor. Local 386, Dorchester held a most interesting anniversary meeting. There was a list of interesting speakers also music and entertainment of a varied character. Lunch was served consisting of ice cream and cake, and during the intermission the male part of the audience were served with a nice cigar. The spacious hall was filled to overflowing and the unaimous sentiment was that all had been splendidly entertained. Our interests are well protected in Dorchester by this membership. Business is flat in the section and will continue so until spring.

The Middlesex, D. C., gave a surprise meeting to Local 885 of Woburn. All preparations were made and entered into by delegates of the D. C. and executed by them. There was a long list of speakers and the subject was, "How Best to Maintain the Present Compact Organization." The district is not only well organized, but also well managed. This meeting was well attended, delegations from every local in this section being present. It was an enjoyable evening and so agreed to by all present.

Athol held an educational meeting under the auspices of the C. L. U. It was conceded as being the greatest labor demonstration ever held in the town. Fully one thousand attended. The speakers included the local Methodist clergyman and representatives of the machinists and carpenters. A brass band was in attendance. The audience was very attentive, staying until the finish. In every way the meeting was voted a grand success.

Newburyport held an enjoyable open meeting, the purpose being to stimulate the union's growth. A program of a mixed character was gone through after which a lunch was served and cigars passed around. Delegations from Haverhill and Amesbury were present. The meeting adjourned with the feeling that the evening had been well spent.

Worcester was visited as per order of the G. P. on a matter of non-union men in the employ of one of the principal building concerns of that city. I feel safe in saying that the carpenters were never better organized and I learned during my stay that the managing force as represented in the D. C. is jealously looking after the interest of our organization, and while the question of the few non-union characters working side by side with the union men is aggravating, still, appreciating the times, we are going through, it was thought wise to delay operation until times would be more opportune.

I also visited Holyoke. Never in the history of the movement was the outside men better organized. There is no open shop on any outside job of this city, everything is closed. The mill situation is somewhat different but 40 per cent. of the mill men are in the local and even this nucleus seems indifferent to the life of the union. In conjunction with delegates of the D. C. we entered into arrangements to later give some attention to the mill situation.

A man will cheerfully shoulder most any burden but a blunder.

News Notes from Local Unions

Minneapolis, Minn.—All carpenters, in fact all building trades mechanics, are advised and requested to remain away from this city at this time. There is nothing doing and we are apprehensive of trouble arising in the near future.

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Pittsfield, Mass.—Migrating brothers are urgently called upon to remain away from this city for the next few months. There is absolutely no chance for employment, trade is very dull and numbers of our home men are walking the streets.

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Goldfield, Nev.—Owing to the miners' strike, in progress here, and the carpenters being locked out, trade here is at a standstill and we would ask all brothers contemplating coming here to postpone the trip, as it would only add one more to our street gang and injure our cause.

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Oklahoma City, Okla.—Owing to the scarcity of work in our city and having to take "Cashier's Scrips" instead of cash in payment of wages for what little work we do, we would advise all carpenters contemplating coming here to change their itinerary and steer clear of Oklahoma City until better conditions obtain.

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Syracuse, N. Y.—Trade conditions here have been fair for some time past, at present, however, they are very unsatisfactory, as trade has fallen off considerably and as a result we have a great many of our members walking the streets idle. Transient brothers are urgently advised to give this city a wide berth for the next few months.

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Ashland, Ky.—There is serious trouble pending for our Local Union in this town. On December 2 we received a notice from the contractors that after that date they would run open shops. As we are not willing to submit to this open, or non-union, shop proposition, a lockout appears to be imminent, and we urgently call on all traveling brothers to avoid this locality until further notice.

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San Antonio, Tex.—It appears the future has nothing good in store for us, trade is dull and the contractors are threatening with a lockout of all our men, which is very likely to occur on January 1 of next year, as we shall not do the contractor's bidding, return to nine hours and submit to a cut in wages. Migrating brothers are warned to give this city a wide berth until further notice.

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Galveston, Tex.—Attracted by luring articles, full of falsehoods as to conditions here that was recently published in the daily papers, men from all sections of the country have been flocking to this city for some time, to the extent that now we are flooded with idle men. All transient carpenters are warned to keep away from Galveston at this time.

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Parsons, Kans.—Trade conditions here are very unsatisfactory at this time and the financial stringency is playing havoc to business in general. Half of our men are idle and work is very slack in all the building trades, and will remain so for the winter season. Transient brothers will act wisely by staying away from this place until spring trade opens up and until the financial situation has been relieved.

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Phoenix, B. C., Can.—Trouble has arisen in our camp in the nature of a lockout, the mine owners having decided to reduce wages without consulting our unions in any way whatever, causing the lockout.

Local Union 618 had an agreement with the mine managers to meet and discuss any question that should arise in regard to wages or other trade matters. They failed to keep the agreement and ignored us in every respect.

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Wheeling, W. Va.—All traveling brothers are herby requested to steer clear of this city until further notice. Trade is dull, and the bosses are trying to force the open shop system upon us. Having just emerged from a twenty weeks' strike, which ended in a very unsatisfactory settlement, the situation here has become rather critical. We hope the brothers will give us a chance to fortify our position and to regain lost ground by staying away.

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Sherman, Tex.—Owing to the fact that work has practically closed down here and that we have many idle men, all traveling carpenters are requested to avoid this place for the present. Our $3.60 scale went into effect the 10th day of November, and though, as above stated, work since about that time has been very scarce, we are hopeful of success when trade conditions have improved. To that end brothers will assist us greatly and convey a great favor upon us by staying away from Sherman until further notice.

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Gary, Ind.—L. U. 985 of this place would warn all traveling and other brothers to pay no attention to advertisements for carpenters wanted at Gary, Ind. There are more than enough carpenters here to do all the work in this locality and numbers of them are walking the streets. The work that has been started is well under way at this time and will be completed long before the winter season is over. Transient brothers will do a favor to themselves as well as to us by giving this vicinity a wide berth.

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New York City.—The Master Carpenters' Association, which proposed a cut of 50 cents per day in wages when the present agreement expires, has made an alternative proposition. This is, that the ban on handling unfair trim be taken off and that the wages of the carpenters remain at the figure of $5 a day. Neither proposition will, however, be accepted by the D. C. A renewal of the agreement or no agreement at all and the schedule now in operation is the only thing the carpenters of this district will agree to.

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Hartford, Conn.—Work here is almost at a complete standstill owing to the scarcity of money. We have about 200 of our members idle at this writing and more are being laid off every day, while those who still have employment are working only 4 or 5 days a week. There is plenty of work here but everything is blocked on account of the banks refusing to make any loans. Traveling brothers are earnestly advised to avoid Hartford, Conn., during the winter months at least, and we would request the Editor to place us on the "dull list."

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Duluth, Minn.—The Builders' Exchange of this city saw fit to lock out all members of the building trades affiliated with the S. B. T. A., affecting about 800 of our members. This struggle is likely to last till spring, but we will stick and fight to the end and have no fear of the outcome. We would now ask all building trade mechanics, especially carpenters, not to be misled by advertisements in the papers and to make conditions as they obtain here at this time, known as widely as possible. Keep away from Duluth and warn others against coming here.

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Grand Mere, P. Qu., Can.—On the 23d of November we had the great pleasure of a visit from Brother N. Arcand, the general organizer. We certainly appreciate his vigilance and endeavor to protect and further the interests of the Local Unions in his sphere of activity, of which he has given us ample proof. Our U. B. may well be proud of men like Brother Arcand, not to forget our General Officers, who have shown themselves to be able and worthy men. Indeed, our U. B. is an admirable organization; this is being demonstrated each day, for each day we derive advantages from our affiliation. No wonder the non-union carpenters are jealous.

Madison, Ind.—Union carpenters and traveling brothers especially, will please take notice that the contractor for the building of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, under course of erection here, who is advertising for carpenters, is conducting the operation on the open shop plan. On December 2 he cut down the wages 5c an hour and, no doubt, if he should succeed in obtaining a sufficient number of men, another cut will follow. All brothers are hereby warned against this unfair contractor running the Insane Hospital job and **advised to keep away from Madison, Ind.,** for the present.

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Pensacola, Fla.—The D. C. of this city having received numerous inquiries as to trade conditions in this vicinity, we desire to state that building operations are at a standstill. Only a few mills are yet running, and they are preparing for an early shut-down. We have many idle men walking the streets and we are still fighting the unfair contractors who locked us out in 1905 because of our determination to enforce the eight-hour day. **All brothers are requested to steer clear of Pensacola** until further notice, for even the scabs are out of a job.

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Waycross, Ga.—We would warn all brother carpenters not to place any credence in the many reports and notices sent out lately all through the North and West by the Board of Trade and real estate men of this city, stating that there was a **great demand here for all classes of mechanics and steady employment at big** wages. The truth is, there is no demand for any class of workmen, as work is very slack in all branches, many mechanics walking the streets and no money. **Brothers, wherever you go remember that Waycross, Ga., is a good place to keep away from.**

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New Orleans, La.—For the benefit of **brothers in other cities who may contemplate coming here for the winter, we would** state that as a rule, there is very little work here during the months of November, December and January each year, and at present the majority of our members are walking the streets. The number of unemployed is exceptionally large this year and, aside of this, we are more than usual overrun with brothers from outlying districts holding clearance cards with no prospects for any of them securing a job before the end of February. In view of these conditions we would earnestly warn migrating brothers not to come here at this time, for if they do, disappointment and eventual hardship will surely be awaiting them. We hope they will stay away and give us a chance to hold our Union together and get this city in good shape, so that we may secure the conditions that we have been working and striving for for some time. We are very anxious to build up the organization and make this city a strictly union town, although it seems a hard proposition, and odds are against us.

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Beware of Him.

Amsterdam, N. Y.—Alfred Rood, a member of L. U. 6 this city, who was doing contracting work here, has skipped the town, defrauding a brother member out of two weeks' wages. He is of dark complexion, black hair and black mustache, height about 5 feet 8 inches, most always wore a cap. He left here in the middle of October. **Look out for him.**

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Information Wanted.

Julius E. Martin, formerly of Teague, Tex., a carpenter by trade, dark complexion, **brown eyes, black hair, stooped shouldered**, weighs about 150 pounds, 20 years of age, left home on the 11th of last May, was last heard of in Houston, Tex., when he left for Arazona. Any person knowing **his address or having met him during the** last few months, will confer a great favor by writing to his father.

J. D. MARTIN,
Teague, Tex., Treestone County.

J. E. Houde, a member of Local Union 366, Sand Point, Idaho, was accidentally killed in the latter part of November, and after keeping his body for ten days and not being able to locate any of his relatives, the L. U. had the deceased brother buried in the local cemetery December 1.

As near as could be learned the deceased brother was originally from one of the New England states. He leaves some personal property and a lot in the city. Should this reach the eye of any of his relatives they are advised to communicate with

W. H. SHOOK, R. S. L. U. 366,
Box 293, Sand Point, Idaho.

John Weidmann, six years ago a member of L. U. 296, Ensley, Ala., where he ran a farm besides following the carpenter's trade; a native of Switzerland, about fifty years of age, dark complexioned, is looked for by his relatives. Any information as to his whereabouts will be greatly appreciated by them. Please address

J. V. GESSNER,
P. O. G. D., New Albany, Ind.

Entertainment and Smoker.

Pottsville, Pa.—The regular meeting held by L. U. 228 of this city on the evening of Thanksgiving day, was followed by an entertainment and smoker which was a rattling success and thoroughly enjoyed by all who were in attendance. The program consisted of selections on the piano by Brother Immikeppel, several songs by Brother D. Jones and selections by the Crescent Club. The main feature of the evening was the presentation of a gold watch charm to Brother D. A. Post, member of the G. E. B., in appreciation of his services rendered the cause of unionism. The presentation speech was delivered by Mr. I. A. Reed, district attorney of Schuylkill county, who spoke in the highest terms of organized labor, while every ear was pointed so as not to lose a single word of his remarks. Brother Post, the distinguished invited guest and recipient of the watch charm, was completely taken by surprise and so moved at the honor bestowed upon him that for a while he was unable to speak; but after he had come to himself again he made the best labor speech that those present ever had listened to, at the same time thanking the L. U. for the surprise and charm. The latter on one side bears the U. B. emblem and on the other the following inscription: Presented to D. A. Post by L. U. 228 of Pottsville, Pa., U. B. C. and J. of A., Nov. 28, 1907.

Temporary Injunction in Case of U. B. Strikers in Dubuque, Ia., Refused.

Dubuque, Ia.—Judge Bonson, in district court, declined to issue a temporary injunction against the striking millmen and the Carpenters' Union. The case was that of the Carr, Ryder & Adams Co. et al. vs. the United Brotherhood of Carpenters et al., the plaintiffs including all the mills affected by the strike in April and the defendants, including Organizer Fuelle, the officers of the national and local organization and a number of the individual strikers who were alleged to be picketing the factories.

In passing on the application for a temporary injunction the court said that a large number of affidavits had been filed by both sides and that every material part of the application had been denied by the defendants. He said that the question was largely one of fact and that under the circumstances he would deny the application for a temporary injunction and let the case come up for trial on its merits. The court stated that if he felt there was any imminent danger he might look upon the matter differently, but he does not see any. The defense is given until January 6 to file an answer to plaintiff's application.

Capitalistic Hypocricy.

The Delineator, which is one of the few magazines still fighting the International Typographical Union, has inaugurated a "child rescue campaign." The management of the Delineator should be reminded of the fact that consistency is still considered a jewel. While denying its own employes the shorter workday the Delineator sheds crocodile tears for the welfare of the child without a home. Of course, there is nothing new or original in the Delineator's policy; that journal has merely copied the well-defined attitude of certain monopolists who are willing to do almost anything for the workingman except to get off his back. In the meantime the public should bear in mind that the Delineator is a strictly "unfair" publication and unworthy of the support of men and women who believe in fair wages, fair hours and fair conditions.—Coast Seamen's Journal.

TRADE NOTES

Movements for Better Conditions.

Local Union 1821, Richmond, Mo.—We are making preparations for a movement to secure the eight-hour day and a minimum scale of 37½ cents per hour, to take effect on April 1, 1908.

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Local Union 1095, Cheboygan, Mich.—Eight hours per day at the same or prevailing rate of wages is our this year's demand and the contractors have been notified to that effect.

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District Council, Fall River, Mass.—We have decided to make a demand upon the master builders for a raise in wages to 41 cents per hour minimum, to take effect on May 1, 1908. The Master Builders' Association is being notified of our action.

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Local Union 1069, Muscatine, Ia.—We have notified the contractors that we demand that on and after April 1, 1908, eight hours constitute a day's work and 31¼ cents per hour be the minimum wage. We are now working eight hours at the rate of $2.50 per day.

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Local Union 1143, La Crosse, Wis.—At a regular meeting held on November 29 we decided to make a demand upon the contractors for a raise in our wage scale of 2½ cents per hour, to take effect April 1, 1908.

We have also decided to raise our monthly dues from 50 to 60 cents for full beneficial members and from 30 to 35 cents for semi-beneficial members, payable after January 1, 1908.

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Local Union 568, Lincoln, Ill.—At a recent meeting of this Local Union the following resolutions were introduced and adopted:

Whereas, It is the sense of the committee that the carpenters are the poorest paid body of workmen in this town; therefore, be it

Resolved, That on and after April 1, 1908, we demand a straight raise of 5 cents per hour for all journeymen; and, be it further

Resolved, That eight hours shall constitute a day's work, beginning at 8 a. m. and ending at 5 p. m.; and, be it further

Resolved, That this agreement shall be operative for a period not less than two years; and, be it further

Resolved, That all work done between the hours of 5 p. m. and 8 a. m. shall be considered overtime, to be paid at the rate of time and a half, and all Sunday work shall be paid at the rate of double time.

American and Belgian Glass Workers Form an Alliance.

An international alliance for common defense between 60,000 American and Belgian glass workers was effected in Cleveland on Saturday by Arthur L. Faulkner, president of the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America, and Edmond Gilles, president of the Belgian Glass Workers' Union.

The American union, which numbers 30,000 members, is now on strike. The men refused to accept the wage scale proposed by the manufacturers in a conference at Columbus, Friday. The new scale proposed a 67 per cent. reduction of present wages. The strike is the biggest in the history of the union.

The alliance is the best that has been made for the defense with a foreign organization.

A dramatic incident in connection with Gilles conference with Faulkner in Cleveland was a break between Gilles and Simon Burns, the head of Knights of Labor Assembly No. 300 of Pittsburg. Gilles bitterly arraigned Burns, who had been called to Cleveland, and all relations between them were severed.—National Labor Tribune.

We can never hope for a thoroughly independent daily press until we have a genuine postal telegraph.—San Francisco Star.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen des vierten Vierteljahressitzung 1907, des General-Exekutiv-Board.

Folgende Angelegenheiten wurden nach Vertagung der Juli-Sitzung durch brieflichen Meinungsaustausch zwischen den Mitgliedern des Board, erledigt:

Gesuch der Commercial Telegraphers Union um Erlaubnis einen Aufruf zu finanzieller Unterstützung an die Lokal-Union senden zu dürfen. Wurde abschläglich beschieden. (Später bewilligt—Anmerkung der Redaktion).

Gesuch des Philadelphia, Pa., D. C. um Genehmigung einer Gewerksforderung sowie um finanziellen Beistand. Wurde gewährt.

Gesuche der L. U. 171 Youngstown, O., und des Wheeling, W. Va., D. C. um Genehmigung der Erhöhung des an ihre Mitglieder zu zahlenden Strikebenefits. Wurde gewährt.

Auf Gesuch des Bergen County, N. J., D. C. wurde demselben die Summe von $200 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

Zur Ermutigung der in Louisville, Ky., ausstehenden Mitglieder wurde denselben weitere finanzielle Unterstützung zugesichert.

7. Oktober.

Anwesende Mitglieder: Schardt, Watson, Post, Foley, Walquist und Connolly.

Die Vierteljahresberichte des G. P. und 1ten und 2ten V. P. werden verlesen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Gesuch der L. U. 761, Sorel, Can., um weitere Geldbewilligung zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder. Da aus den Berichten der L. U. hervorgeht, daß nur noch eine geringe Anzahl ihrer Mitglieder im Ausstande sind, wird das Gesuch abgewiesen.

Dem Bergen County, N. J., D. C. wird die weitere Summe von $100 zu Organisationszwecken bewilligt.

Der L. U. 1294, Gulfport, Miss., wird die Summe von $200, und der L. U. 263 Berwick, Pa., $150 zur Inforcirung ihrer Gewerksregeln angewiesen.

Situationsberichte aus Salt Lake City, Utah, und Houghton, Mich., werden verlesen und den Akten einverleibt.

Gesuch der L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., den nicht verausgabten Teil der ihr früher zur Unterstützung einer Gewerksbewegung bewilligten Summe, ihrer Lokalkasse einverleiben zu dürfen, wird abgewiesen und der G. S. beauftragt den Betrag zurückzufordern.

Appellation der L. U. 540 Waltham, Mass., gegen die Verfügung des G. S. in einer Kopfsteuerfrage. Da neues Beweismaterial vorliegt, wird die Angelegenheit dem G. S. zur Wiederaufnahme überwiesen.

8. Oktober.

Alle Mitglieder außer McCarthy sind anwesend.

Schreiben der L. U. 473 New York City, welches gegen die Auslegung des G. P. der Sekt. 134 der Gen. Konstitution Einwand erhebt und um die Ansicht des Board betreffs dieses Gesetzes ersucht. Der Board schließt sich der Auslegung der G. P. an macht aber darauf aufmerksam, daß sich Sekt. 134 nur auf solche Mitglieder beziehe die noch nicht 6 Monate lang der V. V. angehören.

In der, vom G. S. angeregten Frage der, an die A. F. of L. für candadische Mitglieder zu zahlenden Kopfsteuer, für welche die G. O. ebenfalls Kopfsteuer an den Canadian Trades und Labor Congreß entrichtet, beschließt der Board mit der Entrichtung dieser Steuer an beide Federationen fortzufahren, aber zugleich die Delegaten zur Convention der A. F. of L. zu instruiren für eine Aenderung der Konstitution der A. F. of L. einzutreten, welche die affilirten Organisation von der Doppelzahlung der Kopfsteuer entbindet.

Appellation der L. U. 42 New Rochelle, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. in der er die Unfallbenefit Forderung Frank Dougherty's abwies. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 134, Montreal, Can., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle Urbain Galinas, Sterbegeld betreffend. Da ein Auszug aus den Finanzbüchern der L. U. vorliegt aus dem hervorgeht, daß der Verstorbene vor seinem Ableben über sechs Monate lang gutstehendes Mitglied war, wird die Entscheidung umgestoßen und die Forderung zur Zahlung beordert.

Ein Gesuch der Tischler Union in Ghent, Belgien, um finanzielle Hülfe wird nicht ge-

wahrt, da der Board nicht die Macht hat in solchen Fällen Gelder zu bewilligen.

Gesuch des Philadelphia D. C. um weitere Geldbewilligung zur Unterstützung ihrer Streikbewegung. Die Summe von $300 wird zur Zahlung an den D. C. angewiesen.

9. Oktober.

Dem Cleveland, O., D. C. wird die Summe von $300 für Organisationszwecke angewiesen, deren Verwendung der G. P. dirigiren soll.

Da der Gewerksvertrag mit der Amalgamated Society of Carpenters und Joiners am 11ten September dieses Jahres abgelaufen ist, wird eine Erneuerung des Vertrages in Erwägung gezogen, jedoch beschlossen von einem Vertrage nationalen Charakters abzusehen und die Abschließung eines lokalen Vertrages den Lokalitäten zu überlassen, wo ein solcher gewünscht wird und geboten ist.

Die Generalbeamten werden hierauf angewiesen den, gemäß der Entscheidung des Schiedsrichters A. Strasser, in der Garfield National Bank in New York deponirte Summe von $5,000 zurückzuziehen.

Der G. P. wird mit der Ernennung eines Komite's zur Vertretung der V. B. auf einer am 23ten Oktober in Chicago stattfindenden Konvention der Civic Federation betraut.

In der Frage des Kartenaustausches zwischen der V. B. und Schwester Organisationen in fremden Ländern, beschließt der Board:

„Die Lokal-Unionen sind ermächtigt Mitglieder einer anerkannten Schwester Organisation unseres Gewerkes eines anderen Landes aufzunehmen wenn sie im Besitze einer Mitgliedskarte sind, welche nachweist daß der zugereiste Kollege wenigstens ein Jahr lang Mitglied seiner Organisation war, und seine Beiträge bis zum Datum des Aufnahmegesuches entrichtet sind. Solche Kollegen müssen gemäß der Konstitution der V. B. zur Mitgliedschaft qualifizirt sein.

„Die Lokal-Unionen müssen solche Mitgliedskarten dem General-Setretär der V. B. zusenden, und wenn derselbe findet daß die Karte allen Vorschriften entspricht, so kann der Gewerkskollege ohne Eintrittsgeld zu entrichten zur Mitgliedschaft zugelassen werden und soll derselbe zu den Benefits berechtigt sein, wie solche in den Paragraphen der Konstitution der V. B. die sich auf neuaufgenommene Mitglieder beziehen, aufgeführt sind."

Das vom New York City D. C. eingegangene Gesuch der Board möge ein Amendement zur Konstitution entwerfen welches ein Verfahren vorschreibt, bezüglich solcher Mitglieder, welche an dem Orte an dem sie arbeiten nicht ansässig sind, und dasselbe der Urabstimmung unterbreiten, eine Angelegenheit die in der Juli Sitzung zurückgelegt wurde, wird wieder aufgenommen. Der Board findet, daß keine allgemeine Notwendigkeit einer derartigen Gesetzesveränderung vorliegt und verweist die Frage an die nächste Konvention.

10. Oktober.

C. E. Nelson und Andere von Lokal Union 62 Chicago, Ill., appelliren gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle Nelson gegen erwähnte Lokal Union.

Die Appellation wird als begründet befunden und die Entscheidung des G. P. umgestoßen.

Chas. Haymer appellirt gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen den Indianapolis D. C. Die Appellation wird abgewiesen und die Entscheidung des G. P. besteht zu Recht.

Die Boardmitglieder beginnen mit der Besichtigung von, zum Zwecke der Errichtung eines Hauptquartiers, offerirten Grundeigentums.

11. Oktober.

Appellation W. N. Leigh's von L. U. 145 El Reno, Okla., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen die L. U. Da es erwiesen ist daß Ersterer die Arbeit für einen Arbeitgeber der auf der „Unfairliste" stand nicht aufgab, wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 551 Lawrence, Mass., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen L. U. 49 Lowell, Mass. Die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation Jacob Rogovin's von L. U. 954 Boston, Mass., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen die L. U. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation S. J. Wood und S. E. Cox gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen L. U. 526, Galveston, Tex. Der Board findet, daß den Appellanten nicht das Verhör gestattet wurde das ihnen zukam. Die Entscheidung wird umgestoßen und L. U. 526 angewiesen ein nochmaliges Prozeßverfahren einzuleiten.

Appellation Wm. H. Seward's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 114 Houston, Tex. Die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation B. J. Ward's gegen die Gesetzesauslegung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 8 Philadelphia gegen L. U. 207 Chester, Pa. Der Board schließt sich dieser Auslegung an und weist die Appellation ab.

Auf Veranlassung des Toledo, O., D. C. wird der Cincinnati, O., D. C. aufgefordert über die in letzterer Stadt vorsichgehenden Arbeiten der Firma Bentley von Toledo Bericht zu erstatten.

12. Oktober.

Appellation des Passaic, N. J., D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen den Paterson, N. J.,

D. C. Arbeitskarten betreffend. Der Board mißbilligt die Entscheidung des G. P. und entscheidet zu Gunsten des Passaic D. C.

Protest der L. U. 483 San Francisco gegen die Ausschließung ihres Mitgliedes E. O. Smith, welche der San Francisco D. C. verfügt hatte. Wird abgewiesen, weil das ausgeschlossene Mitglied nicht gemäß der Sektionen 93 und 94 der Gen. Konstitution bei dem G. P. Berufung eingelegt hat.

Appellation E. G. Young's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 617 Vancouver, B. C., Can. Die Entscheidung wird ratifizirt und die Appellation abgewiesen.

14. Oktober.

Dem Newark, N. J., D. C. wird die Summe von $1,500 bewilligt um ihre Gewerksforderung vollständig durchzusetzen.

Appellation John J. O'Neal's und Anderer gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen den Newark D. C. Da aus dem vorliegenden Beweismaterial hervorgeht, daß den Appellanten kein gesetzmäßiger Prozeß gewährt wurde, wird der Newark D. C. angewiesen einen solchen in Uebereinstimmung mit unseren Gesetzen nochmals einzuleiten.

Ein Bericht des Revisors über in Pittsburg verausgabte Strikegelder liegt vor, und da derselbe Unregelmäßigkeiten aufweist, wird der G. P. instruirt dem Pittsburg D. C. eine Abschrift zuzusenden und zu verlangen, daß die Mitglieder die sich diese Unregelmäßigkeiten zu schulden kommen ließen, zur Rechenschaft gezogen werden.

Ein Situationsbericht aus Washington, D. C., wird verlesen und zu den Akten gelegt.

15. Oktober.

Von verschiedenen Lokal-Unionen ist ein Gesuch eingelaufen dahingehend, daß unsere Delegaten zur Konvention der A. F. of L. instruirt werden, auf der Konvention für die Ausschreibung seitens der A. F. of L. einer Extrasteuer zur Bekämpfung der Arbeitgeber Verbände in Los Angeles einzutreten. Der Board findet, daß die Situation in Los Angeles nicht so wesentlich von der in vielen anderen Städten abweiche, daß sie die Erhebung einer Extrasteuer notwendig mache und beschließt die Angelegenheit den Delegaten zu überlassen.

Gesuch der L. U. 923 McKinney, Ter., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für die achtstündige Arbeitszeit beginnend am 1. Dezember d. J. Wird gewährt.

Daniel Galvin vom Chicago D. C. und Geschäftsagent L. Schalk erscheinen vor dem Board in Woodworkers Angelegenheiten und unterbreiten detaillirten Ausweis über die in der Juli Sitzung für Chicago bewilligten Gelder.

Der Board, in Gemeinschaft mit den Generalbeamten, begeben sich in das innere der Stadt zur Besichtigung weiteren offerirten Grundeigentum's.

16. Oktober.

Appellation Thomas Fournier's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 97 New Britain, Conn. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation F. W. Shackelford's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen den Cincinnati, O., D. C. Der Entscheidung wird zugestimmt und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Dem Chicago, Ill., D. C. wird die weitere Summe von $1,500 zum Zwecke der Vervollständigung der Organisation der Shoparbeiter bewilligt.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher der General-Office wird begonnen.

17. Oktober.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher nimmt den ganzen Sitzungstag in Anspruch.

18. Oktober.

Ein Komite' des Rockland, Moline, Ill., und Davenport, Ia., D. C. erscheint vor dem Board and berichtet über den Ausstand im Distrikt. Das Komite unterbreitet die Liste der Ausständigen und Ausweis über ausbezahlte Unterstützungsgelder, worauf dem D. C. die weitere Summe von $120 angewiesen wird.

Die Frage des Ankaufes eines Gebäudes oder Grundstückes zur Errichtung eines Hauptquartier's, und die diesbezüglich eingegangenen Offerten, werden in weitere Erwägung gezogen und schließlich Connolly und Foley als Komite ernannt um in Gemeinschaft mit einem der drei Generalbeamten den Ankauf eines Grundstückes abzuschließen und alle damit verbundenen gerichtlichen Schritte zu tun.

19. Oktober.

Appellation der L. U. 718 New Rochelle, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle der Ehefrau Alfred Leplante's Sterbegeld betreffend. Da nicht nachgewiesen ist, daß die Verstorbene zur Zeit der Aufnahme des Mitgliedes an einer Krankheit litt, wird die Appellation entgegengenommen, die Forderung als berechtigt erklärt und die Entscheidung umgestoßen.

Den ausstehenden Telegraphisten wurde Erlaubnis erteilt sich an die Lokal-Unionen der V. B. wegen finanzieller Unterstützung zu wenden.

Verschiedene Finanzfragen werden zur Erledigung in nächster Sitzung zurückgelegt.

Der Vorsitzende des Board berichtet im Besitze der neuen Bürgschaftspapiere des G. S. und G. Sch. zu sein, ebenso sei der Bericht der Experten für Juli, August und September in seinen Händen.

Letzterer Bericht wird mit den Finanzbücher verglichen und beide für richtig befunden. Die Bücherrevision findet damit ihren Abschluß.

Vertagung bis zum 13. Januar 1908.

Robert E. L. Connolly,
Sekretär G. E. B.

Frank Duffy, Gen.-Sekretär.

Encore quellques remarques sur la Pension des Travailleurs.

Comme nous l'avions prédit, la Convention de la Fédération du travail, qui a eu lieu ces jours ci, à Norfolk, a encore une fois repoussé les propositions des délégués avancés et demandant au gouvernement des Etats Unis une pension de retraite pour chaque travailleur âgé de plus de 60 ans, et n'ayant pu en travaillant, se mettre de côté suffisament pour pouvoir en vivre sur ses vieux jours.

Cependant, de la discussion de ces demandes se dégageait déjà un progrès sur les années précédentes, quoique fort léger. Au lieu de rejeter comme d'habitude la propositions, sans débât, la Convention a cette fois ci bien au coutraire tenue des débats très approfondie et a fini par renvoyer la proposition au comité executif; à l'effet de mieux la formuler et en donner un détail plus succinct à la prochaine convention.

Nous comprenons parfaitement que des officiers d'une organisatinn touchants de $3.500 à 5.000 par an, sans compter des frais de déplacement puissent aisement renoncer à une pension de retraite de $12 par mois; mais ils n'ont aucune raison pour denier ce droit à tous ceux qui n'ont jamais eu l'occasion d'être ni officier d'une organisation ouvrière, ni contre-maitre bien salarié, ou tant d'autre employé bien rétribué. Et ceux-ci forment la majorité parmi nous autres. La statistique gouvernemental nous le prouve que le nombre de travailleurs aux Etats Unis, gagnant moins de $1.25 par jour, est plus grand que celui des ouvriers gagnant au dessus de cette somme, sans parler des semaines nombreuse durant lesquelles ni les uns ni les autres ne reçoivent rien du tout parcequ'il n'y a pas de travail du tout pour des milliers d'entre eux.

Nous avons malheureusement pour un énorme grand nombre les preuves de nos assertions en mains. Dans le courant des mois de novembre et decembre une de nos plus grands Locales, No. 309 New York, qui a près de 1300 membres, a plus de 650 membres sans travail. Sur 1400 membres de nos Locales à Newark, N. J., 900 se trouvent sans occupation, avec très peu de chance d'y voir une amélioration de cette triste situation pendant toute la durée de l'hiver. Qui pourra predire la fin de cette déplorable situation? Quelle somme de privation, de misère faudra-t-il endurer avant que le travail reprenne son chemin accoutumé? Qui est ce qui donnera le pain quotidien aux enfants du prolétaire, lorsque le peu de crédit sera usé? si toute fois crédit est accordé à un père d'une grande famille sans travail. Quelque imbecile nous dit ces jours ci "Dans une grande famille il y toujours quelques membres qui continuent à travailler et rapportent assez à la maison pour subvenir aux frais d'entretien de la famille."

Lui même, ouvrier charpentier, etait mis à pied; son fils ainé travaillait dans une fonderie; le plus jeune des garçons était apprenti peintre; les deux filles travaillaient chez Clark, le grand manufacturier de fil à Kearney. Voici ce qui arriva à cet homme facil à contenter. La Haye Fondrie fut fermée pour cause de banqueroute; le patron peintre, après avoir terminé le dernier bâtiment, renvoya ses ouvriers y compris l'apprenti, et le filateure, après avoir renvoyé la moitié de ses ouvriers, laissa travailler l'autre moitié 4 jours par semaine.

Ai-je besoin de vous dire, que les deux filles de notre homme satisfait, se trouvaient parmi celles qui furent renoyée definitivement? Que l'on nous dise pas que ceci forme un cas exeptionel; non, Camarades, c'est plutôt la règle dans notre système de société actuelle; l'un fait souffrir l'autre. Le proverbe qui dit "Quand le bâtiment va, tout va," est déjà d'une âge fort respecta-

ble, mais toujours vrai, aussi bien si nous l'employons à l'envers et si nous disons: "Quand le bâtiment ne va pas, rien ne va." C'est aussi juste et s'applique d'ailleurs sur toute les industries.

Que vienne nous parler à présent de mettre des économies de côté pour l'âge ou l'invalidité. Ce serai se ficher de nous, ce serai le comble de la moquerie.

Nous ne pouvons pas tous imiter l'exemple des ouvriers terrassiers et autres, pour la plupart d'origine italienne, polonaise ou bohèmienne, qui quitte l'Amerique, en ce moment en si grand nombre, que les compagnies de bâteaux transatlantique ne peuvent en opérer le transport, car c'est de 30 à 35 mille que se chiffre le montant de ceux qui quittent ce pays pour s'en retourner dans leurs pays d'origine.

La plupart des nôtres sont né dans ce pays, les autres y sont devenus citoyens americains; ils one renoncé aux droits de nationalité de leur pays natal, ils ont élevé une nombreuse famille de ce côté ci de l'Océan et leur place, leur "home" est ici, au même droit et pour les mêmes raisons qui donne droit de cité aux camarades né Americain.

Et que fait notre gouvernement pour rémédier à cette calamité? Mon dieu, il fait ce que l'on peut attendre d'un gouvernement de la classe riche, il aide aux siens, aux banquiers, aux grands actionaires des chemins de fer, il aide avec ses millions, ou pour être plus juste, en restant à la plus stricte verité, il aide avec les millions extraites au peuple, par les moyens de contributions indirectes, à maintenir le cours élevé des actions et autres valeurs de la bourse; en un mot, il prêt l'argent des pauvres, ou volés aux pauvres, pour aider les riches à maintenir leurs valeurs fictives à la hauteur de la côte à Wall street à New York, Bow street à Londres, Place dê Bourse à Paris, Boulevard du Nord à Bruxelles et Friedrichstrasse à Berlin.

Des farceurs cherchent à nous démontrer qu'en aidant à la grande Finance le gouvernement aide, quoique indirectement, au people. Qui, il aide ainsi au people, comme les sociétés de charité aident aux pauvres en donnant des bals de bienfaisance. Lorsque les couturiers et garderobiers sont payé, lorsque le compte des musiciens, des imprimeurs, des fournisseurs de la salle et autres sont reglé et payé, il ne reste aux pauvres que le déficit, qui, et c'est là le seul bénéfice dont ils puissent, ils n'ont pas besoin de payer, et ce pour de bonne raisons.

De même avec le peuple en cas de crise industrielle ou commercielle. On prête et on aide aux banques, qui à leur tour aident à leur clientèle. Et commes les ouvriers ne sont que dans de très rares exceptions des chents aux établissements financiers, ils ne peuvent réclamer leur part du secours gouvernemental.

Aussi, pour cette raison et encore mille autres, nous réclamons, comme notre droit et non pas comme une aumône à nous faire, le payement d'un secour suffisant à tout travailleur citoyens de notre grand pays qui aura attein l'âge de 60 ans, et ce à titre d'une pension de retraite; et dont le payement sera continué jusqu'au jour où une sacrifice nouvelle sera établi qui donnera au travailleur le produit intégral de son travail. ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Grand Mere, P. Qu., Can.—Le 23. du mois de novembre nous avons eu la visite de notre estimé Confrere et organisateur N. Arcand. Sa visite est une preuve de sa vigilants surveillance sur les unions locaux sous sa juridiction. Une aussi visible intéressement nous porte à aimer et à apprecier plus en plus notre organisation. En effet, quel admirable travail que celui de notre Fraternité. Chaque jour nous en donne une preuve, car chaque jour nous apporte un avantage marqué. Les non-unionistes n'eprouvent-ils pas de jalousie?

The Brotherhood Pin

This pin should be worn by every member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, as a proof of affiliation with this organization. The pin is gold plated and enameled in two colors, is of exquisite design, and will be greatly appreciated by the owner. The price, in any quantity, is 25 cents each. Orders should be sent in by Local Unions, not by individual members, and will be filled promptly when remittance is received at the General Office.

CLAIMS PAID DURING DECEMBER, 1907

No.	Name	Union	Am't.
7964	Mrs. Mattie I. Fortner	70	$ 25.00
7965	H. W. Pennwell	138	200.00
7966	Mrs. Mary Wagner	142	50.00
7967	Alfred Jacobson	147	200.00
7968	F. M. Kelly	181	200.00
7969	Alois Feuermann	299	200.00
7970	Chas. E. Carlson	123	200.00
7971	Jesse Howard	131	200.00
7972	Alfred Olson (bal.)	457	85.00
7973	Mrs. Mary Friedrich	676	50.00
7974	Carl B. Bauer	857	200.00
7975	Mrs. Rachel Holmes	865	50.00
7976	Mrs. Sarah Ginsberg	106	25.00
7977	Jacob Wette	359	200.00
7978	Mrs. C. A. Hunnewell	625	50.00
7979	Wm. B. Farley	1427	200.00
7980	James D. Orr	2	200.00
7981	Mrs. A. Ladouceur	21	50.00
7982	Wm. Krebs	47	200.00
7983	Mrs. Josefina Lindgren	62	50.00
7984	Thomas Glenn	116	50.00
7985	Severine Anderson	241	200.00
7986	Mrs. Anna Jenke	242	50.00
7987	Bernard Kramer	257	200.00
7988	Joseph Green	294	200.00
7989	Charles W. Russell	322	200.00
7990	Charles Reiser	419	200.00
7991	Waldemar Roberg	471	200.00
7992	G. E. Eade	510	200.00
7993	Allen Brown	577	200.00
7994	A. A. Booth	827	50.00
7995	Myron J. Fowler	857	50.00
7996	Mrs. Ella L. McKenzie	1024	50.00
7997	Alof Axel Maberg	1443	108.15
7998	Mrs. Jannie Causey	1457	50.00
7999	Mrs. Amelia Demarais	1464	50.00
8000	Martin Gosney	1604	200.00
8001	Wm. H. Davis	1665	50.00
8002	Martin J. Mason	82	50.00
8003	Charles J. Hall	132	200.00
8004	Oscar Hetchel	175	200.00
8005	Frank T. Saunders	199	200.00
8006	M. H. Rhodes	339	200.00
8007	Saul J. Martin	361	200.00
8008	Wm. Aspelmier	427	200.00
8009	Arthur N. Willey	459	50.00
8010	Erick Anderson	478	200.00
8011	Mrs. Josie Stahl	581	50.00
8012	B. F. Herr	587	50.00
8013	Mrs. Minnie Stanley	944	50.00
8014	Gilbert Jolie	1021	50.00
8015	J. D. Biles	1510	50.00
8016	Miles D. Clark	199	200.00
8017	L. Lavigne (dis.)	550	400.00
8018	Mrs. Alice V. Hardin	1391	50.00
8019	H. E. Burns	1774	200.00
8020	Mrs. Albertine Lamszus	1	50.00
8021	Mrs. Laura C. Reinecker	4	50.00
8022	Lawrence Cook (dis.)	7	400.00
8023	Jas. F. Corbett	33	200.00
8024	Ole Olson	112	50.00
8025	Mrs. Martha J. Bounds	132	50.00
8026	John E. Bryan	211	50.00
8027	W. S. Webb (dis.)	292	400.00
8028	Mrs. M. E. Sappenfield	436	50.00
8029	Mrs. Laura H. Kerst	492	50.00
8030	John H. Stewart	528	200.00
8031	Frank Lorette (dis.)	1037	300.00
8032	Bernhard Henbach	1784	50.00
8033	Mrs. Annie Alt	5	50.00
8034	Mrs. Mary Diener	5	50.00
8035	Mrs. Mary C. Smith	53	50.00
8036	William Bell	79	200.00
8037	Oskar Andreasen	91	200.00
8038	Mrs. Margaret E. Huff	98	50.00
8039	Louis Sigmund	103	200.00
8040	W. R. Fenwick	269	50.00
8041	Charles C. Cummings	318	200.00
8042	Joseph Peruse	468	200.00
8043	Ferd Webr	476	200.00
8044	Mrs. Carolina Kalblam	521	50.00
8045	Wm. W. Perkins	613	200.00
8046	Mrs. Julia M. Ginman	639	50.00
8047	Lewis Ossman	711	200.00
8048	Mrs. Lyda Devane	1052	50.00
8049	Mrs. Aagot T. Foster	1393	50.00
8050	Omer Chenier	1584	100.00
8051	Mrs. Mary Eliza Schenck	1704	50.00
8052	Mrs. Luella M. Smith	1792	50.00
8053	Louis Ebelhouse (dis.)	8	100.00
8054	Henry Jarvis	375	50.00
8055	Mrs. J. W. Sims	809	25.00
8056	Mrs. Sophie Pfister	1254	50.00
8057	Peter A. Carlson	7	50.00
8058	Mrs. M. Wojciechowski	10	50.00
8059	W. F. Kline	36	200.00
8060	Mrs. Jessie A. Smith	98	50.00
8061	Mrs. Sarah Elliott	106	50.00
8062	Mrs. Clara Ellen Huff	106	50.00
8063	Mrs. S. M. Lundgren	106	50.00
8064	Herbert S. Chadwick	161	50.00
8065	Ross E. Hartford	328	200.00
8066	Wm. E. Nicholson	333	200.00
8067	Mrs. Sarah Ann Reid	664	50.00
8068	Mrs. Mary A. Shipton	1214	50.00
8069	George Grambs	1717	200.00
8070	Edwin Johnson	1717	143.90
8071	Angus McNeil	22	200.00
8072	Mrs. Elvia Howland	61	50.00
8073	Mrs. Ann Maud Hogg	62	50.00
8074	C. H. Willson	87	50.00
8075	Mrs. Elizabeth Fahrney	132	25.00
8076	Louis Noel	134	50.00
8077	James S. Whalen	142	200.00
8078	Mrs. Mary E. Smalley	155	50.00
8079	Charles Wanner	238	200.00
8080	Mrs. May J. Mathews	302	50.00
8081	Ovide Bachand	390	50.00
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8083	Erick Aug. Eklund	483	200.00
8084	Olaf Pallerson	483	200.00
8085	Wm. Godemann	661	50.00
8086	James A. Simmons	848	200.00
8087	Mrs. Lena Busby	1207	50.00
8088	F. H. Willard	1284	50.00
8089	Mrs. Lizzie G. Turner	1347	50.00
8090	Geo. W. Roser	1414	100.00
8091	Mrs. Jane P. Evans	8	50.00
8092	J. W. Newberry	8	200.00
8093	Wm. A. Hulin	51	200.00
8094	Mrs. Anna M. Sutter	440	50.00
8095	Harry Swan	490	200.00
8096	John Killian	1074	50.00
8097	R. R. Lee	169	50.00
8098	Mrs. Elizabeth Bilms	175	50.00
8099	Casper Schick	327	50.00
8100	J. G. Bonnett (dis.)	423	400.00
8101	Mrs. Julia Mitchell	562	25.00
8102	Mrs. Lillie Anna Odlon	824	25.00
8103	Mrs. Ora Pepper	1030	50.00
8104	Mrs. Martha Lehman	1805	50.00
8105	Olaus Enger	13	200.00
8106	Mrs. Bertha M. Wart	26	25.00
8107	Geo. M. Andrews	73	50.00
8108	John Q. Hepler	73	200.00
8109	David Beedie	141	200.00
8110	Gottlieb Kaeser	377	50.00
8111	Chas. Johnson	457	200.00
8112	Mrs. Viola Goodin	1072	25.00
8113	James B. Baker	710	50.00
8114	L. A. Carmichael	853	200.00
8115	Mrs. Myra J. Freet	990	50.00
8116	Alfred Royle	1036	200.00
8117	Mrs. Anne Torwick	7	50.00
8118	Mrs. Mary Micolay	32	50.00
8119	George H. Ralph	318	200.00
8120	Mortimer H. Knox	953	200.00
8121	W. T. Hancock	1078	50.00
8122	Mrs. Lydia D. Kuhn	1703	50.00
8123	Mrs. Mary A. Hafley	1785	50.00
8124	Jack Story	1635	124.00
8125	M. Milner	504	200.00
8126	A. J. Landon	4	200.00
8127	Mrs. Anna Sklenicka	54	50.00
8128	LaVern Sisum	98	200.00
8129	Herman Guenther	262	200.00
8130	Charles Crawley	453	200.00
8131	Edgar Hill	953	200.00
8132	Michael T. Rooney	1093	200.00
8133	Henry F. Lundy	136	200.00
8134	Mrs. Marie Schnoper	309	50.00
8135	Andrew Anderson	848	200.00
8136	John Erickson	181	200.00
8137	J. L. Dillon	22	200.00
8138	Thomas Mimmack	22	200.00
8139	Mrs. Clara Ward	22	50.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
8140	James L. Kerr	112	50.00
8141	Mrs. Mary Papineau ...	181	50.00
8142	Mrs. Ollie M. Taylor ...	311	50.00
8143	Mrs. Grace E. Partington	429	50.00
8144	B. Frank Cox	845	200.00
8145	Frank Smith	98	200.00
8146	Mrs. V. D. Gilinas	1775	50.00
8147	Mrs. Mary Bush	1367	50.00
8148	Anthony J. Flood	482	200.00
8149	Mrs. Mary E. Fall.....	158	50.00
8150	Mrs. Fannie M. Stewart.	339	50.00
	Total		$22,761.05

Workmen's Compensation.—Novel Case at Ulverston, England.

We quote from a recent monthly report of the General Union of Operative Carpenters and Joiners, the following:

"At the Ulverston county court, recently, before his honor, Judge Stevenson, a novel and interesting point was raised in an application under the workmen's compensation act, in the case of John Stone vs. Richard Baynes. Mr. R. B. Jackson appeared for the applicant, who carries on business as a shutter manufacturer, etc., at Ross Side, near Ulverston; and Mr. R. O'Neill Pearson for the respondent, Richard Baynes, a joiner, formerly in the employ of the applicant.

"Mr. Jackson, in opening, said he had applied for a diminution of the weekly payment, but since then he had sent in a notice to amend, and now applied for a redemption of the amount, to which Mr. Pearson raised no objection. Baynes, it appeared, whilst following his employment on the 1st of October, 1900, met with an injury, resulting in the loss of his left hand, which was taken off at the wrist. He was then 57 years of age, and was earning 30s. a week, thus the weekly compensation had been at the rate of 15s. a week since November 2, 1900. He was now 64 years of age, and his yearly pension amounted to £39 a year; and he asked his honor to fix the sum for the redemption of this pension. He desired particularly to draw his honor's attention to this point. If Baynes had, unfortunately, been killed, his relatives would have received the benefit of £234; but up to the present time Baynes had actually received a total of $258; therefore, he was in the fortunate position of having received more than his relatives would have done if he had been killed, and his age being 64, he calculated that an annuity on the postoffice scale would be £390. In fixing the amount, however, he asked the judge to take into consideration the total amount Baynes had already received. He admitted that the new compensation act fixed the redemption of the weekly payments at the postoffice value of an annuity, less 25 per cent.; but the present application was under the old act.

"Mr. Pearson said Dr. Bowman was in attendance but he did not intend to call him, as it was admitted that the man would probably never be able to work again, and that the accident had not shortened the probable duration of life. Therefore, he submitted, there ought to be no deduction from the actuarial amount.

"His honor, in giving judgment, said he had considered the application more in the light of the new compensation act than of the old act. He was strongly averse, from his experience of such cases, to the payment of a lump sum to the man, and the placing of the money under his absolute control. Looking at all the important decided cases, his suggestion was, that the sums he was about to award should be invested and paid to the man at the rate of 15s. a week every twenty-eight days. Mr. Pearson: 'I should be glad to adopt that.' Mr. Jackson: 'I don't object in the slightest.' His honor said that being so he had come to the conclusion that he could not do better than adopt the provisions of the 17th clause of the first schedule of the new compensation act, which would come into force next month, and which had been arrived at after very careful consideration, and after every inquiry had been made, and circulars addressed to every county court judge in the kingdom, asking for their opinions on the points addressed to them. He felt he ought to be guided by the new act, and he proposed to be so guided. Therefore he awarded £293, which was at the rate of seven years' purchase, and £13 over, the money to be invested in the postoffice savings bank, and paid out to Baynes by the registrar at the rate of 15s. a week every twenty-eight days, which would be providing for him until he was 71 years of age. He disregarded Mr. Jackson's suggestion that the £258 already paid should be deducted, because he was providing for the future and not for the past. Mr. Pearson asked for costs on the "C" scale, and this was allowed."

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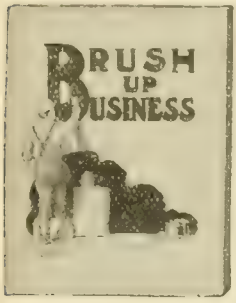

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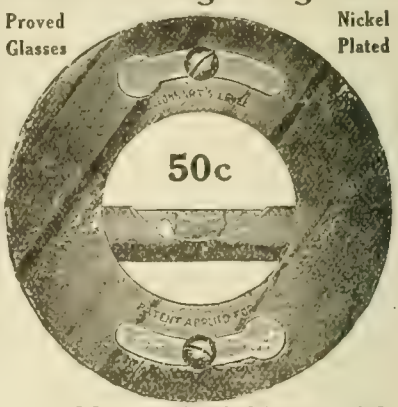

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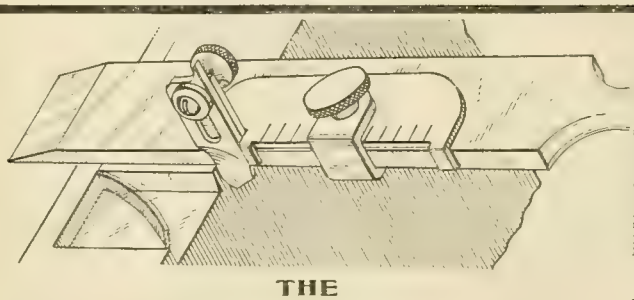

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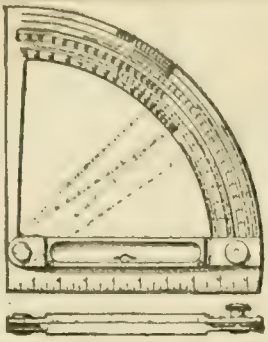

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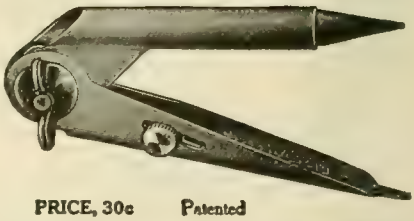

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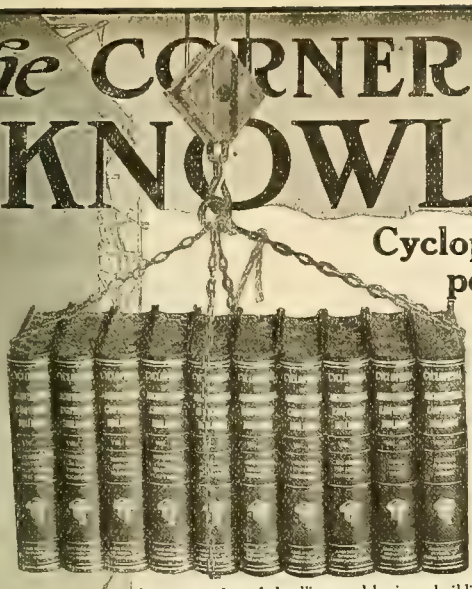

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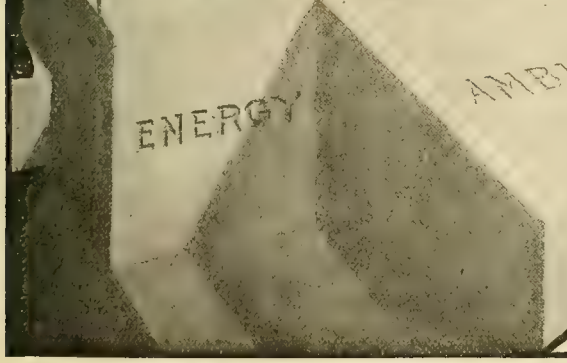

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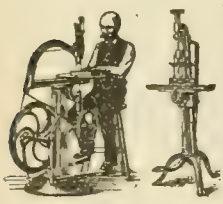

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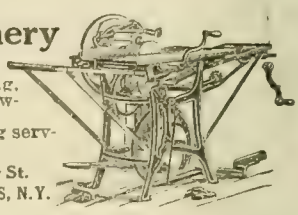

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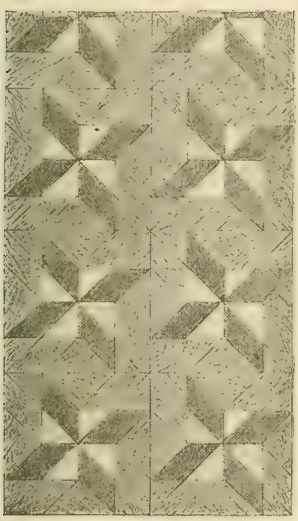

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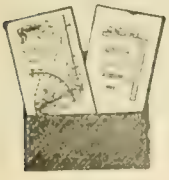

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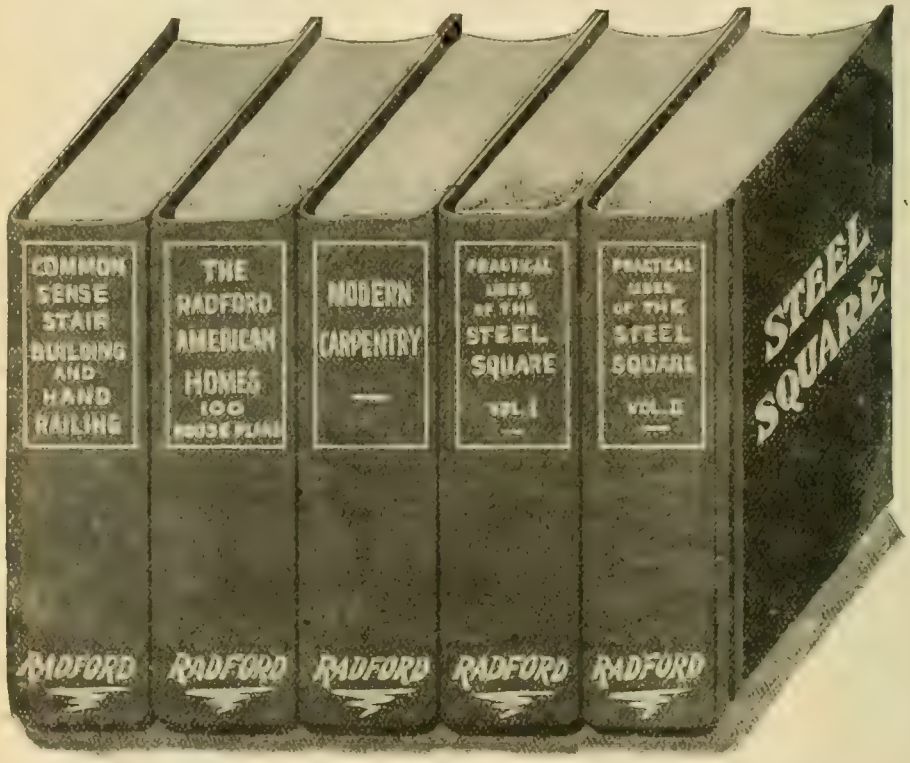

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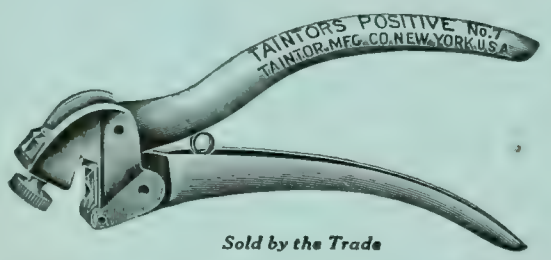

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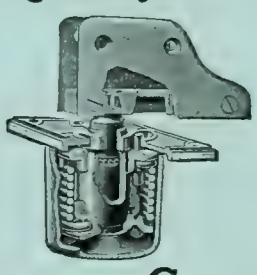

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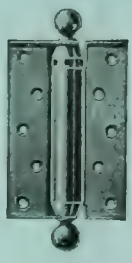

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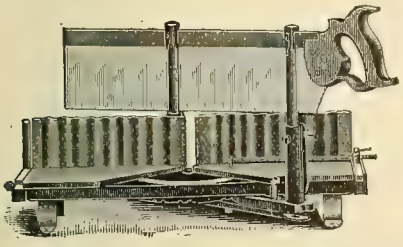

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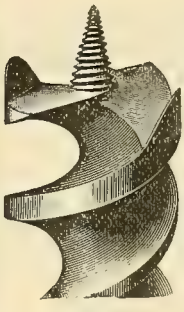

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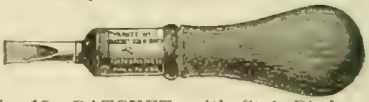

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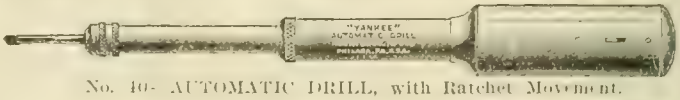

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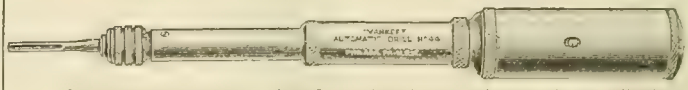

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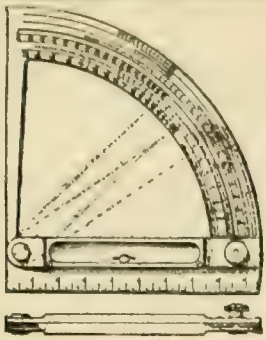

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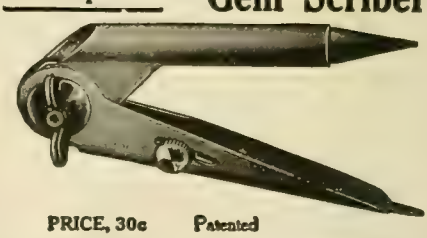

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXVIII—No. INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1908 One Dollar Per Year
Established in 1881 Ten Cents a Copy

Evolution : By Walter W. Sheat

A boy sat dreaming near a summer brook,
Dreaming of things to come, and yet content
To view the landscape with enraptured look;
The sunset bars of gold, with crimson blent,
Filled all his soul with silent wonderment;
His was a sacred joy beyond compare,
To think this earth had scenes so wondrous fair.

Long years have passed; the boy hath learned his share
Of knowledge of the toil that daily strives;
How earth is filled with bitter dark and care,
And ceaseless want broods darkly o'er the lives
Of city—haunting toilers, men and wives.
How can his heart do otherwise than grieve
That earth has dens where ruffians cheat and thieve?

Oh, that the course of time could back return,
When sunset skies could yield a perfect peace,
When every slope, ablaze with golden fern,
E'en in decay showed beauty's rich increase,
And every skylark's song bade sorrow cease,
Before the innocent mind had learnt to scan
How God's fair earth is marred by sins of man.

But wherefore backward gaze with fond regret?
Canst thou not learn the lesson God would teach?
His face is forward, and His laws have set
No limit to His forecast's boundless reach;
If even here, at times, joy visits each
Whose mind is pure, conceive what joys may thrill
A world unsoiled by crime, untouched by ill!

Look forward! Though thy mind must fail to guess
The vast developments of endless time,
Believe that He, whose smile doth ever bless
This sinful earth, can, in His plan sublime,
Complete a universe that knows no crime.
Serve faithfully; help them that err and wait;
God in good time throws wide the golden gate.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS OF CAPITAL AND LABOR.

(By John B. Powell.)

NATIONAL, international and local organizations of labor and their press have long been educating youths of the country, beginning with apprenticeship and graduating them with diplomas that qualify all to master the brightest and brainiest problems of industrial science and construction. We all know it is an eminent honor to train the human mind in the highest ideals of life. No less is the distinction of inculcating principles high in precept and valuable in practice. When we see these two exertions made by persons, whether by individual or collective action, who are supposed or known to be moved by a spirit that commands the beautiful and pure, the real and the true, hope gathers strength of realizing every ideal. If, however, there appear indications of ignorance, inability, injustice, cruelty and wrongdoing, honor, self-respect and truth regret the strain thus thrown upon human character and reputation, rising finally in condemnation of their injurious aim and purpose.

Many an incident is of value. One comes to me which not only shows the strain upon but develops the beauty of that gem of noble, intelligent, industrious life—truth. It appears in the mind of Franklin Clark, a "digger" for Winder, the plumber. Clark was of that class called "laborers," of whom, however, nothing derogatory is to be said. His "I be thinking," "Be you there" and "I reckon you be right," indicated former residence in some New England state, Maine being the one. He belonged to no labor union, none of his following existing. Nevertheless he was a friend to organized labor and so expressed himself in his own peculiar way.

"The boss nor George be in favor of the unions," said he to the plumber's helper, a stout, strong lad under sixteen years of age and in the first year of his apprenticeship, "but had I learned some trade I wouldn't be digging this ditch for 15 cents an hour. Suppose I had become a first class plumber, I would be earning 45 cents every hour and eight instead of ten would end the day. Ed. Swope's doing that while George works ten hours and gets $2.75. The fellow that belongs to the union, Charlie, doesn't work so hard or so long, but gets better pay and has a better chance of living to a good old age."

"Oh, that's all right, Dad," returned Charlie. "They had no trade schools when you was a boy as they have now."

"Who didn't, Charlie?"

"The bosses. I'm going to attend one and learn this business in half the time I can in this way."

"You be mistaken, Charlie," replied Clark. "Every union man teaches a boy better than he is or can be taught in any school or college where teachers give out only a lot of imaginations but no experience, for most of 'em never worked at any of the trades they talk about. Chaps from such schools lose a job about as quick as they get one, for the bosses are not slow in telling them they've a whole lot to learn yet," and Mr. Clark was not reciting a mere "object" lesson, but, in a conversational way, he gave primary instructions and bounded on to the finished courses of industrial attainments.

As he comes back to me I lay what he said upon my table of comparison and weigh his words with statements from "American Industries," which claims to be "the manufacturers' paper," though we know some manufacturers who assert it has no right to represent or claim support from them. The title, however, is true, to a certain extent, as it commends the manufacturer as the highest and greatest and the workingman as the lowest and smallest factor as an industrial element. The eye is certainly blinded in the search to find who writes its editorials. However, we accept it as a legitimate publication, though we would rejoice if truth obtained throughout its columns.

It lauds an "appeal" for "recognition" (from our public school system) of "The National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education." This promotion, says the organ, "is an element of great significance in the development of our industries." What kind of an "element" is it. How "great" is its "significance?" I have heard that there is such a society—on paper, but a persistent doubt inquires whether its teaching, if it have any, have appeared in text-book form and are so valuable and broad that the youth of the land may properly, safely and consistently accept them as reliably instructive. "It is a fact," says the paper, "that the growth of our American industries, especially in mechanical trades, is endangered by an insufficient supply of properly trained skilled mechanics," and I am ready to admit this is of "great" significance "in our industrial development," but not that the latter is in anywise "endangered" unless it be that there is "an insufficient supply" of skilled mechanics who refuse to sell their labor and skill to the manufacturer-members of the National Association of Manufacturers at such prices as said association names. This persistent doubt looks at the immense skyscrapers, the innumerable machine shops and factories turning out materials used in the erection of those buildings, counts and considers the means transporting those materials to and from all parts of the country and over oceans at the remarkable progress, scope and substantiality seen in manufacturing and building, and enumerates the men employed and wonders whether the country has been actually losing in the number of skilled mechanics. The paper endeavors to relieve the doubt by asserting that this condition may be ascribed to "the enormous expansion of industries in the last fifteen years, in consequence of which the demand for skilled workmen has outgrown the supply;" and it offers, as another reason, "the tendency towards specialization which permeates all fields of industrial activity."

The phrase, "properly trained" and the word "specialization" made doubt more persistent.

According to philologists and the literati, among them the very particular Richard Grant White, "the employing of any phrase or word which is not and cannot be explained, in its meaning and application, is evidence of a use bad in principle, purpose and intent and strong in its tendency to injure and deceive," and I am disposed to believe that, in the minds of the publishers, editors, writers, patrons and friends, however few they may be, of the paper, the phrase—"properly trained"—means the silencing of the employe's complaint, prohibiting right of persuasion, free expression, peaceful argument and resistance to the employing power's methods and means of enslaving the workingman; and that the word "specialization" embraces every possiblbe resort to subservient courts to effect conditions that will reduce wages, retain and lengthen hours of toil beyond nature's mental and physical endurance, and the expenditure of $1,500,000 to crush out the workingman's inalienable rights.

No one believes that labor unions ever had any intention of being composed of such "trained" men or that it is now so composed. I am quite certain no union man desires to be so "specialized." Every one admits there has been, in the last fifteen years, an enormous expansion of industries, and so true is this that, though they have annually added, in each of these fifteen years, two hundred thousand men to their rolls of membership, the labor unions are still being drawn upon to relieve this "insufficient supply" of skilled mechanics.

The last reason assigned by this paper interests directly the youth of the country in that it warns them of the "narrow apprenticeship laws enforced by labor agitators." Courage or education is lacking to qualify "labor," though "Union" was undoubtedly the qualification intended. No man, it is said, can make a law unto himself, but it seems almost true that courts have construed law according to briefs prepared by the well-paid lawyers of well-known capitalists.

Organized labor offers to the youths of the country no laws that crush out their vitality while it is growing into efficiency, nor do any deprive them of instructions from or experience of older, riper minds. They start all to immediately earning wages that will not compel any of them to

nibble at the crust while the employer feasts upon the loaf. If such laws are "narrow," philanthropy is dead, its funeral taken place and the corpse is buried.

Now, boys, here are two schools, each inviting you to enter its portal. It is up to you to make a choice. One is fostered by those who seek to "properly train" you for their "specialization." The other asks you to look at those towering buildings, the materials that went into their construction, the shops that turned out those materials, the means that placed them where desired, the men that did the work, the industrial progress and development of the country and the millions of men working under and protected by unionized labor.

What first consideration should you give them?

My answer is that this and similar societies come under the natural conclusion that their courses of study are drawn wholly from speculation in idea, theory and effort, that they issue no text-book, name none and in this particular instance of this New York "Office" Society, hold no sessions. Indeed, I seriously doubt whether this one has any existence other than a tenancy in the minds of those who originated its title, as it appears to me as a "Christmas toy does to a prattling child—a mere "make-believe."

There are no babels among union workmen. Capital's foundation rests upon labor, and not until labor went into an organization was the foundation ever safe. That was centuries ago, and ever since then has that foundation grown stronger. Union labor began at once to educate and perfect its membership in skilled, profitable and progressive workmanship, but for which we would see the log hut, the shanty and the cottage, the ox team, the block wheel and the rude implements of the dead ages. The union educator bravely, fearlessly and scientifically offers and guarantees a curriculum and a diploma that stands for the skill and efficiency that have moved the industrial world of today into the prominence of centuries and made past generations of boys, as it is qualified to make the present generation, skilled builders of mind and muscle. What it was in the past, what it is now, and what it will continue to be, is seen in these diplomas and in what their holders have done in building the present strong and constructural world. Truth is never janus-faced. Fact may have one appearance now, but upon investigation another that entirely changes view and effect, and until its present claim is weighed with what has been proven, it should be accepted or relied upon by every thoughtful, inquiring mind.

The well-read and well-reared youth will, as he stands upon the line that divides his years from those of thoughtful manhood, pause and look to the prospective. It is a vital moment to him, for then will he realize that he must decide, and decide quickly and for life, whether he will become a mighty or an aimless man. If he is wise, he will not speculate or wander into the by-paths of imagination, but seek the paths where hard, beaten experience has won an indestructible foundation. Manifestly the man in the ditch had worked with or among those who had become skilled and successful from schooling, practice and association with union men, and had found them the broadest and best educators in their several trades. Manifestly, too, he, like countless others, doubted whether the teachers of the society, if it have any, or the members, if there are any, ever had actual experience—work is better—as artisans, tradesmen or mechanics, or were qualified as "elements of great significance in the development of industries." Upon one important matter the society is silent—it presents no scale of wages, but attacks that of organized labor as outrageously high and beyond all reason, but we all know that foods are soaring with aerial ships above us.

Here is a little problem:

Add 175 to 275. Is 450 the correct total?

How many pounds of flour or loaves of bread will $1.75 purchase—in other words, will the society's prices buy more than the union's?

Here is another:

Two from ten leave eight. Plain, isn't it?

Two hours with home and friends, or nature's restful aids, or books of learning and instruction, or the pleasures of the

season, are surely life-giving items well worth throwing into the pan of the scales that weigh, or ought to weigh, them and truth and justice and profitable results against vague theories, wild speculations, uncertain fact, imposition upon the strength or endurance of nature, the iniquitous effects that result therefrom, and the avarice and greed that enslaves the toiler and enriches the wealthy.

Men of labor, as of old let it now be said—"to your tents, O Israel, while yet the sun shineth and the seed groweth." The picture is not one of imagination. No anarchist nor Socialist has drawn it; simply one of your number whose ears have heard your labor derided as an asset of capital's "properties," and whose eyes have seen your fellows toil hard and long for pittances that have forced them to buy the single potato to ease their hunger. Yea to your tents, O Israel, for it is up to you to train your children to a realization that such a poison as insatiate capital is in the land. Don't wait until age has so crept into your system that your power is lost in the feebleness of declining years.

Boys, as you sit around home's winter fireside with your parents, looking not upon the happy playgrounds of idle boyhood, but upon what is or may be the broad, active fields of futurity, take down these scales and into one pan throw the proofs of organized labor to make you a power in the concerns of industrial life as it points to those massive buildings, the forges and the furnaces, the planes and the saws, hammers and chisels, levels and trowels, the rails over the land, the mighty machines of transportation, the men at the throttles and reins, the Pullman and palace cars, the ocean liners, the thousands and thousands of men and women, maturing youths and girls working under its protection, and the millions of dollars paid to members in sickness or in distress and to the loved ones bereft of the strong arm as it lies helpless forever in the grave, and then place in the other plate the wan faces and wearying out bodies of those whom decrepit age has not yet claimed but who are compelled to work nine, ten, some eleven and many twelve out of every twenty-four hours; aye, place the muzzles buckled over mouths that dare not open in complaint, speak to fellow-beings of injustice and oppression or assert the freedom of citizenship or residence in our country, and tell me which of these two tutors you would prefer. The winter months will keep you close to the fireside, and no better time nor place can you find to store away the lessons given you by those who have learned them by hard, honest toil and experience.

It is said that circumstances chiefly determine the young mind. But I believe there is a Power which determines all things and moves its wonders to perform with a mystery for our good, but beyond human understanding. Next to it is the power of our parents, though neither should ever be contervened nor disdained. Father and mother, boys, realize more seriously than you imagine their responsibility upon them and to you. There is no higher wish in their souls than to have their influence create noble and honorable aspirations. As they stand before and for you, they are gifts from God as guides to and guardians over you on your way to the sterner state of life. But when individual strength is yours, dependence upon them should never be your imposition if you wish to reach the goal of independent ambition. Some day they will be taken to the unknown land, but while they are here it should be the child's duty as it should be his pleasure, pride and study to listen to, heed and be with them while waiting the development of this individual power. It matters not if they wear plain clothes, live in plain manner, upon a frugal board or under a humble roof, Father is King, Mother is Queen, for I am assumng to speak of and for those home influences which are pure, honest and honorable and are associated with sobriety, frugality and industry in cheering the passing hours.

No, boys, there is no society, organization, company or association—which or whatever noun is chosen—that is backed by capital that throws its power against a Brotherhood, bound to its members in distress, need or sickness. I would have you seek if you desire to be just to yourself, generous to your fellow-being and have him and yourself escape the slavery of toil and the pinchings of poverty. Rather let

me turn you to the noble hearts that throb within the souls of the John Mitchells, the Ryans, Lynchs, Hubers, McNamaras, Duffys, Gompers and Dad Clarks, for I know unto them is given a trust protected by the Divine Being but assailed by the Parrys, Posts, Van Cleaves, the "manufacturers' paper," this society, which they dream of, and the servile courts that serve them.

STATE OF TRADE.

(By Frank Duffy.)

MANY inquiries have been made on us recently as to the "state of trade" in different parts of the country. We have been hunting up information on this matter for several weeks past, so as to be in a position to answer correctly and truthfully, if possible, all such questions. From the reports made to this office from all sections of the country thousands of our members are walking the streets—out of employment—on account of the scarcity of work as a result of the recent "money panic." We have received more notifications during the past month than ever before requesting us to warn traveling carpenters that work was dull and that the prospects of a revival of the building industry in the near future were very slim, therefore to keep away. From other sources comes the information that the present showing in the building trade is very encouraging.

The "American Contractor" of Chicago informs us that big enterprises under way in the building industry a few months ago were postponed, not abandoned, and goes on to say that "as the money stringency is now over a decided revival is expected. The building transactions of fifty-five of our leading cities for the past year reached the enormous total of $580,492,196. Compared with the year 1906, when the building industry was said to be at its best and reached the enormous figures of $667,032,499, means a loss in 1907 of $86,540,303, or 13 per cent. Four large cities, New York, San Francisco, St. Louis and Los Angeles contributed largely to the loss. New York was $43,000,000 short; San Francisco fell behind by $22,000,000; the loss in St. Louis amounted to $8,000,000 and in Los Angeles $5,000,000, making a total loss of $78,000,000 in these four cities.

The following table shows the aggregate value of building permits taken out by each city during each year and the loss or gain reported for the year:

City	1907, cost.	1906, cost.	per ct gain	per ct loss
Baltimore	$ 6,439,580	$ 8,611,708		25
Birmingham	1,964,079	2,132,469		7
Bridgeport	2,448,508	2,684,399		8
Buffalo	8,411,000	8,686,030		3
Chicago	59,093,080	64,822,030		8
Cambridge	2,729,345	1,458,105	87	
Cleveland	15,888,407	12,972,974	22	
Chattanooga	1,700,400	2,231,742		23
Cincinnati	7,737,062	6,911,190	11	
Davenport	653,503	717,187		8
Denver	6,349,604	7,000,996		9
Detroit	14,226,300	13,275,250	7	
Duluth	2,482,735	2,761,023		10
Evansville	1,077,745	1,048,680	2	
Fall River	1,343,125	1,012,790	32	
Grand Rapids	2,053,755	2,181,306		6
Hartford	4,026,970	3,732,915	9	
Indianapolis	5,787,556	5,530,971	5	
Kansas City	9,611,922	10,765,480		10
Little Rock	1,063,055	1,242,138		14
Louisville	3,032,548	5,116,917		47
Los Angeles	13,304,696	18,158,540		26
Manchester	719,015	811,828		11
Milwaukee	10,771,244	9,713,284	18	
Minneapolis	10,006,485	9,466,150	6	
Memphis	4,957,999	4,346,767	14	
Mobile	1,295,112	1,121,653	15	
Nashville	2,078,044	2,840,212		26
New Haven	2,804,882	3,018,890		7
Newark	9,543,520	10,411,328		8
New Orleans	4,710,523	5,563,437		15
New York	177,521,780	220,030,980		19
Omaha	4,536,643	4,273,050	6	
Philadelphia	36,659,655	40,711,510		10
Paterson	1,500,192	1,077,471	39	
Pittsburg	13,145,311	15,116,252		13
Reading	1,499,550	1,631,245		8
Rochester	6,752,615	6,175,499	9	
St. Joseph	1,667,563	1,069,737	55	
St. Louis	21,893,167	29,938,693		27
St. Paul	9,750,000	9,537,449	2	
San Antonio	1,951,471	1,111,550	75	
San Francisco	34,927,396	56,574,844		38
Scranton	2,423,849	2,075,075	16	
Seattle	13,573,270	11,920,488	14	
Spokane	5,778,876	3,701,859	56	
South Bend	1,125,825	1,073,397	5	
Syracuse	4,222,282	3,313,261		27
Salt L. City	4,183,800	2,315,930	86	
Topeka	1,233,832	827,408	49	
Toledo	2,400,665	4,696,970		27
Tacoma	9,985,425	3,032,855	228	
Washington	9,890,464	12,414,451		21
Worcester	3,068,896	2,939,403	4	
Wilkes-Barre	2,486,861	2,224,833	11	
Totals	$580,492,196	$667,032,499		13

The general loss for December, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, was 54 per cent.

THE LABOR UNION.

(By Robert Miller.)

THE world owes no man a living; he must live, if at all, by his own efforts. It is true that morally, we owe each other certain duties, but when it comes to a matter of business, when it comes to one's earning a living, each man looks out for himself only. As a general rule the laboring man's only capital is his capacity to labor, and the great question with him is, how can he use this capital—this capacity to labor—to make himself the best living and get the best return for the energy expended. He is without doubt entitled to a living wage and the lowest possible rate of wage must be large enough in the long run to support a wife and an average of two children.

Considering the fact that the majority of our people live by the sweat of their brow you can see at the outstart that this question is not only vital to the interests of the laboring man, but it becomes one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of our social and industrial problems. Can the laborer, standing alone, command a just return for his labor; will the employer voluntarily pay him a living wage?

The laborer must have employment. Since his only capital is his capacity and willingness to work, physical want is but slightly removed. He of necessity must work, and under the single contract system if the wage he asks is higher than the employer is willing to pay he must do the next best thing, accept the lower wage. In this respect he is using what might be termed the Jew method. But he is not free to stand back and wait for better terms than the employer offers; his labor-time, like any perishable commodity, must be sold at once or it is lost forever, and with its loss comes family privations and necessarily sickness, loss of self-confidence and weakened efficiency. So by force of circumstances he is compelled to accept work at the wage offered. This, without doubt, leaves the employer to fix the rate of wage, and human nature prevents him from looking at any other than his side of the case; man was made too much like the pig to get so interested in the wage-earner that he forgets his own return. You do not need to look back of the present, nor go out of your own community to find just such men as these; in fact, we have always had them from the time our Southern forefathers got their labor for nothing by importing the slaves and refused to pay for it until after one of the bloodiest wars that history has ever known had been fought and they were forced to pay. This, however, is not the worst of the single or individual contract system. In some parts of the United States there may be a scarcity of labor, but many times within our own memory there has been a scarcity of work and the result is more laborers than jobs. At such a time we usually find the Jew method with all its evil results. When a man offers himself to an employer at whatever wage the employer is willing to pay, another will offer to do it at a smaller wage *than the employer has fixed,* and here we find the man who is most in need of work fixing the rate wage for all the others. This is the result of the single contract system and if you will look back to the days of non-unionism, you will remember that this is what actually happened. In the same way the non-union man can keep the union man from drawing the proper rate of wage to-day.

One argument used in favor of the single contract system is that the man who can fill the place does not need the help of the union; his skill will command the necessary wage. In many instances this is true, but we can not all be so skilled; the majority of us are just average Americans. The highly skilled cannot, therefore, be made the test. Then there is another reason why this cannot be made the test. There are not enough of such places to go around, in fact there are only a few of them in each locality and the man who gets such a place can consider himself lucky.

Ten years ago the single contract system was not as hard on the laboring man as it would be to-day; there were not so many laboring men as there are to-day and prices

of necessaries were not so high as to-day. Suppose the single contract system were in force to-day and wages were what they were ten years ago, how could the laborer live with house rent fifty per cent. higher, with bacon sixteen to twenty-five cents per pound, sugar six cents per pound, cloth fifty per cent. higher than ever before and everything else up in proportion. And to-day the single contractor would be handicapped also, by finding that instead of dealing with the single employer as he used to, he must deal with stronger forces, a representative of several employers, a combination. It would be the weak against the strong and defeat would the more certainly be his. With the rapid development of our country, capital has learned that to organize is to increase profit. So, in the last ten years with the increase and congestion of population, development and building of railroads, operations of mines, better machinery and a multitude of inventions, together with favorable tariff laws, has come organization on every hand. In fact, we can now truly say, that this is an age of organization; not only in industry but in every field and phase of human life have men combined into groups and work as a unit. Senator Lafollette said the other night, every important industry in the country is controlled by a trust and these trusts have formed combinations by which seventy-six men actually control the business of the country. We also have political parties, organizations of men engaged in the different trades and industries, organizations of lawyers and doctors, of men into clubs, into friendly and benefit societies; organizations for the pursuit of arts, of science, of education; organizations of men to build up cities, towns, states, and finally a union of these states into the United States. What is true of all other classes is true to no greater and to no less extent than of the working man. Single handed and alone, he cannot cope with organization and get a living wage. Society should not allow him to attempt it, even if he is satisfied to do so. The laboring class comprise a large part of our population, and as a whole there is no better class of people than the man who lives by his labor. He is honest, sturdy, and of the sort that makes for good citizenship, and the welfare of our government depends upon his getting a proper wage, a living wage, and we should therefore favor and foster the labor organization.

Why shouldn't the laborer organize? He has a commodity to put upon the market. It is true that it is not such a commodity as wheat and corn, but it is nevertheless a salable quantity. If the laborer goes into a store to buy meat he pays the designated price, and the same is true of coffee, sugar, flour, clothing, dress goods, and even coal oil. It is just a plain business proposition. Why shouldn't the laborer tag his day's wage in return? It is the only thing he has to sell. The state can no more fix the wage than it can fix the price of wheat or of any other commodity. Some say this should be governed by the amount of skill required and the scarcity of labor; in other words, by the market. But why should the laborer's capital be left to the demands of others? He has the right to help make the market, just as the handlers of our food products and clothing. He has a right, just the same as they, to figure up the cost of production of labor, keeping pace with the changes in the cost of clothing and food and thereby establishing the living wage, at least the minimum wage.

To establish this minimum wage laborers must unite. The strength gained from union and co-operation enables the workman to bargain in the sale of his labor with the freedom the employer does. This, as shown, is impossible under the single or individual contract system. Co-operation is the foundation stone, the impregnable rock on which unionism is founded. By uniting the workers can raise funds with which to support men while holding back their labor for better terms. In union there is strength, and it is because of this united force that the laborer is enabled to regulate wages, hours of work and enforce sanitary conditions.

It is commonly assumed in the argument for the non-unionists that every man has a right to work when and where he pleases and under whatsoever conditions he will. As a matter of fact no man has a right to work, and still less a woman and child, except under certain prescribed conditions, and still less a moral right to do so. The laws of all civilized nations prescribe the

conditions and circumstances under which a man has the right to work. Our states have from the very first prescribed such conditions, but never to the extent of present-day statutes. Thus a man cannot work under certain unsanitary conditions, no matter what pay he is offered or how anxious he is to work. A man, no matter how skillful he is, may not work at any of the trades or professions in which a license is required without securing that license according to the law of the land. The legal right of man to work is not absolute, but it is based upon and conditioned by the welfare of society, and society in turn should see that he gets the proper wage. A man has no more right to work when, where and how he will than he has to endanger the property of his neighbor by burning his own. Society endeavors to preserve as great a measure of individual freedom as possible, but where the right of the individual conflicts with the right of society, then the individual must forego his rights. Just as the individual owes a duty to society, the workman owes a duty to his class. The non-unionist as well as the unionist is a member of a class in society, with class interests. Nothing that the workman may do or refrain from doing will make him less a member of this class to which he belongs. As long as he labors he continues to belong to this class with interests and ambitions and aspirations of this class. As a non-unionist he has no moral right to seek his own temporary advantage at the expense or the permanent interests of all workingmen. Even if he is the exception and could get the proper wage without the help of the union, he should at the same time be looking after the interest of his fellow workingmen. Society and the welfare of the workingman demand that he join the union.

The question of what wage a laborer should demand is an intricate one. The law of supply and demand is to be considered, prices of raw material and manufactured articles are to be considered, and so is the cost of production, the cost of necessaries and a number of other things. These points have to be well considered by workmen and employers and wherever possible the wage scale be determined between the union and the employers and mutually agreed upon.

The labor union does not destroy individuality, nor does it lower efficiency. The man in the labor union simply becomes one unit in the cause of labor; before he was a unit for himself only but now he is one of many units working for a common cause, and his part is one man's part just as it was before. This is known as the unit system. As a matter of fact the most efficient workers are found in the unions, they are the first ones to join and the ones who come after them become more efficient by watching their more intelligent neighbors. Neither does the labor union foster idleness or monopolize employment, but its one purpose is to get all the workmen into one common band, working for one common cause. In fact, instead of destroying individuality and reducing all to a common level, it makes for individuality. All the union need do is to fix the minimum wage and no one is hindered in his upward progress, and if any individuality is lost, it is lost in the cause of labor. But fixing a wage for certain skilled labor will not in any way destroy the individual's chance of advancement, as he advances he can draw a higher wage as the scale directs. In fact, to make individuality count, one must join the union. The employer should, and does, as a rule, believe in such organization. What employer of a large number of men would not rather deal directly with the union for all his men than to deal with each man individually? The employers have learned that these men stay with their contracts. They have also learned that the best men are found among union men; here they find old men with experience, young men who have served their days of apprenticeship, and men in general who are efficient in all branches of the trade.

Furthermore, unionism is not only proving beneficial to the union man but it is at the same time helping the non-union man. Of all the labor laws that have been passed, and of all improved conditions, they have derived an equal benefit, of all increases in wages they have derived their share. To test it take a case where the union has seen a raise in wages and ask the employer why he pays his non-union men the same wage that he pays the union men, and he will tell you that they will not work for less than he pays the others. And yet there are

some who wonder why members of the union who pay their dues to the organization and contribute to the support of their brothers during a strike, should object to sharing in their victory with those who not only refuse to bear the burdens but sometimes endeavor to defeat the strike.

There has been some objection to joining the union because of the expense connected therewith and there seems to be an impression that they are devouring the earnings of our laborers and mechanics. The fact is that the expense is very light and costs each person but a small sum each month. The expense when compared with its benefits is as nothing. What are some of its benefits? It has shortened hours, it has increased wages, it has improved sanitary conditions, it has brought about the passage of laws for the prevention of child labor, it was largely instrumental in introducing the secret ballot, and it has in a hundred ways made its impress upon industry, government and society. That it has made mistakes is true, but what organization composed of human beings has not? It is here to stay and its great motto is, "Improve the conditions of labor."

Organization brings about brotherhood, because all are laboring in a common cause and the goal to be attained in each case is the same, one's living. The labor movement is the strongest force outside of the Christian church today making for the practical recognition of human brotherhood. And this is not distracted from by the fact that a laborer refuses to work beside another laborer. This he has a right to do whether the other be a non-unionist or one who is unsafe to work with or one who is morally or physically unfit. To refuse to work with a non-union man is to no greater and to less extent compulsion than for a life or fire insurance company to refuse to take a risk. And if it were compulsion it would not be wrong, for the benefits justify one's being a member of the union.

Labor organizations are not only making for brotherhood, but they are playing a roll in the history of civilization, the importance of which can be scarcely overestimated, for they are among the foremost of our educational agencies, ranking next to the churches and public schools in their influence upon the masses. More men are posted on labor and economic questions today than ever before. In all kinds of labor unions we find the apprentice learning a trade and men in general becoming more efficient. In fact, I see no reason why the union should not foster industrial schools and hear lectures on things and subjects with which they are daily coming in contact with.

Labor organizations are, without exception, temperance societies. It has not taken men long to learn that intemperance and good workmanship can not go together, and here again we find the labor organization not only doing the laboring man and his family good, but the masses in general.

One of the greatest objections to labor unions is the suffering of people in general during a long-continued strike. The great remedy for this is arbitration. Men at times must strike to get their just rewards, but they ofttimes forget the rights of society in trying to enforce their own. When such a strike occurs, society's rights must be recognized and the matter arbitrated.

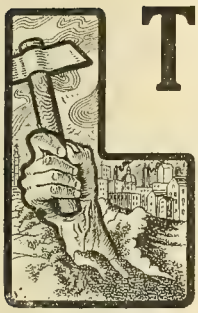
If there is anything that should commend unionism to the laborer it is the fact that employers have for so long a time fought it. The fight of the wage earner has been a development, beginning with our colonial history; wages were low in the North and labor free in the South. Finally free labor was abolished and wages have gradually increased until today, under the union rules, they are in general higher than ever before. This shows that unionism is a part of our economic growth and has come to stay. If a general depression of business was to follow the present money scare, the need and efficiency of the labor union could easily be seen. As during the last panic, attempts will be made to reduce wages, bringing poverty and misery in its wake. Single-handed the laborer is powerless, but if the unions are strong enough they can and will successfully resist any reduction in wages.

Labor organizations are not like our lodges, from which we derive benefit only in certain emergencies. The benefits of membership in a labor union you can see each day and each hour. At the end of each hour the laborer can say this wage is due to the labor organization, and at the end of the day and of the week or month

he can say the same. Membership in a labor union is essentially necessary for laboring men and women. It is their only salvation. Only through co-operation and concerted action can they accomplish the best results in their strife for justice and right and the social and intellectual uplifting of their class.

HOLD THE VANTAGE GROUND.

(By W. J. Shields.)



THE year 1907 has come and gone, leaving behind a record era for the grand U. B. The getting together of the quarter million of craftsmen as represented in our organization at the present time has represented no small task. In the removing of the obstacles, one after the other, that was barricaded against our advance, is a great accomplishment. Never have the managing force allowed the work to stand still. The motto has always been "Better this year than last year." The antagonists to our movement have been taught the lesson that we expand and extend in power on their opposition. Back of these accomplishments has been an era of industrial prosperity, work has been fairly plenty, those desiring work being generally successful in securing same. There was little need of competition for the job. Trade conditions were generously recognized, the employer was willing to pay the scale, hence no need of argument on the part of the employe. This condition undoubtedly had to do with our successes and held good up to the time of the money stringency scare. The exhibition produced by this eruption shows how secure society feels in the present money situation. The rumbling in the stock exchanges in the last year or so, was the forerunner of the eruption that followed. The scare simply represented a pin-prick in the overinflated bubble of financial corruption. Society understands that sooner or later the stock as representing our great corporations will have to have the liquid mixture extracted from the solid composition and in the performing of this operation they will have to suffer and that part known as the great labor mass will probably suffer the most; that is, judging from our observation of the effect of the little flurry furnished for our reflection, we are able to extract to this effect. No confidence in our financial institutions by those investing in them. Industry staggered and toppled in some cases with apparently no cause, beyond that as represented in a lack of confidence. Labor was thrown into enforced idleness and the business world suffered and was forced into curtailment with the effect of producing disaster in greater abundance. The building industry suffered, much contemplated work was held back under the expressed idea that before spring comes material and labor will both be cheaper. In this sentiment is found the opinion of the public in general of what constitutes a trade unionist. The opinion seems to be that only when industry runs smoothly are the men of the labor movement to be trusted in defending the principles of their cause, but with those of us who constitute the membership of this branch of society, we who have fought the fight up to the present successes have had embeded into our dispositions the aims, objects and necessities of the perpetuity of our movement, it is but natural that we feel different, we know that the changes produced have come through the instrumentality of the union and that it is only through the maintenance of this instrument can these advances be continued and improved on. With this version of the situation it is but natural that the mind forces of our membership is focused on the single matter of holding the vantage ground already secured.

For my own part, I would not sell even an old ox that had labored for me; much less would I remove, for the sake of a little money, a man grown old in my service.—Plutarch.

The Carpenter

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INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1908

We extend our most hearty congratulations to George A. Pettibone and Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, at their acquittal on the charges of complicity in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho. The Pettibone jurors on January 4, after a fourteen hours' deliberation, unanimously agreed on a verdict of "not guilty." When the Moyer case was called the same day the prosecuting attorneys signified the desire of the state to have an order of dismissal entered. This course met with the approval of Judge Wood, who, in ordering Moyer's release, said as follows:

"I have watched the evidence carefully, so far as the connecting and corroborating evidence under the statute was concerned in its application to this defendant, and there has certainly been nothing developed in the case that would justify the court in submitting the case against him to a jury unless there was considerable additional connecting testimony to that which has been shown in the two cases that have been tried, and for that reason the case will be dismissed and an order exonerating the defendant."

The particular attention of our District Councils and Local Unions is hereby called to the circular issued by the Washington State Federation of Labor, printed elsewhere in this journal, showing the unfair treatment organized labor is receiving at the hands of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. Our District Councils and Local Unions should take this matter under immediate and serious consideration and use their influence in preventing state legislatures from making any appropriations in behalf of the fair, as the money will be spent to force the "open shop."

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a paper entitled "Industrial Education in Schools of Capital and Labor," and earnestly do we hope it will find generous reproduction that its challenge, that the so-called "National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education" is of doubtful existence, may receive reply.

Scarcely had the recent financial stress and consequent depression of business set in when the leading elements in finance and the capitalist press predicted, as one of the results, a fall in the prices of commodities in which they claimed labor must take its share and wages also undergo a reduction.

Since that time more than two months have passed, but we have not heard even of the slightest reduction in the prices of foodstuffs or other commodities. We have heard of wage reductions where the workers were but imperfectly or not at all organized and unable to resist the encroachments of greedy employers, yet there seems to be no tendency to lower prices of commodities. This, indeed, justifies the deter-

mined stand taken by President Gompers and the Norfolk convention of the A. F. of L. in declaring that organized labor must at this time and always resist to the uttermost any wage reduction.

Recording Secretaries and Business Agents Please Take Notice.

Our revised "Directory of Business Agents" to be printed in this issue having been destroyed by accident, we would request Recording Secretaries and Business Agents to scrutinize this month's Directory carefully and to at once report to the General Office any errors or omissions they may discover, or changes that may be required.

Labor Organization Before and in the Earlier Days of Our Republic.

We are indebted to Brother D. F. Featherstone, secretary of the New York City District Council, for some very interesting data showing that in the earlier part of our Republic public demonstrations, celebrations and observance of public events were attended mainly by labor organizations of that time.

The data has been collected by an agent of the United States government who has been searching into the early history of the labor movement in this country for the last twenty-five years.

Equally interesting data on the incipient movements of organized labor in America, we find assembled in a book just published in the German language under the title, "Die Anfänge der Deutschen Arbeiterbewegung in Amerika" (The Incipient Movements of German Labor Organization in America). The author of the work is Hermann Schlueter, editor of the New York Volkszeitung. From the data presented in this book it appears that even years before the inauguration of the war of the revolution some of the trades had banded together in an effort to obtain better working conditions. As early as 1741 the journeymen bakers of New York made such an effort and in the course of the ensuing strike a number of them were brought before the court on a charge of conspiracy.

In 1791 the journeymen shoemakers of Philadelphia formed an organization. In 1796 they went on strike for an advance in wages. The strike was lost. Renewing their demand in 1798, they again struck work, this time meeting with success.

Another controversy between the journeymen shoemakers of Philadelphia and their employers in 1798 resulted in a strike which lasted ten weeks, and was settled in court.

As a result of the refusal by the ship owners to grant their demand for an increase in wages from $10.00 to $14.00 per month, the sailors in New York went on strike in 1802. It is chronicled, says H. Schlueter, that the strikers marched through the streets of the city, inducing their fellow-craftsmen remaining at work for the old wages to join them, and that a number of the strikers and the leaders in the movement were taken into custody by the police, tried and convicted for conspiracy and sentenced to imprisonment.

The ship carpenters were incorporated as a trade organization on April 3, 1803, under a New York state charter. For years previous to their incorporation they had an organization that wielded a great influence in all public affairs and were a potent factor in politics. In numerous skirmishes with their employers they had obtained good wages.

An organization of house carpenters of New York was likewise incorporated in 1806.

The journeymen shoemakers of New York organized themselves into a union in 1805, as stated in one of their official declarations, to protect themselves against the tyranny of capital.

A very extensive strike of shoemakers took place in New York in 1809, the immediate cause of which, says H. Schlueter, is not without interest. A member was fined by the union for a certain offense and expelled; he obtained work despite his expulsion, which, being a violation of the union's trade rules on the part of the employer, precipitated the strike. The latter lasted six months and was brought to an end by the intervention of the court. A large number of the members and the officers of the union were sentenced by the court to the payment of a fine which resulted in the disbanding of the organization.

Another trade organization, the Journey-

men Tailors' Union, existed in New York in the earliest years of the nineteenth century. This union was recruited from men who had come to this country from England. For a time they had retained their membership with the union in their native country, and then, in 1806, formed an organization of their own under the name as here above stated.

Records also show that an organization of compositors, the "New York Typographical Society," existed as early as in 1817.

The hatters of New York organized a union in 1819.

The journeymen tailors of New York went on strike for better conditions in 1827, on which occasion some of their members were tried by the court and convicted on a charge of conspiracy.

From the data gathered by H. Schlueter, we also find that a movement for the reduction of working hours, the "Ten Hour Movement," had been started in the New England states as early as in 1824.

All through the period from 1825 to 1835 the ship carpenters and building trades of Boston, and at the same time the organized trades in New York, were engaged in a continuous warfare to secure shorter working hours.

The necessity of a closer bond of unity among the different organizations then existing was felt almost simultaneously in England and this country. It was in Manchester, England, where, in July, 1826, the machinists' unions of several localities formed the first organization of national scope or jurisdiction. The first central body in America was organized in Philadelphia in 1827 under the name of "Mechanics' Union of Trade Associations." This body, however, lived but one year.

The trade organizations of New York instituted a central body, the "General Trades Union," in 1833, and similar bodies existed at that time in about a dozen other cities, including Washington, D. C., and Louisville, Ky.

In 1834 the trade unions of various cities established a national organization, or federation of trades, under the name of "The National Trades Union." This organization held annual conventions in 1834, 1835 and 1836, and issued an official organ, "The National Laborer," which was published in Philadelphia.

In 1834 the hatters of New York went on strike for the recognition of their union. With the assistance of the central organization the strike was won.

In 1835 the stone cutters, cabinet makers and piano makers struck for an increase in wages.

At the same period 1,000 children from seven to eighteen years of age quit the factories in Paterson, N. J., demanding a reduction in their working hours from thirteen to ten per day.

The shoemakers of New York, Newark, Orange and New Brunswick, N. J.; Philadelphia, Pa., and Poughkeepsie, N. Y., demanded an advance in wages to meet the increased prices of foodstuffs and rent and were successful.

A convention of shoemakers was held in New York in 1836, where 5,000 members were represented, and resolutions adopted setting forth the necessity of establishing a national organization and protesting against the importation of shoes from foreign markets.

Numerous strikes also occurred during 1836 in other cities, especially in the New England states, the strike of the textile workers in Lowell, Mass., being the first one in the United States where a large number of women were involved. This strike was caused by the employers cutting down the wages; it terminated unsuccessfully.

The method of suppressing strikes by military force was also applied by the authorities of that time. When in 1836 the 'longshoremen, riggers and wharf laborers at the harbor of New York struck for shorter hours and scabs were put in their places, it came to disturbances between the latter and the union men, the mayor of the city ordered out the militia and the men on strike were forced back to work under the employer's conditions.

From the data furnished by the United States government agent we learn that the New York Evening Post, in its issue of November 5, 1825, announces that the journeymen house carpenters of New York, with other labor organizations, participated in the celebration of the opening of the Erie canal, the following trades being

represented in the procession: Journeymen house carpenters, cabinet makers, masons, painters, stone cutters, tinners, coopers, bakers, weavers, tanners, hatters, cordwains, tailors, rope makers, blacksmiths, nailers, chain makers, saddlers, potters, harness makers.

The same paper in its issue of November 16, 1830, published a notice announcing that the New York Typographical Union would hold a special meeting at the "Shakespeare," corner Fulton and Nassau streets, on Wednesday evening next, for the purpose of considering an invitation from the Tammany Society to confer with representatives of the mechanical trades concerning the celebration on the 25th inst. of the late triumph of the "correct principles in France." The labor organizations responded and the successful termination of the revolutionary movement in France of that epoch was duly celebrated by a monster parade, the following unions participating: Journeymen house carpenters, masons, bricklayers, stone cutters, glaziers, plasterers, carvers, painters, gilders, saddle makers, harness makers, upholsterers, cabinet makers, book binders, black and whitesmiths, chain makers, cordwains, tailors, bakers, coopers and tanners.

The house carpenters and other trades turned out in procession July 4, 1833, to celebrate the anniversary of American national independence.

The New York Evening Post of March 23, 1835, published the fact that the New York house carpenters were that day on strike for an increase in wages from 11 to 12 shillings per day.

The following year, on February 23, the New York house carpenters held a meeting and declared that 14 shillings be the minimum rate per day after March 10, 1836, an advance from 10 to 14 shillings per day. The employers would not concede the advance and the carpenters inaugurated a general strike on May 7, 1836, to enforce the new scale. The strike lasted several weeks and was finally successful.

The carpenters of Philadelphia were on strike at the same time, also for an increase in wages.

President Harrison died in April, 1841, and New York being then, as it is now, the principal city in the union, desired to make a proper observation of the event. The labor organizations were again called upon to make a proper display of the occasion. They responded and a great funeral procession was formed. The following trades participated in the obsequies: Journeymen house carpenters, stone cutters, masons, shipwrights, calkers, blacksmiths, gold and silversmiths, leather dressers, book binders, sail makers and tailors.

H. Schlueter in his book reminds us that in the year 1837 the United States was swept by a dreadful crisis, causing most of the banks to suspend payments, numerous business failures in all industries, and bringing in its wake devastation and destitution to untold thousands of laboring people. This, as a matter of course, had a disastrous effect on labor organizations and comparatively few of the trade unions, maintaining a mere local existence, survived the crisis. Some of the trades constituted themselves into fraternal or mutual benefit societies, extending relief to their members in cases of sickness or death.

The trade and labor unions of South Carolina, at a convention held in Columbia, October 7 and 8, formed a state federation. The principal cities of the state were represented.

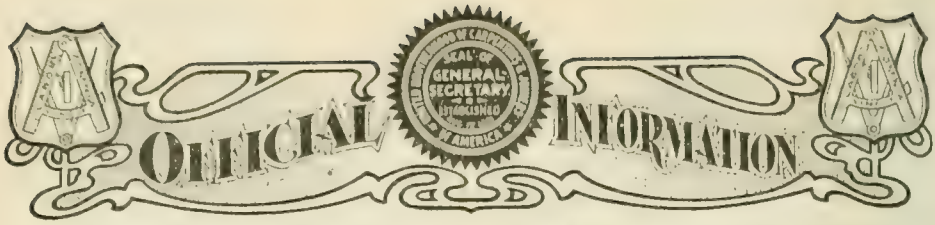
Localities to Be Avoided.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Ashland, Ky.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Miami, Fla.
Austin, Tex.	Nashville, Tenn.
Belleville, Ill.	New Orleans, La.
Buffalo, N. Y.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Bridgeport, Conn.	New York City.
Chicago, Ill.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Detroit, Mich.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Pueblo, Colo.
Gary, Ind.	Rockford, Ill.
Hartford, Conn.	Seattle, Wash.
Hendersonville, N. C.	San Francisco, Cal.
Lawton, Okla.	Tacoma, Wash.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Watertown, Wis.
Memphis, Tenn.	Wheeling, W. Va.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Mount Pleasant, Tex. Rochester, Ind.
Pedro Miguel, Panama.
Total: 3 Local Unions.



GENERAL OFFICERS of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office
State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President
ARTHUR A. QUINN, Ball Block, Brighton Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. Y.

General Executive Board
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 503 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

P. C. FOLEY, 1032 Fifth St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

P. H. McCARTHY, 10 Turk St., San Francisco, California.

D. A. POST, 416 South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

A. M. WATSON, 30 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of General President Huber for Quarter Ending December 31, 1907.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board. Greeting:

Brothers—The old year is gone with all its troubles and trials, as well as pleasures. But with all we had to contend with, our organization has continued to grow to a greater extent than ever before.

We had much to contend with during the past quarter owing to the stringency in the money market, which had its effect upon the building industries, as well as all others.

However, let us hope that the situation will be relieved in the near future, that business may open up so there will be work enough for all wage workers.

Certainly the prosperity we have enjoyed for the past few years is to be appreciated, and I am loth to believe that this slump will last any length of time.

Be that as it may, many of the hardships which are now upon our membership will have to be endured during the winter months.

But with the coming of spring, we can look forward with hopes for a renewal of business in all lines, and also anticipate an increased activity.

Through all this depression we have continued to add new locals, there being issued for the quarter ending, forty-four, new charters, this making a total of 1,951 local unions in the Brotherhood.

You can readily see from the above figures that we have made progress, and to such an extent that it has been equaled by few and surpassed by no other trade organization.

There will be many matters of importance called to your attention at your coming session, which, I hope, will receive the same due consideration as have attended your actions in the past.

Many of our Local Unions have passed through serious difficulties during the year just closed and are not in the condition to meet the emergencies of the winter months with the dull times now upon us, and some, no doubt, will ask for assistance to tide them over until spring.

These Local Unions should receive encouragement in some way, for, in my opinion, it is better to spend some money to assist them when they absolutely need it than to let them be suspended, and thus have to reorganize them again.

Our organizing expenses have been quite heavy in the past, but I have always tried to obtain the best results for the money so expended, and to be as economical as conditions would warrant, with eyes and energy directed to the building up of the United Brotherhood, and with the hope, aim and

purpose of getting the best results possible for the rank and file.

We have done our best in this respect in the past, and I feel that we should continue in the same line of activity in the future. It has proven successful in the past, with the limited amount of money at our disposal, and we should be careful to try and obtain the proper amount of converts for the money so disbursed. By this I do not mean that we should be penurious, or act in any way that would be detrimental, but that all assistance that is possible should be given to our Local Unions for the purpose of assisting them in not only maintaining the conditions they have obtained, as well as their membership, but also for the added purpose of helping them to further increase their membership.

We have had considerable trouble in a number of cities, and especially in Philadelphia, Pa. I was requested by the D. C. of that city to visit and consult with them in regard to conditions, and, really, I was surprised to see them in such good shape, and to note the determined effort they were putting forth to secure still better conditions. They have levied an assessment against all members working to raise the ammunition necessary to the success of the fight, and requested me to lay the matter before our Board, asking that you assist them financially this coming spring. Letters from the D. C. expressing their wishes and desires in that respect will be laid before you, and I would recommend that some action be taken by your body to relieve the situation in that city. Grand Rapids, Mich., is also asking financial aid.

There has been a number of injunctions decided against our District Councils and Local Unions, and many desire that the cases be carried to a higher court. Before consenting to this, however, I have notified them that I will lay the matter before the General Executive Board for their advice. These cases are of importance, not only to our organizations but to the trade movement in general, on account of the momentous questions involved.

Many other matters of importance will be presented to you for consideration and action thereon, and I have no doubt you will do what you consider best for all concerned.

May we, in the coming year of 1908 be able to make our organization still more powerful to accomplish still better results for the wage earners than we have in the past.

With best wishes and fraternal greetings, I am, Sincerely and fraternally,

WM. D. HUBER,
General President.

Proceedings of First Quarterly Session, 1908, of General Executive Board.

The following matter was acted upon by correspondence between the October and January sessions of the Board.

Request for financial aid to assist members in Duluth, Minn., who were locked out by their employers. Financial aid was granted and the sum of $2,000 appropriated for immediate relief.

January 13.

The G. E. B. met in regular session on the above date and was called to order by the Chairman, Wm. G. Schardt, with the following members present: Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly.

The report of the G. P. was read, considered and placed on file.

The report of the 1st V. P. was read, considered and placed on file.

The report of the 2nd V. P. was read, considered and filed.

Report of the delegates to the A. F. of L. was read, considered and filed.

The matter of contract for printing The Carpenter for one year was taken up and the G. S. was requested to procure bids from "fair" printers in Indianapolis, Chicago, Cincinnati and Cleveland, the bids to be opened by the Board at 10 a. m., January 21, 1908.

The Board took up the report of the committee on purchase of headquarters. Upon hearing the report, the Board adjourned and proceeded to inspect proposed site.

January 14.

All members present but Brother McCarthy.

Communication from the Amalgamated Carpenters relative to the renewal of a trade agreement between the A. S. and the U. B. was referred to the Board by the G. P., and it was decided that as the various D. C.'s of the U. B. have the power to form local agreements with the A. S. the G. E. B. re-affirms the action taken at the October meeting in reference to this question.

Further details relative to purchase of headquarters were considered.

Philadelphia, Pa. Report of the D. C. of conditions existing in that city and a request for financial assistance was read. Consideration of this matter was deferred until the D. C. supply this office with the additional information requested by the G. P.

Philadelphia, Pa. Detailed report of the G.

O. on disbursement of money appropriated for strike benefits in that city was taken up, examined and filed.

New York City D. C. Communication was read in reference to sheet metal inside trim. The matter was left in the hands of the G. P., he to appoint a committee to meet with representatives of the Sheet Metal Workers to arrive at an amicable adjustment of the disputed question, subject to the approval of the G. E. B.

San Francisco, Cal. Appeal of L. U. No. 304 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 304 vs. San Francisco D. C. The papers in the case are referred back to the G. P. owing to their incompleteness.

Dubuque, Ia. Communication from the President of L. U. No. 1289 in reference to trade conditions in that city, was read and filed.

Gary, Indiana. Appeal of L. U. No. 985, Gary, Ind., from a ruling of the G. P. relative to a fine imposed by the Lake County D. C. on a member of an outside district. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Grand Rapids, Mich., L. U. No. 335. Resolutions reciting the conditions prevailing in that city, and asking for financial assistance was read and $150.00 appropriated for organizing purposes.

January 15.

All members present but Brother McCarthy.

Paterson, N. J. Appeal of L. U. No. 325 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 325 vs. L. U. No. 22. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Rochester, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. No. 72 from the decision of the G. P. in disapproving the By-Laws of L. U. No. 72.

The ruling of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

D. C. of Western Pa. and N. Y. Appeal for financial assistance for organizing purposes and also that an organizer be placed in that district.

The Board recommends to the G. P. that an organizer be placed in that district.

Washington, D. C. L. U. No. 132. Communication relating to conditions due to existing strike to maintain trade rules was read, considered and the Board instructs the G. S. to continue payment of strike pay.

Syracuse, N. Y. Appeal of George T. Walker from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 26 vs. George T. Walker. Decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal sustained as the evidence shows that appellant furnished a legal excuse to the L. U. explaining his absence from the city on Labor Day.

Dubuque, Ia. L. U. No. 1289. Request for additional financial assistance. Request is denied.

Baltimore, Md. The case of J. C. Schwanneke vs. Baltimore D. C. was read and inasmuch as there is no appeal to the G. E. B. from the aggrieved party, the papers are placed on file.

January 16.

All members present but Brother McCarthy.

Denver, Colo. Appeal of J. H. Rice and others from the decision of the G. P. in the case of J. H. Rice and others vs. L. U. No. 528. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Memphis, Tenn. Appeal of T. H. Johnson from the decision of the G. P. in the case of T. H. Johnson, appellant, vs. the D. C. of Memphis, appellee. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

New Haven, Conn. Appeal of L. U. No. 79 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 611, appellant, vs. L. U. No. 79, appellee. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Charleston, S. C. Appeal of W. H. Smith from the decision of the G. P. in the case of W. H. Smith, appellant, vs. the D. C. of Charleston, appellee. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Charleston, S. C. Appeal of Thomas Pickney and others from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Thomas Pickney and others, appellants, vs. the D. C. of Charleston, S. C., appellee. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Great Neck, N. Y. Voluminous papers relating to a controversy pertaining to jurisdictional lines was read and inasmuch as there is no direct appeal to the G. E. B. the papers are filed.

Dayton, Ohio. Request from the D. C. for financial aid to assist in better organizing the city was read and the Board appropriates $200 for that purpose.

Manistee, Mich. Appeal of Louis Olson and others from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 1226 vs. Louis Olson and others. The decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal sustained.

East Liverpool, Ohio. Appeal of L. U. No. 328 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of A. H. Beatty, appellant, vs. L. U. No. 328, appellee. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

New York City. Appeal of Louis D. High from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Louis D. High, appellant, vs. the D. C. of N. Y., appellee. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Duluth, Minn. Additional reports in regard to the conditions prevailing in that city, was read and the Board appropriated $1,200 for the relief of members locked out.

January 17.

All members present but Brother McCarthy.

Buffalo, N. Y. Appeal of W. W. Vantine from the decision of the G. P. in the case of W. W. Vantine, appellant, vs. the D. C. of Buffalo, N. Y., appellee. The G. E. B. does not consider the merits of this case but renders a decision of the question of jurisdiction alone.

A D. C. has no jurisdiction in matters of violation of the constitution and the G. E. B. rules that all alleged violations of the consti-

tution must be tried by a L. U. If either party in this case was dissatisfied with the result of the trial as held an appeal should have been taken to the G. P. and not to the D. C.

The Board decides that the L. U. had the right to try an alleged violation of the constitution. Therefore the decision of the G. P. is reversed in so far as it pertains to jurisdiction and the appeal is sustained.

Glen Cove, N. Y., L. U. No. 1093. Request for sanction of trade movement for an increase of wages and reduction of hours. Schedule of Inquiries referred back for more explicit information.

Morristown, N. J., L. U. No. 638. Request for financial aid to assist members on strike was read and the sum of $100 was appropriated.

Morristown, N. J., L. U. No. 638. Request for permission to send an appeal to Local Unions for financial aid. Request denied.

Vancouver, B. C., L. U. No. 617. Request for reimbursement of funds expended during a late strike. Request denied.

Bradford, Pa., L. U. No. 124. Request for financial aid to assist in maintaining union conditions was read and $100.00 was appropriated.

Canton, Ohio. Request from the D. C. for financial aid to be used for organizing purposes, $100.00 appropriated.

Portsmouth, Va., L. U. No. 605. Request for financial assistance was read and the Board appropriated $100.00.

San Antonio, Texas. Request from the D. C. for financial aid to resist a proposed reduction in wages and increase in hours was read and action deferred until additional information is received at this office.

January 18.

All members present but Brother McCarthy.

Waterville, Maine, L. U. No. 348. Request for sanction of trade movement for an increase of wages to take effect May 1, 1908. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered as reports are filed at this office.

Ashland, Ky., L. U. No. 472. Request for sanction of a movement to resist an increase of hours and a non-union shop. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

Streator, Ill., L. U. No. 495. Request for sanction and financial aid of a trade movement for a minimum scale of 42½ cents per hour to go into effect April 1, 1908. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

Meadville, Pa., L. U. No. 556. Request for sanction and financial aid of a trade movement for increase of minimum wage from 33½ to 35 cents per hour, to go into effect on April 1, 1908. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

Oskaloosa, Iowa., L. U. No. 1034. Request for sanction and financial aid of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 30 to 35 cents per hour to go into effect March 1, 1908. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

Muscatine, Iowa, L. U. No. 1069. Request for sanction and financial aid of a trade movement for an eight-hour day and no reduction in pay to go into effect April 1, 1908. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

January 20.

All members present but Brother McCarthy.

La Crosse, Wis., L. U. No. 43. Request for sanction and financial assistance of trade movement for an increase of wage from 30 to 32½ cents per hour. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

Fresno, Cal., L. U. No. 1496. Request for sanction of a trade movement and financial assistance in a demand for increase of wage scale in mills. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

Daytona, Fla., L. U. No. 1725. Request for sanction of a trade movement for a minimum wage of $3.00 per day to go into effect July 1, 1908. Sanction granted. No financial assistance requested.

Goldfield, Nev., L. U. No. 1761. Request for sanction and financial assistance of a trade movement to resist a proposed reduction of wages. Sanction granted. Financial assistance to be considered as reports are received at this office.

Richmond, Mo., L. U. No. 1821. Request for sanction and financial assistance of a trade movement for a reduction of hours from 9 to 8 and increase from $2.70 to $3.00 per day. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

Shelbyville, Ill., L. U. No. 1892. Request for sanction of a trade movement. Matter laid over awaiting more definite information.

Clarkesburg, W. Va., L. U. No. 236. Request for sanction of a trade movement. Matter laid over awaiting more definite information.

Sunbury, Pa., L. U. No. 838. Request for sanction and financial assistance of a trade movement for a 10 per cent increase of wage, May 1, 1908. Sanction granted. Financial assistance to be considered as reports are received at this office.

Peoria, Ill., L. U. No. 183. Credentials presented by a committee who desired to appear before the Board in regard to law suits pending against the L. U.

Committee presented the matter to the Board and asked for financial assistance to carry the case to the higher courts.

The Board appropriated $500 to Peoria for that purpose.

Newport News, Va., L. U. No. 1494. Request that per capita tax for two months be remitted. Request denied.

Boston, Mass., L. U. No. 1824. Request for permission to accept per capita tax for two months instead of regular dues from members out of work. Requested denied.

Mt. Vernon, Ill., L. U. No. 999. Request for sanction and financial assistance in a trade movement for an increase of wage from 28 to 35 cents per hour and that members be permitted to rebate 25 cents per day to their employers. Sanction refused as the Board cannot approve of any rebating to employers.

Lincoln, Ill., L. U. No. 568. Request for sanction of a trade movement for increase of 5 cents per hour. Matter referred back to the L. U. with a request that they adopt a minimum scale and resubmit for sanction.

Reading, Pa., L. U. No. 492. Request for sanction and financial assistance of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 30 to 35 cents per hour to take effect May 1, 1908. Sanction granted. Financial assistance to be considered as reports are received at this office.

January 21.

All members present but Brother McCarthy.

Fostoria, Ohio, L. U. No. 1766. Request for sanction and financial assistance of a trade movement for increase of minimum wage from 28 to 30 cents per hour. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

Portsmouth, Va., L. U. No. 605. Request for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in minimum wages from $2.78 to $3.04 per day. Sanction granted. Financial assistance to be considered as reports are received at this office.

Boston, Mass. Request of the D. C. for sanction and financial assistance of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 43 3-4 to 50 cents per hour, and a Saturday half holiday the entire year. Matter was laid over awaiting additional information.

The consideration of purchase of headquarters was again taken up and it was voted that Brothers Huber, Duffy and Schardt be empowered to act as a sub-committee to purchase property to be used as headquarters and they are authorized to make all legal arrangements for the purchase and control of said property; also to draft articles of incorporation and submit same as an amendment to the constitution to a referendum vote.

The committee is authorized to have plans drawn and secure bids for the construction of a building and submit the same to the General Officers at the April meeting of the Board.

The time having arrived to open the bids for printing, wrapping and cartage of our official journal, The Carpenter, the Board opened the several bids and the Cheltenham Press, of Indianapolis, being the lowest bidder was awarded the contract at the price of $1,652.75 per month for one year, and the G. S. is instructed to enter into a contract according to specifications submitted.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Request from the Hamilton County D. C. that the Board investigate rumors of graft in connection with the work done on the Commercial National Bank of Chicago.

Upon a request made by this office to the Chicago D. C. a verbatim report of an investigation made in connection with this matter by the Chicago D. C. was placed before the Board and after careful reading of same the Board does not find any evidence to confirm the rumors. A copy of the report of the investigation conducted by the Chicago D. C. will be forwarded to the Cincinnati D. C. by the G. S.

A committee representing the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America consisting of two delegates from Chicago, accompanied by two of their general officers, appeared before the Board in reference to a trade dispute between the carpenters and painters.

January 22.

All members present but Brother McCarthy.

Wheeling, W. Va. Communication asking information as to terms of settlement of late strike was read and as the G. S. had already furnished them with the same the papers were filed.

Wilkesbarre, Pa. Request from the Wyoming Valley D. C. for sanction and financial aid of a trade movement for an increase of the minimum scale from $2.60 to $3.00 per day. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

Oconomowoc, Wis., L. U. No. 1314. Request for sanction and financial aid of a trade movement for increase of minimum wage from 28 to 35 cents per hour to go into effect April 1, 1908. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

St. Joseph, Mo., L. U. No. 110. Request for financial assistance in enforcing trade rules was read and $50.00 is appropriated.

Tell City, Ind., L. U. No. 1813. Request for sanction and financial assistance of a trade movement for a reduction of hours per day from 10 to 9 with no reduction in pay, to take effect April 1, 1908. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered as reports are made to this office.

Mobile, Ala. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial assistance of a trade movement for a reduction of working hours from 9 to 8 per day with no reduction in pay and the establishment of the card system, to take effect May 1. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

Tipton, Ind., L. U. No. 358. Request for sanction of trade movement to go into effect April 1, 1908. Sanction granted. Financial assistance to be considered as reports are received at this office.

Ft. Smith, Ark., L. U. No. 71. Request for sanction and financial aid in a trade movement for an increase of wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour to go into effect April 1, 1908. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

Wichita, Kans., L. U. No. 201. Request for

sanction and financial aid in a trade movement for an increase of wages from 37½ to 43¾ cents per hour to go into effect April 1, 1908. Sanction denied. The Board recommends that the L. U. make an effort to organize their city and build up their local treasury.

Brother Post being called home is excused from further attendance.

January 23.

All members present but Brothers McCarthy and Post.

Buffalo, N. Y. Request of the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in a trade movement for an increase of wages from 40 to 45 cents per hour to go into effect May 1, 1908. Sanction granted. Financial assistance to be considered as reports are received at this office.

Cuba, Ill., L. U. No. 1454. Request for sanction and financial assistance of scale from $2.50 to $2.75 per day to take effect April 1, 1908. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

Oklahoma City, Okla., L. U. No. 276. Request for sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour and a half holiday on Saturday, to take effect April 1, 1908. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

Lowell, Mass. Request of the D. C. for sanction and financial assistance of a trade movement for an increase of wages from $2.80 to $3.20 per day and to establish an eight-hour day to go into effect May 1, 1908. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

Perry, N. Y., L. U. No. 1407. Request for sanction and financial assistance of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.25 to $2.50 per day and to establish a nine-hour workday to go into effect May 1, 1908. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., L. U. No. 18. Request for sanction and financial assistance of a trade movement for the maintenance of a wage scale of $3.20 per day and a 44-hour week on May 1, 1908. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

Louisville, Ky. Letter of thanks from the D. C. to the G. P., G. S., G. T. and the G. E. B. for the assistance rendered during the recent strike in that city was read and filed.

Mendota, Ill., L. U. No. 1296. Appeal from the decision of the G. S. in disallowing the disability claim of A. A. Austin. Due book and ledger abstract show claimant to have paid his arrearages November 17, 1906, and the accident happened January 29, 1907. The decision of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed per section 106-107 constitution, as claimant had not been three months in good standing when the accident occurred.

Kansas City, Kans., L. U. 1391. Appeal from the decision of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal dismissed. Section 125 of the General Constitution was not complied with as over two years had elapsed between the time of the alleged accident and the filing of the claim nor does the evidence show that the disability was caused by an accident.

Newton, Mass., L. U. No. 1600. Appeal from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of Carl Hanson. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth in his decision. The appeal is dismissed.

St. Charles, Ill., L. U. No. 1083. Appeal from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of Fred Jackson. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the ground set forth in his decision. The appeal is dismissed.

January 24.

All members present but Brothers McCarthy and Post.

Ashtabula, Ohio, L. U. No. 539. Appeal from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of Rosmus Christenson. The decision of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Amsterdam, N. Y., L. U. No. 6. Appeal from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the disability claim of Robert Homkey. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the ground that claim was not filed within the limit of time as specified in Section 125 of the constitution. The appeal is dismissed.

Rochester, N. Y. Request from Monroe County D. C. for sanction and financial assistance of a trade movement of L. U. No. 231. Mill men, for a reduction of working hours from 9 to 8 per day with no reduction in pay to go into effect May 1, 1908. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

Lincoln, Neb., L. U. No. 568. Additional information received relative to proposed trade demands and sanction is granted, financial assistance to be considered as reports are received at this office.

New York City, L. U. No. 774. Appeal from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the wife of Edgar Tallman. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the ground that Edward Tallman, husband of deceased, did owe more than six months' dues prior to the death of his wife, and by that act did suspend himself from the U. B. as per Section 108 of the constitution. The appeal is dismissed. The L. U. is hereby ordered to strike Edward Tallman's name from its books until such time as he may have been duly initiated.

Detroit, Mich. Resolutions from Wayne County D. C. in regard to the present financial stringency were read and filed.

Louisville, Ky. Resolutions from the D. C. in regard to the present financial stringency were read and filed.

Paterson, N. J. Communication from the Building Trades Council of Paterson was read and filed.

Tacoma, Wash., L. U. No. 470. Communication was read relative to an appropriation of $1,000 made in January, 1907. Reports

received at the July session of the Board showed a balance of $612.20 and no apparent need for same. The instructions of the Board at that time and reaffirmed at the October meeting was that this amount be returned to this office. The G. S. reports a return of $549.30, leaving a balance unaccounted for of $62.90. The Board instructs the G. S. to demand the return of this amount to this office without any further delay. The request for present financial assistance will not be considered until the instructions of the Board have been complied with.

Springfield, Mo., L. U. No. 978. Request for sanction and financial assistance in a trade movement for a reduction of hours and increase of wage. Consideration of this matter is deferred until more complete information is supplied this office.

Sorel, Can., L. U. No. 761. Request for additional financial assistance. Request denied.

Detroit, Mich. Communication from Wayne County D. C. containing resolutions was read and filed. The request of the R. S. for a loan of $150.00 is denied.

Toledo, Ohio. Communication from the D. C. relative to the firm of Bently and Sons was read and filed.

January 25.

All members present but Brothers McCarthy and Post.

Boston, Mass. Report of the D. C. as to disbursement of money appropriated by this office for the support of mill men on strike was read and filed.

Chicago, Ill. Communication from the D. C. relative to a question of jurisdiction in the building trades was read. The matter is referred to the G. P. with instructions that it be brought before the A. F. of L. in order that our interests may be conserved and our trade protected from encroachment.

Omaha, Neb., L. U. 427, and Council Bluffs, Iowa, L. U. No. 364. A proposed amendment to the constitution was submitted with a request that same be sent out for a referendum vote. As a general convention will be held this year the Board refers the amendment to that body.

Matter of renewal of the bond of the G. T. was taken up and the chairman of the G. E. B. was instructed to have the bond renewed in compliance with the constitution.

Wilmington, Del. Request from the D. C. for financial assistance was read and the request was denied.

Cleveland, Ohio. Communication from the D. C. relative to jurisdictional dispute between members of the U. B. and members of the Structural Iron Workers as to placing of seats in buildings and asking for a ruling on the matter was read and the Board decides that the work referred to belongs to carpenters and our members are instructed to retain control of it.

January 27.

All members present but Brother Post.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts of the G. O. was taken up.

January 28.

All members present but Brother Post.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts of the G. O. continued.

Duluth, Minn. Additional reports received relative to the lockout in that city and $1,800 is appropriated for the relief of our members.

St. Paul, Minn. Communication was read relative to the standing of former members of the Amalgamated Woodworkers Union No. 80, who transferred their membership in a body to L. U. No. 1868 U. B. The decision of the Board of April 16, 1907, in reference to the standing of members of the A. W. W. who joined the U. B. prior to the Minneapolis convention of the A. F. of L. shall also apply to all those who joined subsequent to the Minneapolis convention and will apply to all future cases of like character until otherwise ordered by the Board.

Montreal, Can., L. U. No. 134. Appeal from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the wife of Elgard Heroux. The decision of the G. S. is reversed, the appeal sustained and the claim is ordered paid.

Middletown, N. Y., L. U. No. 574. Request for interpretation of section No. 67 General Constitution, relative to the standing of the members of L. U. No. 574, and the payment of per capita tax on same. As the Niagara Falls convention rendered a decision covering a similar matter in the case of appeal of L. U. No. 75, of Birmingham, Ala., in the death claim of H. E. Gill, the Board decides that non-compliance with section No. 88 of the General Constitution does not invalidate a member's claim for benefits and L. U. No. 574 is instructed to comply with section No. 67 in the payment of per capita tax.

Tamaqua, Pa., L. U. No. 1714. Request for sanction and financial assistance of a trade movement for an increase of wages from 30 to 33 1-3 cents per hour to go into effect April 1, 1908. Sanction granted. Financial assistance to be considered as reports are received at this office.

Mahanoy City, Pa., L. U. No. 1094. Request for sanction and financial assistance in a trade movement for an increase of wages from $2.99 to $3.00 per day to go into effect April 1, 1908. Sanction granted. Financial assistance to be considered as reports are received at this office.

January 29.

All members present but Brother Post.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

Grand Mere, Can., L. U. No. 1744. Request for permission to send an appeal to the local unions for a donation of funds to establish a sash, blind and stair shop. Request denied.

Cleveland, Ohio, L. U. No. 105. Communication in regard to forming a stock company and issuing a circular letter. The Board refuses sanction to L. U. No. 105 to send circulars to unions or members soliciting subscriptions for stock of a contracting and building company to be incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio and further that

L. U. No. 105 is instructed to abstain from any official connection with the proposed company.

Waterbury, Conn., L. U. No. 260. Appeal from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of Jacob A. Liberty. The decision of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Bradford, Pa., L. U. No. 124. Communication acknowledging receipt of an appropriation of $100.00 and extending a vote of thanks for the same was read and filed.

Glen Cove, N. Y., L. U. No. 1093. The necessary information in regard to a trade movement asked for by the Board having been received, the demands are sanctioned. Financial assistance will be considered as reports are received at this office.

San Antonio, Texas, L. U. No. 460. Additional information relative to conditions prevailing in that city was read and the Board insists on the maintenance of an eight-hour work day. Financial assistance will be considered as reports are received at this office.

January 30.

All members present but Brother Post.

The examination of the books and accounts continued.

Minneapolis, Minn., L. U. No. 7. Request for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of minimum wage from 42½ to 45 cents per hour to go into effect April 1, 1908. Sanction granted, provided the endorsement of the D. C. is obtained and filed with the G. S. Financial assistance will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Ashland, Ky., L. U. No. 472. Request for an appropriation to assist members who are locked out. $200.00 appropriated.

Palatka, Fla., L. U. No. 1098. Request for sanction of a trade movement for an eight-hour day to take effect February 1, 1908. Sanction granted. No financial aid requested.

Fargo, N. D., L. U. No. 1176. Request for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of minimum scale from 30 to 40 cents per hour and a reduction of working hours from 10 to 9 per day to take effect May 1, 1908. Sanction granted. Financial assistance to be considered as reports are received at this office.

Kenosha, Wis., L. U. No. 161. Communication containing information relative to a lockout in that city was read and filed and the G. P. requested to send a deputy as soon as possible.

Birmingham, Ala. Communication from the D. C. was read stating that the First National Bank of Birmingham was unfair to the carpenters and requesting the withdrawal of the money deposited in that bank.

The Board decides and directs that the $25,000.00 now on deposit with the First National Bank of Birmingham, Ala., be withdrawn and deposited with the Traders National Bank of Birmingham, Ala. It was also decided to withdraw $25,000.00 from the active account with the Capital National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind., and deposit the same with the Fort Dearborn National Bank of Chicago, Ill.

Fall River, Mass. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement to take effect May 1, 1908, was read and consideration deferred until the necessary information asked for by this office has been supplied by the D. C.

Indianapolis, Ind. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation of $500.00 to be used for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Amarillo, Texas, L. U. No. 655. Request for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.50 to $4.00 per day to take effect May 1, 1908. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

Buffalo, N. Y. Appeal of C. J. Pfister from the decision of the G. P. in the case of C. J. Pfister, appellant, vs. Buffalo D. C., appellee. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Matter of litigation in the injunction case of Fox Brothers Mfg. Co., of St. Louis, vs. Shine and others, of the St. Louis D. C., was considered and the G. P. is instructed to defend the suit and employ the necessary legal talent.

Los Gatos, Cal., L. U. No. 844. Communication relative to an assessment levied by the San Jose Building Trades Council was read and the Board decides that this is a matter over which the G. E. B. exercises no jurisdiction, but would recommend to the locals in question that in the interest of harmony and trade unionism, they abide by the will of the majority as expressed by the action of the Building Trades Council.

January 31.

All members present but Brother Post.

Youngstown, Ohio, L. U. No. 171. Request for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for a renewal of a trade agreement that expires May 1, 1908. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

Shelbyville, Ill., L. U. No. 1892. Additional information relative to a proposed trade movement was read and as the L. U. does not state what the minimum scale is the Board cannot act on the same.

Springfield, Mo., L. U. No. 978. Additional information relative to a proposed trade movement to take effect May 1, 1908, was read. Action is deferred until the April session of the Board and the G. P. is requested to place an organizer in that city in the meantime.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

February 1.

All members present but Brother Post.

The audit of the books and accounts continued.

The report of the expert accountant was compared with the books of the G. O., the audit completed and the books and accounts found correct.

Montreal, Can., L. U. No. 1270. Communication was read containing a request for financial assistance and $27.00 is appropriated for their relief.

Portsmouth, Va., L. U. No. 605. Communication containing a vote of thanks for an appropriation received from this office was read and filed.

There being no further business the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourns to meet again at this office on April 6, 1908.

(Signed) ROBERT E. L. CONNOLLY, Sec.
Attest: FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Secretary.

Expulsions.

Jesse L. Walling has been expelled by L. U. 731, Corsicana, Tex., for stealing tools from brother members.

J. H. Brown, a member of L. U. 116, Bay City, Mich., has been expelled for misappropriating funds intrusted to him by the Local Union.

H. A. Burdick has been expelled from L. U. 9, Buffalo, N. Y., for embezzlement of funds belonging to the Local Union and indicted by the grand jury of Erie county, N. Y., for the offense.

J. W. Pearce of L. U. 763, Enid, Okla., has been expelled from the Local Union for defrauding a brother member.

Richards, Edmund, a member of L. U. 806, Pacific Grove, Cal., has been expelled by the Local Union for absconding with another brother's tools.

Washington State Federation of Labor.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 16, 1908.

To Organized Labor of the United States and Canada. Greeting:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—On Saturday, January 4, we wired President Gompers to the effect that the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition commission had treated organized labor unfairly; that carpenters were cut $1.40 per day, laborers from $2.25 to $1.75, and board raised from $5.00 to $6.00 per week at the contractors' boarding camp.

This fair has for eighteen months been looked forward to by all the people of the northwest as a grand project and one which organized labor could well afford to boost; everything looked favorable for an exposition which would be carried through without industrial strife. All went well until the completion of the administration building; although there had been no precaution used in the contract a union man was awarded the contract for that building. The union men who had served as a committee to have the fair built and operated by union help of organized crafts had taken time and spent considerable money in order to see that no stone be left unturned to secure the desired result—a fair Fair.

In order to fully explain the part organized labor took in their efforts to gain the above end it will be necessary to go into a little history of the work of the committee of fourteen—seven from the Central Labor Council and seven from the Building Trades Assembly, the building trades section of the Central Labor Council. This committee was first appointed on June 15, 1906, and worked from then till November 10, holding weekly meetings, conferences being held on many occasions with the exposition management.

The exposition management, while not willing to sign a contract, did state that it wished the fair to progress without industrial strife, and individual members expressed themselves as favorable to organized labor, stating that they could not see how it could be built without it. This was prior to the date of stock subscriptions. Our committee had a plan matured whereby organized labor was to take $25,000 worth of stock, but when the day came, the full $500,000 was subscribed and fully $120,000 more without our $25,000. The commission was again asked to agree to run a union exposition throughout and we asked them to send a copy of the following letter out with their advertising matter:

"The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition committee desires to have all buildings constructed on the grounds progress in a satisfactory manner, and we have used the precaution of entering into an agreement with the several labor organizations of the city of Seattle and vicinity whereby they have agreed to furnish sufficient help, skilled and unskilled. We recognize the fact that such an agreement has practically insured industrial peace, and guarantees that no strikes or other labor troubles will delay the construction work or interfere in any way with the management of the fair; therefore, we recommend to any prospective concessionists or states, nations, corporations or indi-

viduals that a union clause be inserted in their contracts, so that the men and women who have agreed to continue work without cessation for any cause will be able to carry out their part of the agreement, and they will undoubtedly aid very materially in making this affair a success.''

Among the clauses in the proposed agreement was the following:

''That any foreign country wishing to erect buildings or exhibits by 'native labor,' that such buildings would be considered fair; and, further, that state buildings over which the commission had no control would not be considered as unfair so far as construction on other work on the ground was concerned; provided the recommendation or letter above referred to was sent out as requested.''

We guaranteed the commission to furnish sufficient competent help and that there would be no cessation of work for any cause. If any jurisdiction trouble should arise we provided for a settlement within the unions, without delay of work; that any difficulties which might arise would be settled by arbitration, thus guaranteeing no cessation of work. Yet the commission refused to enter into any agreement—they had sufficient funds to run the fair, they thought, and they did not even need our money.

We claim that we have done our part and that the exposition management has brought this trouble upon themselves. They refer to the Portland ''open shop'' exposition as a success, and the Jamestown ''union shop'' fair as a rank failure, and their conclusions to the committee were:

''This is public money and something for the benefit of the entire public, and we will not enter into any agreement or put union clauses in contracts.''

They even refused to protect the present wage scales of the city and prevent reductions by inserting a union clause.

All the machinery of organized labor in the state was used; first the Carpenters' Union; then the Building Trades Assembly; later the Central Labor Council, and last the State Federation of Labor, but with no avail. The exposition has been placed upon the unfair list by all the above-mentioned organizations of labor, and it is requested that all of organized labor, their friends and sympathizers in the United States and Canada, do their part to see that no further money is appropriated unless the fair commission agrees to treat with labor fairly, thereby ceasing its fight on organized labor in the northwest.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the federation after due investigation by a committee of seven—one from each of the principal cities in the state:

''Whereas, Organized labor of Seattle, through its Central Labor Council, has placed the A.-Y.-P. fair on the unfair list; therefore, be it

''Resolved, By the Washington State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, at Tacoma, Washington, this 9th day of January, 1908, that we concur in the action of the Central Labor Council of the city of Seattle, and that this federation, through its regular officers, executive board and other such means that it may have and control, spread this action broadcast throughout the land, and request the co-operation of the American Federation of Labor and all state federations of whatever character, to work to the end that all state and national assistance be withheld from this exposition until organized labor, in each and every one of its affiliations of unions, are accorded their just and equitable demands by the A.-Y.-P. exposition, with the proper assurance that all agreements that may be made with organized labor will be held inviolate; and be it further

''Resolved, That this federation use every means in its power to spread the news of this action to every part of the United States, and other countries, admonishing all people to remain away from this exposition until such time as organized labor notify them of an amicable settlement of all difficulties.''

Thanking you for your assistance in this matter to the end that organized labor in the northwest will receive just recognition, we are, fraternally yours,

WASHINGTON STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

FRANK W. COTTERILL, President.

GEORGE HUMPHREY, Secretary.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

Wm. B. MacFarlane.

As stated in my last report I was instructed by the G. P. to proceed to Pittsburg, Pa. Shortly after my arrival I attended a meeting of the Buildings Trades, which was called for the purpose of endeavoring to bring these Trades closer together. At this meeting many propositions were submitted and committees appointed, who, after many days labor, reported back to a convention of the Buildings Trades, only to see their efforts cast to the four winds. I then held a meeting with the Pittsburg District Council of Carpenters and made recommendations, that I believed would tend to solidify and build up the carpenters of the Pittsburg district. Committees were appointed, mass meetings scheduled and held in the various sections of the district, some of which were a pronounced success, especially those held in the East-End.

The Pittsburg district is a very large one, taking in about 40 miles square. It practically runs itself, there being no real head or person responsible for the management of the same. An effort was made to change the old and antiquated laws governing the District. A committee was appointed to revise and amend them. After many weeks of hard and earnest work, and having their amendments submitted in printed form, in order that each L. U. and their delegates might have ample time to read and study same. They were submitted to the D. C. for consideration, with the result that, (the non-progressive and knocking element, who are always afraid that some law might be enacted that would militate against their personal interests in the future), voted to table the whole matter and continue in the same old, worn-out grove.

An effort was made to increase the monthly dues from 50 cents to 75 cents per month, but the same element that knocked the proposed amendments to D. C. constitution fought for the old 50 cents per month dues, notwithstanding the fact that their wages have been increased $1.10 per day in the last five years. Prominent men in L. U. 211, of Allegheny, Pa., were responsible for the defeat of increasing the dues, some of the old time members of national aspirations, argued that they only wanted to raise the dues so that they could have more money at headquarters to do what they pleased with, etc.

The matter of dividing the District was discussed in all of its phases. The Locals in the out-lying sections of the District believed they could obtain better results if given an opportunity to form a D. C. and handle their own affairs. A referendum vote of the Locals interested was taken. The Pittsburg D. C. granted the request. Time will tell whether or not the move was a wise one. The Pittsburg D. C. have been in the throes of a strike for over one year. They have maintained the eight-hour work day; $4.00 per day, and the union shop. Were it not for the wise, consistent and conservative leaders in our respective Local Unions of the District, disastrous results might have followed. It is to be hoped that, after a long winters slumber, some of those who fought new and progressive measures, will shake off their old foggieism and fall in line with those who want to have their District in the front ranks of the leading cities of our country.

As per instructions, I went to Youngstown, Ohio, where our members have been on strike since the 1st of May. I found that nearly all of our members were at work, the majority of the contractors having signed the scale, 8 hours, $3.50 and the union shop. The Kahn Construction Co., of Detroit, has the contract of erecting the Stambaugh Block. The job was started with union men, but later on, Superintendent and foreman were changed, the men were ordered to work 10 hours straight-time, whereupon the men quit work. The company then imported about 40 men from

Detroit, Mich., the job was picketed and the non-union men coming out. An injunction was issued by Judge Rodgers restraining us from picketing in two's or more. This job is going along very slowly. All carpenters should stay away from Youngstown. The members of L. U. 171 are putting up a good, clean fight. There is no question but what they will win out over every contractor in the city. I left to attend A. F. of L. Convention.

The carpenters of Norfolk and Tide Water, Virginia, gave us a right royal welcome while in their midst. Since my return to Youngstown, two contractors have signed our agreement.

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N. Arcand.

During the past four weeks I have visited Sorel, Quebec, Levis, Montmorency Falls, Three Rivers, Magog, Sherbrooke and Shawiningen Falls.

In Sorel I addressed a well-attended open meeting, held under the auspices of L. U. 761, its object being to instill with renewed interest in the cause a certain number of members who, after an eight months' fight against a mighty enemy, seemed to be tempted to abandon the good cause they had struggled for. I easily convinced these men that by their attitude they were injuring their own cause and left them determined to resist to the end.

In Quebec I presided over the meeting of L. U. 730 while the election of new officers took place. There was much ado over the re-election of the business agent who received a majority vote. He being a very able man, I tried my best to conciliate the dissident parties.

To Levis I went with a view to organizing a Local Union, and after going through the usual preliminary work, I found prospects favorable for success in the near future.

In Montmorency Falls I found L. U. 1940 in good shape and prospering.

When I visited Three Rivers L. U. 1793 had just passed a resolution demanding an advance in wages, but in view of the present financial stringency and general depression of business, I discountenanced the contemplated movement at this time.

In Magog, also, I conducted the election of new officers for L. U. 332, and visited the most important jobs persuading the non-union men to join the organization. This I also done in Sherbrooke, at the same time looking after other matters in the interest of the Local Union.

In Shawiningen Falls I addressed a very enthusiastic meeting resulting in the initiation of two new members. The precarious financial situation in the states has also cast its shadow over the Canadian provinces and caused some uneasiness which, however, I hope, will be but momentarily. I have also occasionally been active in Montreal and addressed meetings called by the various Local Unions of that city. On these occasions L. U. 1127 gained some new members, something which had not occurred for some time. The other Local Unions are in good shape.

Work is rather scarce here this winter which renders organizing and recruiting work rather difficult. Some employers are threatening to reduce wages, but I hope we will be strong enough to prevent it.

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R. Fuelle.

In my last report for the journal I referred to conditions in Batavia, N. Y. In addition I will now say that on November 19 I visited the Central Labor Union of that city showing them that in taking up the carvers' grievance in the Batavia Wood Working Company's shop, they had violated Article 12, Section 7 of the constitution of the A. F. of L. Thereupon that body decided to wash its hands of the entire matter, to have nothing further to do with the grievance, and to so notify the carvers' union in Rochester. Since the taking of this action peace between that body and our members in Batavia is re-established. Having thus completed my work in the latter city, I proceeded to Oswego, N. Y., on December 2, as per order of the G. P. I attended the meeting of L. U. 747, finding the Local Union one of the most efficient in New York state. It has a membership of about 200 in good standing, the eight-hour day and $3.00 per day minimum and strictly union-shop conditions prevail. The mills also work eight hours for the same pay. The L. U. recently raised their initia-

tion fee to $25; three new members were taken in the night of my presence.

This L. U., desiring that an attempt be made to organize Phoenix, N. Y., I went to that locality, finding there four union men, holding membership either in Syracuse or Fulton, N. Y., and about twelve non-union. With the assistance of the union men I obtained the names of all the carpenters in the village. There are two mills in Phoenix, one of them is known as the Phoenix Sliding Blind Company, but both are run by the firm of J. H. Loomis & Sons. They had twenty-four machine and bench hands in their employ, three of whom agreed to join at once, the remainder were as yet not ready. As our men in that district are determined to extend the scope of the organization as far as possible, a L. U. may be organized in Phoenix next spring. The mills referred to are shipping material all over the state, and as they are strictly non-union, the name of the owners, J. H. Loomis & Sons should be kept in mind by all brothers.

On December 3 I visited our L. U. in Fulton, N. Y., and received a royal welcome. The meeting, I was informed, was the largest they ever held, and it was midnight before we parted. The Fulton L. U., 754, secured the eight-hour day this year (1907) and is contemplating a movement for an advance in wages in 1908.

On December 17 I addressed a meeting of L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., at the same time arranging a special meeting of the county D. C. for Friday, December 20, to take up the matter of organizing the machine hands in the district, only the bench hands being organized. On December 18 I visited L. U. 369 Tonawanda, N. Y., which is affiliated with the Niagara D. C. and here, as in all five localities comprising the district, I found that the proposition to unionize the mills met with general satisfaction and approval among our membership. I also went to Niagara Falls, Canada, where Brother M. Faurot, the president of L. U. 713 and president of the D. C., who is a hustler, with Brother Sweet the business agent, arranged a special meeting in two days' time covering twenty-four miles of territory. In Lockport N. Y., I found one small mill located there, employing union men. L. U. 289, Lockport, is a very lively Local and non-union carpenters are a curiosity in the town. I also called on Brother James Horton, the business agent of the Syracuse district; he has the situation well in hand, although quite a number of our men are out of work in that city.

W. J. Shields.

The important concern of the membership of our unions in this section of the country during the past month has been the election and installation of officers, and in attending quite a few of these meetings I was impressed with the improved judgment used as contrasted with the past, when the sentiment prevailed to the effect that "He has been in long enough; give the other fellow a chance," which sentiment many times turned down good, competent officers, to be replaced at times by good fellows, but lacking in the qualifications necessary to successful administration. Our unions have outlived the extravagance of turning down efficient officers and our late elections throughout this section have resulted in retaining, on the grounds of their efficiency, many of the old officers. I have attended through invitation and have been permitted to act as installing officer at the following meetings: Union 831, Arlington, Mass.; 802, Hyde Park, Mass.; 838, West Roxbury, Mass.; 441, Cambridge, Mass., and 632, Providence, R. I. These unions made their first meeting of the year a very important one. It was not only an installation occasion, but an occasion to review results of the past and to consider possibilities of the future. The programs in their scope included food for the mind, something for the stomach and a harmonizing feast of frivolous matter, sufficient to say the account sheets at the adjournment showed to all who attended these meetings reasons why the union must continue to prosper if the interests of the individual is to be safeguarded. The other group of meetings attended were arranged under the auspices of Locals 931 and 1699 of Manchester, N. H.; 275, Newton, Mass.; 762, Quincy, Mass., and 177 of Springfield, Mass. The purpose of this group of meetings was to impress the individual member of the importance of his sharing in the responsibility of the unions' work. Another reason

was an attempt to improve the standard of the organization by adding new members and getting those in arrears to square up. The holding intact our present membership seems to be the ambition that possesses the managing force of our unions in the times we are going through. Some time has been devoted in an attempt to interest the carpenters employed in the shipyards of Boston and organizing a union of their specialty. These men are a competitive factor, as the seasons of work in the yacht yards are short and these men are frequently found on the buildings, ignoring our trade conditions. To prevent this we are trying to reach these men by organizing them into a local attached to the U. B. This work is still on and I trust to be able to report success in my next report.

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P. Carlin.

After completing my work in Duluth, Minn., referred to in my last report, I visited a number of towns and cities in western Minnesota and North Dakota. Arriving at Crookston, I learned that at one time we had a fine Local Union in that locality, but friction and dissension crept in and the union went to the wall. Studying local conditions, I concluded that the time for an attempt at reorganization was inopportune and went to Grand Forks.

In this latter place we have a lively Local Union. Their meeting night being a week from date of my presence, I shortened my stay, proceeding to Valley City. After some persistent work I established a good Local Union of thirty members in that place. Indications point to a busy spring season and prospects are good for gaining better working conditions. At present wages are low in Grand Forks and working time ten hours per day. In Minot, N. D., I found similar conditions. Working hard for some time, I succeeded in organizing a Local Union of forty-eight charter members, and this number was increased to eighty-two at the next meeting. A contractor of Minneapolis, who gained notoriety as a union fighter in that city in L. U. 7's struggle, was building a large flour mill in Minot. I got all his men to join the new Local Union. They were all the good men the contractor could pick up in the Minneapolis fight, and the turn things have recently taken will undoubtedly bring about a change for the better in his attitude towards organized labor.

Visiting Devil's Lake, N. D., I found work pretty fair, but men working for all kinds of wages, from 25 cents to 37½ cents per hour and ten hours per day. After two meetings I succeeded in establishing a Local Union of forty-eight charter members, with good prospects for the near future. Our Local Union in Fargo, N. D., was in bad shape at the time of my visit. By order of the G. P. I extended my stay, stirred up the membership to new life and induced some of the non-union men to join.

I stopped at Jamestown, N. D., where trade was so dull that any attempt to effect an organization would have been a waste of time. Bismarck, the capital of the state, was my next stop. Here conditions were very unsatisfactory, wages low and cost of living very high. I visited all the jobs and arranged for a meeting, which was well attended, and resulted in twenty-seven applications for membership; twenty more followed at the following meeting.

I then visited Aberdeen, S. D., where I found that poor judgment previously displayed by members made it rather hard to get the men in line again. However, I believe that in a short time they will be ready to organize, as wages are low and hours long.

In Madison, Minn., our men have made great strides since my visit last spring, adding nearly 200 members to their Local Union, for which credit is chiefly due to their business agent.

I was called upon to settle some trouble caused by the painters, which threatened to become serious, at the coming of the new year. A meeting of the S. B. T. A. was called and the differences adjusted.

I next went to Mankato, Minn., finding our Local Union in a bad state. No demand for better conditions had been made here since the men organized five years ago, they having lost faith in the organization, dropped out and became demoralized.

I believe the advice I have given our members will spur them on to activity when work starts up in the spring, and good results may follow. From Mankato

I proceeded to Faribault, Minn. Here the Local Union had gone out of existence, but most of the members transferred their membership to other Local Unions in other cities. I am pleased to state that in Rochester, Minn., where I stopped next, I found different conditions and membership composed of lively, energetic men, ever ready to further the good cause. Here hours are nine per day, wages 35 cents an hour. After visiting several other places in Minnesota and North Dakota, I went to La Crosse, where I am working at this writing.

I am glad to report that in North Dakota, where a year ago we scarcely had any members at all, we have now a membership of about 500.

The Huge Terminal.

Imagine one building housing not less than 10,000 persons.

That's the kind of a structure the Hudson Company's terminal railway station is to be in New York.

This immense structure will hold the world's record not only for the number of its inhabitants, but also as the greatest railway terminal and the largest office building in the world.

The business men who will occupy offices, together with the men, women and boys, who will work in these offices, will aggregate a population greater than many a Michigan city, and will be greater than the population in the largest town in four states, Arizona, Idaho, New Mexico and Nevada.

It is estimated that 182,000,000 persons will pass through the station entering and leaving trains in the course of a year. Thirty feet below the street, electric trains enter and leave the building every instant, thus handling the vast army of travelers with dispatch and without sufficient noise to disturb the occupants of offices.

This city under roof, will have thirty-nine avenues in the form of elevators, intersecting twenty-two streets in the shape of floors. Cars entering the building will be of steel. The steel frame of the structure will weigh 24,000 tons. If all the hollow terra cotta blocks that will be used in the building were built into a wall ten feet high it would be twenty-eight miles long.

Above the curb line there will be used 16,300,000 bricks and 520,000 square yards of plastering.

Over sixteen miles of plumbing pipe, twenty-nine miles of steam pipe and ninety-five miles of electrical conduit will enter into the construction of the building. Each floor offers an available area of about one acre for offices and the entire building will total over twenty-two acres of useful space above the curb line.—Building Management.

Labor's Retrospection.

(Copyrighted.)

He works in vain!
Prosperity seems the rich man's gain,
For he who toils with brawn and brain,
And makes a goodly wage, must needs again
Dispense his gold to aid the monster of unlicensed greed,
When buying food or clothes, or wood, or even springtime seed.

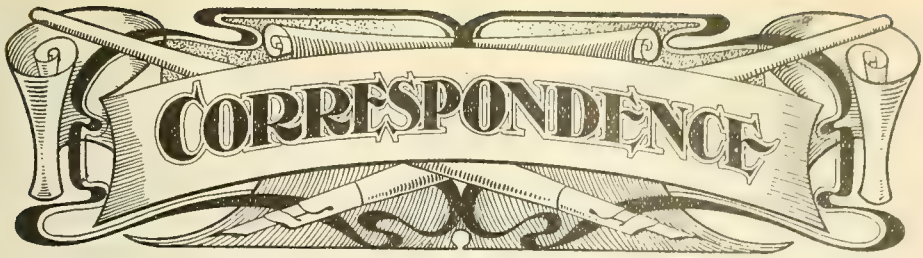
And so he counted when the year was done
The wealth he had, then one by one
Enumerated he the prices high
That caused his earnings to take wings and fly,
And leave to him who toils an abject vacancy.

The seasons opened with propitious sign,
And money came to his and mine,
But soon adieu it said, and thither went
To fill the coffers of the fiends who bent
To overload again the toilers who were nearly free
From curses that walked hand in hand with poverty.

The trust God halted in his work of joy
To wipe his brow, but yet to toy
With monster digets in the golden yield
That he had gathered from the toiler's field;
Unearned—unpaid for—then again he smiled,
While drawing in the wealth for which he had not toiled.

F. J. BUCK, Local Union No. 98.
Spokane, Wash.

Long hours of hard physical labor are no longer a necessary condition of any industry. There is nothing that is worth producing that can not be produced and brought to market under reasonable conditions. Being unnecessary and being destructive of human life, long hours are but a form of exploitation by which one man profits to another's irreparable and uncompensated injury.—Charity and the Commons.



Public, or Private Trade Schools.

Editor The Carpenter:

Did you ever see a thorough mechanic turned out of a trade school? I mean an up-to-date carpenter or joiner who can read the drawing and make it if necessary. Who can lay out and execute properly any piece of work the boss may require him to do. My idea of technical education is, that each Local Union should own their own hall and have room provided for instruction in drawing and joinery, where any who desire to do so, can learn how to keep the tools in first-class order and how to use them. As you well know, we frequently have to fit up new tools before they can be made to work satisfactorily. Let us make ourselves practical mechanics! We can do the work without the young "Dude" turned out by some of the trade schools, who stand around with the pencil behind the ear. They possess a limited amount of knowledge taught by theorists, not practical mechanics; they do not know the material nor how to put it together. Many educators think mechanics can be turned out of schools; they are the ones who are trying to break up the unions.

In the October 17th issue of the "New York Tribune Farmer" I noticed an article on the above subject to which I desire to make the following comments, which I think will be of interest to the readers of The Carpenter.

There are varied opinions as to whether trade schools should be supported and managed by the public or by corporations. The plan in vogue in England, the details of which were expounded to me by an Englishman and carpenter and joiner, is this: The government furnishes the room and the teacher, called "Under Master;" the apprentice furnishes the supplies and the light, and during their apprenticeship, while the hands are being trained to do the work, they receive theoretical instruction and are taught drawing. When they pass in construction of buildings and are through at that school, they receive a certificate of proficiency which entitles the apprentice to pass up to a higher school, at Kennington.

Now I think, that by the time the apprentice has served his five years, the regular time of apprenticeship and attended night school, he may be a fairly good mechanic. This course of instruction may be too slow for America, but let me assure you it will produce a mechanic.

It is my opinion, based on experience of over fifty years at the business, that the carpenter trade can not be learned in the trade school, for the reason that the theoretical and the practical part must be learned simultaneously. The use of the tools, the keeping them in order and the kind of quality of the material, all have to be learned by handling them.

The editor of the New York Tribune Farmer says in the article referred to: "It might be pertinently suggested that the trade unions, if they do not approve of industrial schools founded and directed by corporations, might themselves well establish a system of them which would not be "scabhatcheries" but would produce graduates devoted to the cause of organized labor." Well, the establishing of trade schools by the unions is exactly what others and myself have been advocating for several years. We believe that with schools so conducted more could be accomplished in the technical education of the apprentice than by any other means. We desire to educate the apprentice and journeyman carpenter in building business to a degree that he be able to draft complete plans of buildings, including working drawings, lay out all arches, make centers for the same; in short, to have a thorough knowledge of construction work from the footing-stone to the chimneytop, be able to tell each kind of timber at sight, able to judge of kind and quality of all building material.

Just as the medical student has to enter

the dissecting room, as he must learn to dissect bodies, which can only be learned by doing the work, just so with the practical, thorough mechanic. I am in favor of our own trade schools conducted and managed by the union.

I think this course would be an advantage to us in many ways. We want to see the time when the wood butcher will have to take to the woods.

Fraternally yours,
MILTON LOGAN, L. U. 1235,
Warren, Ohio.

The Sunny South.

Editor The Carpenter:

That part of our blessed country in which the inhabitants once enjoyed only the perpetual sunshine, beautiful flowers, evergreen forest and a languid, indolent nature, is at this time undergoing a great industrial change. In this same Southland, the capitalist, the manufacturers and the industrial promoters find that for which they are seeking, raw material for nearly every known commodity, an abundance of cheap transportation facilities and ready labor to man the many mills, factories, mines and fields.

With progress our slogan, with stability and integrity of every effort zealously guarded, where once laid waste and barren the broad fields of an inanimate southland, we will, ere a few short years, find "The Garden Spot" of the greatest country on the face of the globe. Now! Brother Trade Unionist, what are we doing? "Are we keeping abreast of the times," or are we taking the place of the Tortoise in the old fable. We hope not. Yea, we are not. Though the pace is a rapid one, we are endeavoring to advance the interest of the bread-winner in proportion to the opportunities opened. Every man, woman and most of the children are soldiers in the cause of unionism. They believe it a just and deserving cause, and the time is at hand when we should marshal our forces by a systematic method of organization, not for purpose of active warfare, but to be wholly prepared for war is to be doubly prepared to promote progress through and by peaceful means, and for this purpose the south is in need of good, energetic, hustling organizers.

"Are we keeping abreast of the times?" Yes, some of us are, and we are pleased to grasp every opportunity to assist our less fortunate brothers. Do we really mean it? Do we "practice what we preach?" Do we realize that when we fail to do so we violate our obligations? Three cheers for the Tennessee boys who are "abreast of the times," and will their guns ever ready for service when necessity demands their use, but are avoiding the necessity by wisdom, prudence and good legislation. Let us tell you of one single effort that will serve to justify the call for applause.

For sometime organized labor of Tennessee have been devoting a great amount of energy and some money to effect legislation favorable to our cause with a few signal successes to reward our efforts. But the last movement was devoted to the smallest subject, physically, but the greatest subject from a moral, social and intellectual standpoint that any body of thoughtful, Christian people could stand sponsor for. That of the child and female labor question. During the last session of our State Legislature, organized labor was, of course, opposed by the Manufacturers' Association. In their effort to effect laws restricting the hours of labor and condition surrounding the child and female wage-earners. Through the efforts of a few humanely disposed law-makers, the elements were brought together in conference and mutually agreed on a compromise bill, which was enacted, reducing the hours of labor from sun to sun, as they formerly toiled, to sixty-two hours per week. The same report carried with it a provision that the Governor should call a conference of the manufacturers, labor representatives and humane societies. In accordance with this provision, Governor Malcolm R. Patterson issued the call, naming Nashville, Tenn., as the place, and October 14, 1907, the date. In response, there was present one hundred and fifty delegates representing the manufacturers of Tennessee, labor organizations of Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Texas, North Carolina, Louisiana and Missouri, and the humane and philanthropic societies of many States. The conference effected a permanent organization, with Col. L. D. Tyson, manufacturer of Knoxville, Tenn., as chairman, and Brother Dan Wolf, of the International

Typographical Union of Memphis, as secretary. It was apparent that no organization would be effected, because of the great difference numerically, thus subjecting the manufacturers to the will of the labor representatives. A solution was readily reached and the manufacturers greatly surprised by the announcement from organized labor that we desired no advantage whatever, our men would meet them man for man in the committee room, and concede an equal voting strength on all questions of adoption.

Committee on resolutions, consisting of eight from the manufacturers, six from organized labor and four from the humane and philanthropic societies reported the following:

1. That the general age limit in manufacturing or mercantile employment and street trade be fixed at 14 years.

2. That those southern states that have not adopted a sixty-hour per week schedule should adopt same at once for all employers of women and children under 18 years of age, except those engaged in agricultural pursuits and domestic service, and adopt as soon as possible thereafter as is practical a fifty-eight hour schedule. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as a recommendation to lengthen the hours per day in cases of states that have already adopted laws providing shorter hours of work.

3. That no child under 16 years of age be allowed to work in any manufacturing or mercantile establishment or in the street trade between the hours of 7 p. m. and 6 a. m.

4. That the keynote to the solution of the child-labor problem is compulsory education, and that each state should pass stringent laws requiring all children between 7 and 15 years of age to attend school at least sixteen consecutive weeks each year, unless they have completed the highest grades taught in their school districts, and that the state furnish all school books to children attending public schools free of charge.

5. That all able-bodied men who have no visible means of support, who shall live in idleness upon the wages or earnings of their mother, wife or minor children, except male children over 18 years of age, shall be deemed vagrants, and shall be punishable under laws relating to vagrancy.

6. That uniform laws on birth registration is recommended for all states.

7. That no female under 17 and no male under 19 years of age be allowed to marry, and that oaths to this effect be required before issuing license.

8. We recommend the enactment by the various states of such laws as shall make it possible to definitely and positively establish the age of every child employed in a manufactory or in other establishments, and suitable penalties for the violation of same

SHOP AND FACTORY LAWS.

9. That the shop and factory laws of the various southern states be extended and amplified in keeping with our industrial progress and advancing civilization, and that sufficient appropriations be made to provide for a force of inspection officers who will fully cover the ground and who will prudently and firmly enforce all laws pertaining to the welfare and protection of those employed in the mines, shops, factories and manufacturing establishments.

10. That we recommend to all the states where women and children are employed that women inspectors should also be appointed.

11. That labor agents from other states be required to pay a license of $1,000.

12. We favor the enactment of laws providing for the proper sanitation, ventilation and lighting of all manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile establishments and workshops; for the erection of adequate fire escapes and other means of egress in case of fire or other disaster; the installation of proper and adequate appliances for protection against dangerous machinery, beltings, hatchways, elevators and stairways; the screening of all stairways used by female help and separate toilet, dressing and wash rooms for members of the opposite sexes; the furnishing of blowers or fans to carry off dust or smoke in all cases where such dust or smoke may be injurious to the health of the employes; and the installation of a sufficient number of seats for women and children to be used by them at such times when they are not actually engaged in the performance of the work at which they are employed.

We are pleased to state, that on questions of adoption, the "House Rule" was not called for by either side, but instead, the report was unanimously adopted. This abundantly proves the harmony that prevailed, evidencing the great success of the first conference of this character ever attempted by organized labor, which adjourned sine die, October 15th, to reconvene in the fall of the year 1910, at such place as the Governor may designate.

We wish to say on behalf of the manufactors of Tennessee, that the interest, thought and heartiness with which they entered into the conference, and the many good and practical resolutions offered by their representatives, proves they are students of the conditions which exist in such institutions, and the same does not exist wholly as a matter of choice or selfish motives, but instead, from competitive business necessity.

Brothers, the foregoing is an important epoch in the history of organized labor, and we believe it the first case on record where the two great forces, who for years past have been arrayed in deadly conflict, were, through the offices of the "Good Angel of Peace," the humane societies, brought together on mutual grounds for the purpose of conciling together, devising ways and recommending the enactment of laws which will control the conditions for which we have devoted years of hard labor and fought many a hard battle. It proves beyond any question of doubt that organized labor, when judiciously represented with justice and equity as a basis of contention, can bring together the two great factors of the industrial world and effect laws and regulations promoting the social, moral, physical and intellectual characteristics of our great American people. With these qualities promoted to an ultimate success, shorter hours, greater compensation for services rendered, and a higher state of civilization will prevail throughout our great industrial country.

Now, my good Brothers of the Southland, "get busy." Get after your state legislator. Enact similar laws and enforce them, and when in hailing distance of us, we will set the pace for you again. Hope this claim for space in our most excellent journal will not result in a wasted effort, I am,

Fraternally yours,

C. A. SARBER,
Delegate to Textile Conference.
Member of L. U. 219, U. B. C. & J.

Labor Can Expect Nothing at the Hands of Capital.

Editor The Carpenter:

I see a great deal in our official journal, The Carpenter, about the attitude of and the relations between capital and labor and while my humble pen is very limited, I will venture to give my views on the subject. In the first place let me ask, Brother Editor, can any man in the course of his natural life by strictly honest methods become a millionaire? I doubt it, and this upon reasonable grounds. Let me further ask, can labor expect anything at the hands of capital? Again I say, No! And as to unionism, and while I am a union man myself, I am of the opinion that it will never solve the labor problem altogether; that it does do so to a degree I readily admit.

Only when the wage laboring class as an independent political body forces the legislator to undertake a revision of our high tariff, and only when labor has become an independent political factor and will see to it that laws are enacted against discrimination, then and then only will there come permanent relief from capitalistic greed and oppression. And let me tell you, the time is coming when labor will no longer be oppressed; it may not be in our time but it will surely come.

Richmond, Mo., our locality, is a mining town of about 4,000 population. Our Local Union is but small, we have about 20 members; and while for the most part, peace and harmony reigns between our men and the employers, we nevertheless keenly feel our portion of capitalistic oppression.

May the day speedily come when tyranny may cease to be in the ascendency and may unions multiply a hundred per cent.

Fraternally yours,

S. A. MADOX, R. S. L. U. 1821.
Richmond, Mo.

The Situation in Seattle.

Editor The Carpenter:

We have at last a real fight on our hands in this neck of the woods. The master builders and the building trades of Seattle have a written agreement as to wages and hours and general conditions, that has been very satisfactory for the past year. But since the financial flurry a Builders' Exchange has been formed here, composed of master builders, material men, architects, etc., a body which has made itself prominent through the press as to their intentions to down labor organizations. Taking advantage of the weather and abnormal financial conditions, they have succeeded in disrupting, to a certain extent, the satisfactory business conditions that have prevailed here for the past year.

The weather here is very bad at this time of the year; it is raining continuously. As to trade conditions, there is but little new work in progress, and we only have "Christian Science" money out here.

We are informed that this Builders' Ex-

change people are advertising throughout the East for 5,000 building trade mechanics to come to Seattle, where there is plenty to do. This is a barefaced lie.

The exchange people have scarcely any work to offer at all; the work in progress here at present is controlled by friends of the unions, and the unions are a long ways from being disrupted.

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition has been placed on the "unfair list" by our carpenters of L. U. 131, the Building Trades Assembly, the Central Labor Council of Seattle and the State Federation of Washington for violating our trade rules in cutting wages $1.40 per day and employing non-union men. They are telling us that they did not "give a damn" for the unions.

We have been very cautious in this matter; we have complied with all our laws bearing on such cases and given the fair trustees every opportunity to square themselves, but they would not do so.

The fair trustees have not the money at hand to carry on the work and are apparently well pleased with our action, as it gives them an excuse to postpone the exposition.

We believe that with the assistance of the A. F. of L. and the various national and international unions we can defeat the fair trustees in their efforts to disrupt organized labor in this part of the world.

The A. F. of L. can defeat any government appropriations and the unions and state federations can defeat state appropriations for the A.-Y.-P. Exposition. Thereby we can frustrate the dastardly scheme of the fair people. And it will be the biggest feather in the cap of union labor, for if we can make the fair "fair," which is all we desire, the "open shop" cry will die out.

It is seriously to be hoped that mechanics in the East will pay no attention to the luring advertisements of the Seattle Builders' Exchange and our Local Unions should do all in their power to discourage anyone from coming here, as it is positively criminal to bring, or cause to be brought, men out here at present. At all events, there is no work, no money and no welcome for the non-union man.

Seattle, like other cities, is flooded with men of all kinds, description and conditions. The mills of the state have closed down and put 190,000 men out of work, Alaska has furnished 150,000 more, the advertising of the commercial bodies of Seattle has induced great numbers of others to come here, and as a result the labor market is glutted with unemployed. Bunk houses are the talk of the streets. The bread line is growing and the suffering cannot be alleviated by the charity associations. Brothers everywhere, and all others, should give the Pacific coast a close scrutiny and the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition the go-by until further notice.

Fraternally yours,

FRED S. M'CULLOUGH,

Seattle, Wash. Bus. Agent L. U. 131.

From Sheffield, Ala.

Editor The Carpenter:

Having for a long time seen very little in our journal from Sheffield, Ala., allow me to say at this time that we have a Local Union here composed of men of stalwart nerves and steel down their backs who are insisting upon their rights, and no more and no less. We have pulled over the rough sea for months and are still bending to the oar, and unless it breaks we shall land on the shore of success. Justice must overawe evil, and justice is all we are asking for.

Wages here are very low, which is partly due to the fact that the carpenter as a mechanic is little appreciated, partly because the standard of living of the working people in this section of the country is extremely low. The business people do not take into consideration that it takes years for the carpenter to learn his trade and to become an efficient mechanic. Nor do they consider that to follow his trade the carpenter needs a kit of tools at a cost of about $75, and that he has to keep on buying new tools from year to year, which also cost money. Nor do they consider that he has to lose considerable of time on account of bad weather and waiting for material.

As the laboring people here in their frugality and poverty generally work for small wages, and as low wages in one trade has a tendency of keeping wages down in

another, there is little show for a carpenter to get a decent remuneration for his services.

Why, not only have I heard men here say that a carpenter ought to make money at $2 a day, but I have been told by laboring men that they could make money at $1.50 a day, while others asserted that they could make a good living for a family of six at $1 a day. You would certainly say that even inmates of a lunatic asylum have more common sense than the men who entertain such ideas, but these are the kind of men we have to contend with, and it is hard to bring them to their senses. It is harder still to get them to make an effort for a betterment of conditions so they could give a better education to their children and live in their own homes.

I could write a volume on the need of education and the necessity of enlightenment among our working population, but as dependency and oppression have kept myself out of school, I can not write as I wish to. If I had the talent as I have the will I would devote a good deal of my time to going among the working people here preaching to them the gospel of unionism and tell them that they must organize and strive for better conditions for their children if not for themselves. Indeed, it is time for the working people to realize that they must not depend on lawyers to make the laws of the land. The working people themselves must see to that; they alone know, or ought to know, where the shoe pinches them.

Would the working people understand their own interests they would take a hand in framing our laws, and confidence and prosperity would prevail all over the country.

God made the world for all, yet a few are hedging it in with themselves on the inside and the many on the outside. If the men and women of any trade or avocation would stand by each other and demand their rights they would soon have the eight-hour day, the Saturday half holiday, better wages, less hardship, less poverty, and peace and happiness would be with us all. Fraternally yours,

A. E. DUNKIRK, L. U. 1007.

Sheffield, Ala.

Eight Hours the Paramount Issue.

Editor The Carpenter:

Please publish the inclosed resolution, now being sent out by the Eight-Hour League of America to all labor and other organizations throughout the country. It was unanimously adopted by the Central Federated Union of New York City a month ago and so recorded by the press.

While organization is the first step towards the advancement of labor's interests, it must be supplemented by action looking to placing in public position those who favor organized labor and what it is seeking to accomplish. The Eight-Hour League of America recognizes that and is voicing the one demand the American people are perfectly a unit upon.

Unless we are shrewd enough to take advantage of our political opportunities to forward the cause of labor, we merely play into the hands of those who are using every means and methods to thwart the desire of the people for industrial as well as political freedom.

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That we approve of the purpose of the Eight-Hour League of America to make the demand for the universal eight-hour work day, the paramount issue of the next presidential campaign; and, further

Resolved, That if we are to have industrial peace in the nation, the time has arrived to recognize the national organizations of labor as the proper authority to regulate the hours, wages and working conditions of their constituents.

Fraternally yours,

ALEXANDER LOW, L. U. 340.

New York City.

Extinguishing Small Fires.

There never yet was a fire that might not have been extinguished by a single pail of water if taken in time. Too often, however, the small quantity of water at command is wasted by being thrown out all at once, oftentimes missing the mark owing to excitement. The proper way is to throw it rapidly on in repeated small quantities, and for this purpose a tin dipper with a long handle is a very good utensil. Better still is one of the small hand pumps which are made so that they can be attached to a pail. The other pails can be used to keep the working pail full.—Woodworkers' Review.

Wallingford, Conn.—Our Local Union 1626 is getting along nicely. We are meeting with success in most all our undertakings, and every carpenter here is enrolled on our books.

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New York City.—The mill of E. Baily & Sons of Patchoque, L. I., is unfair and has been so listed by the D. C. of this city. Brothers all over the country will please be governed accordingly.

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Bergen County, N. J.—Trade is poor, work very scarce in this vicinity and large numbers of carpenters walking the streets in vain search for employment. All traveling brothers are advised to keep away.

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Dallas, Tex.—Work being very dull in this section and lots of our men being idle without any chance of securing employment for weeks to come, we would advise traveling brothers to avoid this vicinity until further notice.

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Tulsa, Okla.—Fortunately we have always been able to put all brothers to work who came to our city in the past; this is not so, however, at present. Trade is very dull here now and we trust that traveling carpenters will stay away pending an improvement of conditions and until further notice.

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Enid, Okla.—Work here is very scarce, half of our membership has left the city and most all who remained are walking the streets. Traveling brothers are warned not to take heed of advertisements in the newspapers for carpenters wanted in Enid; they emanate from parties who are trying to boom a dead town. Keep away. Any carpenter coming here at this time is sure to become stranded.

Atlantic City, N. J.—All carpenters are warned to keep away from this city. Trade is very slack and numbers of resident brothers are idle. There is no show whatever for any newcomer at this time, and until trade conditions have improved, which is not to be expected until the spring season opens up.

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Cheboygan, Mich.—Reconsidering our decision regarding a trade movement contemplated for next spring, L. U. 1095 has decided to refrain from making any demand this year in view of the scarcity of work and unfavorable conditions generally. We think we will have a better chance next year.

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Macon, Ga.—Trade is so dull here that a number of our men have been thrown out of employment, and those still at work are working short time. Traveling brothers can readily see that under present circumstances they are not likely to secure a job here, and we would earnestly advise them to steer clear of this city and vicinity at least until spring trade opens up.

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Greensburg and Mt. Pleasant, N. Y.—Trade conditions in this district, which also embraces Tarrytown, Irvington, Dobbs Ferry and Hastings-on-Hudson, are very unsatisfactory at this time and undoubtedly will remain so all through the winter season. Many of our home brothers are walking the streets. Traveling carpenters are advised to stay away.

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Bloomington, Ind.—Considering the hard times we are experiencing for the last two months, our Local Union is holding up well. Work is very scarce and trade exceedingly dull. It is useless and a waste of money to come here in search of employment, for there is none to be had. Mi-

grating brothers are advised to steer clear of this city for the next few months.

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Pine Bluff, Ark.—We desire to notify transient brothers, through the medium of our journal, that work is very slack and scarce in this city, and as we are about equally divided in union and non union, we are having a hard time trying to hold our own. We hope by spring to have everything in good shape, when we will welcome any brother coming here who can command our scale.

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Burlington, Vt.—Building operations in this place are at a complete standstill. There is an unprecedented scarcity of work in our line in general and poor prospect for a revival of trade in the spring. Migrating brothers should place no credence in advertisements stating that carpenters are wanted here. Mostly all of our members are walking the streets for want of a job. Remain away!

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Atlanta, Ga.—Trade conditions are very discouraging here, and from all appearances will remain so until spring trade opens up. We have carpenters working at common labor, carrying brick, and glad to do so to enable them to make both ends meet. Traveling brothers will readily see that this city is a good place to stay away from at this time until conditions have improved.

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Denver, Colo.—Migrating brothers will please take notice that trade is very dull in this city at present and the outlook rather gloomy for the near future. We have a great many of our resident brothers walking the streets and many brothers from surrounding towns and cities are coming in daily, only to swell the number of unemployed and aggravating the situation. There is no opening here whatever at this time; keep away until further notice.

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St. Joseph, Mo.—We are having serious difficulty concerning a $100,000 store building under course of erection here. The contract calls for union labor, but the general contractor sub-let the carpenter work to a contractor who has antagonized and has been fighting our Local Union for the past three years and employs non-union men. The bricklayers and iron workers have struck the job in sympathy with us, and if we can force the sub-contractor to observe the provisions of the general contract we will have the situation well in hand. Traveling brothers will please shun this city for the present.

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McKeesport, Pa.—It is extensively advertised by the Chamber of Commerce of this city and by the press throughout the country, that work was plentiful in and around McKeesport, thereby encouraging unsuspecting people to flock to this city, thereby demoralizing the building trade. The facts are, that there is practically nothing doing in the building line and no carpenters needed. Nearly all our members here are walking the streets or engaged in some other line of work, and any newcomer is sure to get stranded. Traveling brothers are advised to take heed of this warning and keep away from McKeesport, Pa.

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White Plains, N. Y.—Circumstances compel us to ask migrating brothers to avoid this city and vicinity until further notice. Trade is dull at this time and we have demands before the Boss' Association which we think are just, and if we can keep outsiders away the chances are that our demands will be granted without any trouble. We have a good many members out of work now and there is no prospect for business opening up before April. Some good jobs have shut down because of lack of money and some are being held up for the same cause. We have a well-organized town now and have not had much trouble with the bosses for two or three years, and are not looking for any.

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Cheyenne, Wyo.—This has been a busy place for carpenters during the year past. At this time, however, owing to difficulties we had with some of our local contractors, and owing to a serious falling off in building enterprises, trade is exceedingly dull. We have been fighting an uphill fight for a long time, the non-union element being

a great obstacle in our movements. But notwithstanding the dull times and other adversities, we are still adding new members to our organization, and as there will be a great deal of government work going on here next summer, we feel confident that we will rout out the scabs or make them union and have a chance to more solidly build up our union if traveling brothers will remain away for the next few months. Let them give Cheyenne, Wyo., a wide berth until further notice.

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Wallace, Idaho.—Everything went on smoothly here until December 21, on which day the firm of Olsen & Johnson paid off their men, at the same time informing them that they could come back on Monday morning if they would be willing to work for reduced wages. Another contractor, Charles Freedner, presented his men with the same ultimatum. Thereupon L. U. 220 held a meeting and decided not to countenance any cut in wages. A committee was appointed to wait on the contractors and they succeeded in persuading Freedner to take his men back at the old scale, while Olsen & Johnson still remained obdurate and threatened to send to outlying districts for men. We have notified our sister Local Unions in surrounding cities and towns of the trouble here, for as long as outsiders will keep away from this city and vicinity while the trouble is pending, we feel that we can cope with the situation, though work is almost at a standstill. There is no prospect for work during the winter months and transient carpenters are advised to give Wallace, Idaho, a wide berth for the next few months.

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Jacksonville, Fla.—Of a membership of about four hundred we have at this time nearly 175 members out of work, for the reason that the Northern mechanic has landed and are on us in ever-increasing numbers. Scarcely any of them are provided with means of support to last them more than a few days, or a week or two at most. The result is that the Builders' Exchange, which we have been fighting for two and a half years, can get men to work for wages far below our scale. The situation is practically the same all through the entire South, and in order to maintain the integrity of our U. B. in that part of the country it is absolutely necessary that the Local Unions keep their men away from the South this winter. We trust that they will take this matter into serious consideration. Let their slogan be: Keep away from the South.

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Biddeford, Me.—The members of L. U. 896 wish to warn all union carpenters and others to stay away from Old Orchard, Me., until work is more plentiful and trade conditions have improved in that locality. A great many men, union and non-union, have come to Old Orchard, on the strength of luring advertisements, to obtain work. This influx of needy men has caused contractors to cut down wages on nearly all the jobs, and as a result wages here are now the lowest of any place of any importance in the state of Maine. The minimum scale in this locality is $2.00 per day, which we have voted to raise to $2.25 in the spring, but if this influx of idle carpenters, and non-union at that, continues it will be difficult to secure even that small increase. Therefore, we ask all sister local unions to co-operate with us and assist us by keeping out-of-town brothers away until there is something worth coming here for.

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Berlin, Ont., Can.—We recently had the pleasure of a visit from Brother Tweed, the general organizer. Addressing our meeting, he gave us a splendid lecture, urging us to never relent in our efforts to build up a strong local organization and at every opportunity to approach non-union men, get them to join our fold and assist in our efforts to better the condition of the craft inside and outside of the mills. He depicted the condition of our province in true colors, strongly pointing out the necessity of electing independent men, men of our own class, men who have our interests at heart, to Parliament. Brother Tweed's visit was greatly appreciated by our membership, and we hope to see him call on us again. Our Local Union is holding its own even at this time of the year. Our millmen, however, are getting somewhat discouraged on account of present un-

satisfactory conditions in the mills. Our energies will be bent in that direction as soon as the winter is over.

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Wallace, Idaho.—The difficulty between L. U. 220 and the firm of Olsen & Johnson of this city has been adjusted for the present at least and the men all went back to work at the old scale. At this writing, however, there is very little doing and hardly any men working in the city; hence our notice previously sent advising traveling brothers to remain away still holds good and should not be overlooked.

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Berkeley, Cal.—As the brothers are aware, Los Angeles, Cal., is the pride of the Citizens' Alliance and by them pointed to as the place where mechanics may earn their living free from the dictations of labor unions. The following item, clipped from the San Francisco Chronicle, which is a stanch friend of the alliance, and a pronounced enemy of unionism, may be of interest to the readers of The Carpenter: "Special Dispatch to the Chronicle.

"Los Angeles, January 2.—While the resources of every charitable organization in the city are taxed to the limit in caring for the destitute families of unemployed white laborers; with soup kitchens established by the Salvation Army to feed able-bodied white men reduced to want through enforced idleness; with the railroads repatriating hundreds of starving Mexicans, who in the fortnight since construction work was stopped by the utility corporations have become public charges, an anomalous social and industrial condition is presented in the fact that practically every Japanese resident of the city is employed and apparently prospering.

"Less than a year ago there was a large influx of Japanese to this city and contiguous points. They went to work as coolies, but the central Japanese organization in San Francisco obtained control of the orchards and agricultural lands, by lease or otherwise, and the brown men quickly supplanted all other labor. They now control the situation."

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Seattle, Wash.—The following clipping from one of the evening papers of this city is self explanatory and shows what we are up against:

"In open defiance of the established principles of the labor unions and the present relation of employer and employe, the Builders' Exchange last night came out flat-footedly for open shop all over the city.

"An official declaration of principles was adopted, maintaining that the contractor should employ whom he pleased, pay what he wanted to, discharge whom he wanted to, and conduct his business without recognizing or having any dealings with the labor unions.

"The open shop order applies to all classes of building, and includes the work of building contractors, fire-proofing companies, electrical companies, sheet metal and ornamental iron concerns, plumbing and heating firms, plastering companies, painting firms and cement handlers.

"That work will immediately be tied up by the refusal of union men to work beside non-union is not admitted by the builders, who will establish an open shop labor bureau for the purpose of finding men and supplying them with work.

"Contractors who are at present engaged in work with only union help will be allowed to finish the work already begun without breaking their agreements with the men employed, but all new work is to be taken on the open shop principle.

"There are about 150 members of the Building Exchange. Of these some fifty were present last night and voted unanimously, it was said this morning, for the adoption of the declaration of principles upon which a committee had been working for the past week."

Ways and means are now being devised by the building trades to give the master builders a "run for their money," and what we will do to them will be plenty. All brother carpenters, and building trades mechanics in general, will please take due notice of the situation here, so they will not be imposed upon by Seattle liars.

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Beware of W. M. Rice

St. Louis, Mo.—Brothers everywhere are warned against one W. M. Rice, formerly a member of L. U. 578 of this city. He

is 5 feet 10 inches in height, about 29 years old, dark brown hair and brown eyes, with an oriental expression; weight, about 165 pounds; habitually wears a soft hat; very peculiar expression on his face and talks very low. He has a fondness, or mania, for borrowing tools, money, etc., and will not return anything. He is considered a tool thief and as crooked as they make them. He can give you a hard luck story in good style. He claims to be also a locomotive fireman. We believe he left St. Louis and went to St. Joseph, Mo. Beware of him!

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Information Wanted.

Robert W. Carter, a brother carpenter who joined L. U. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 26, 1907, is missing since the last of September. A few months later he procured a clearance card and went to Chicago, Ill., placing his card presumably in L. U. 62 of that city. The last of September he started for California, not feeling well at the time, and has not been heard from since. He is 5 feet 8 inches in height, weight about 150 pounds, gray eyes, heavy, dark mustache, 47 years of age. When last seen he wore a dark suit, light overcoat and black Derby hat. His wife, his only sister and his son are greatly worried over his disappearance. Anyone who can locate Brother Carter will convey a great favor upon the latter by immediately communicating with

F. S. FREER, R. S. L. U. 203.
43 Noxon St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

John N. Horn, a carpenter by trade, and presumably a member of the U. B., is again inquired for by his wife, Mrs. Susie Horn. He left his family in Louisville over three years ago and passed that city last March without interesting himself in his wife and two children. Anyone who can locate him will please communicate with

MRS. SUSIE HORN,
1355 Mellwood Ave., Louisville, Ky.

Daniel R. Clancey, who left Worcester, Mass., last March, and was a member of a Local Union of that city, is inquired for by his wife. He is 5 feet 9 inches in height, 37 years of age, black hair, gray eyes, eyebrows very heavy and black, face rather full, fair and ruddy, has small, thin black spot on lower lip; also scar between lips and chin. Went to Seattle, Wash., when he left Worcester. Anyone knowing his address, or anyone who can locate him, will convey a great favor by writing to

MRS. DANIEL R. CLANCEY,
General Delivery, Providence, R. I.

J. A. King, painter by trade and formerly secretary of the Building Trades Council of Aberdeen, Wash., is wanted for embezzlement of money belonging to that body. Height about 5 feet 6 inches, weight about 170 pounds; age, thirty-five; looks older; gray hair, slightly bald; gold filling in outside of two upper center teeth; smooth shaven when he left; has slight squint in the left eye. Notify

W. H. M'WHINNEY,
Sheriff of Chehalis County.
Aberdeen, Wash.

Setting Planer Knives.

On this subject Wm. Schussler writes in the Woodworkers' Review:

I have troubles, as all the rest of the machine men in the country. Now, what I would like to see discussed by your readers are some of the following points:

Why does the grain raise in dressing? I worked a good deal of cypress and I was bothered a lot. Of course, this is an old chestnut, but I don't know if it ever was cracked and the real meat of proper knowledge taken out.

A curious thing is that one may feed a board against the grain and a smooth surface is obtained; then take another board turned with the grain and you will not get it, although the knives, etc., are all the same.

Is there any rule to follow so that the planer knives will be set to cut exactly alike. Now, boys, don't flood the editor with answers about this. He might be too overjoyed in learning there are so many that have solved the riddle of the universe of the mill men.

Now, how many knives is it best to use on a planer, two or four?

These few problems are some knotty stock, and who can run them through the "planer?"

TRADE NOTES

Movements for Better Conditions.

Local Union 838, Sunbury, Pa.—Our revised trade rules, which are to become operative next spring, call for a 10 per cent. increase in our present wages of $2.25 per day for nine hours' work, time and a half for overtime and double time for work on Sundays and holidays.

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Local Unions 49 and 1610, Lowell, Mass.—At a joint meeting of both Local Unions it was voted that we demand 40 cents an hour and a Saturday half holiday during six months of the year. Our present wages are $2.80 per day and working hours eight per day, or forty-eight per week.

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Local Union 1813, Tell City, Ind.—We are just about one year old, having organized last February. At that time carpenters were receiving $8.50 and $9.00 per week for nine hours' work. Since April 1, 1907, we are receiving $2.25 per day for ten hours. Now we have decided to demand the nine-hour day and we are sanguine of success.

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Phoenix, B. C., Can.—The trouble having arisen in our camp early in December last through the mine owners deciding to reduce wages without consulting us and entirely ignoring us and the agreement we had with them has been settled. The mine owners have recognized our union which brought about an adjustment of all differences.

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Local Union 71, Fort Smith, Ark.—By an almost unanimous vote we have passed a resolution to the effect that on and after April 1, 1908, the members of L. U. 71 demand 45 cents an hour for eight hours' work. We think that we will have little trouble in getting our demand conceded, yet we would request traveling brothers to stay away from the city pending this movement; it will certainly help us to success.

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District Council, Wyoming Valley, Pa.—Our present minimum scale of wages of $2.60 per day of eight hours having become entirely inadequate to meet the increased price of living expenses, we have decided to make a demand upon the contractors for an advance of 2½ cents per hour, or a minimum rate of $3.00 per day. Prospects for winning our demand are good and in our opinion there is no likelihood of a strike.

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Local Union 947, Ridgeway, Pa.—We have voted to raise our minimum scale from 30 5-9 cents per hour for nine hours to 35 cents per hour, working hours to remain nine per day. Trade conditions are fair and we do not anticipate any trouble in getting the raise. We have 99 per cent. of all outside carpenters in the union and every contractor in town is running a union job.

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District Council, Macon, Ga.—As per standing agreement, we notified the contractors several weeks ago that on March 1 we would expect nine hours to constitute a day's work and $2.50 per day be our minimum rate. We do not anticipate much contention or opposition, though at present work is rather dull and the outlook is a late opening of the spring season.

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District Council, Boston, Mass.—At a mass meeting of Local Unions of this city, held on December 12, it was decided that we demand an increase in wages from 43¾ cents per hour to 50 cents per hour and the Saturday half holiday all through the year. Our present agreement operates only with twenty-one builders and another strong organization of builders has been formed which will back up our proposition.

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Local Union 605, Portsmouth, Va.—Without a dissenting voice this L. U. has voted that we raise our minimum scale from $2.78 to $3.04 per day of eight hours and to make a demand upon the contractors to that effect. Although conditions this season are not as good as last year, while the exposition work was going on,

prospects for getting our demand granted without trouble are fair.

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Local Union 999, Mt. Vernon, Ill.—After due consideration, and by a unanimous vote, we have decided that beginning with April 1, 1908, we raise our present minimum rate of wages, 27 7-9 cents per hour for nine hours' work, to 35 cents per hour for nine hours. Considering the fact that in previous movements we have demonstrated our ability to enforce our just demands, we feel that the contractors will accede to the advance in wages and that we will meet with success in the pending movement.

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Local Unions 1090 and 1685, Palatka, Fla.—At a recent joint session of both Local Unions it was agreed that we make an effort to secure the eight-hour workday, commencing February 1, 1908. Most of the contractors and all of the journeymen carpenters being members of the U. B., we feel sure of success. All have agreed to the plan. We are now working nine hours per day and harmony prevails between men and employers.

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Local Union 1454, Cuba, Ill.—At our last meeting, after the second reading, this Local Union unanimously passed the following resolution: "On and after April 1, 1908, our minimum wage scale shall be 30 5-9 cents per hour, or $2.75 per day of nine hours. This calls for an advance of 25 cents per day. Trade conditions here are better than they were last year, and we think that the time is opportune to ask for an increase in wages. There is no likelihood of a clash with the contractors.

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Local Union 201, Wichita, Kans.—Being desirous of obtaining an advance in wages, which we feel we are justly entitled to, we have amended the respective clause in our by-laws to read: Journeymen carpenters shall receive $3.50 per day. This clause as formerly constructed provided for a minimum wage of 37½ cents per hour. We have notified the contractors of our action. The new scale is to become operative on April 1, this year. We are working eight hours per day.

Local Union 1725, Daytona, Fla.—In accordance with an amendment to our by-laws, adopted as early as last September, we are now demanding an increase in our wages, the minimum rate for eight hours' work to be $2.50 from January 1, 1908, and $3.00 on and after July 1, 1908. As trade is fair and we have but one non-union contractor and only six non-union carpenters against ninety-five union men in this place, prospects for gaining our demands are good.

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Local Union 8, Hamilton, Ont., Can.—We are engaged in a movement, not for higher wages or shorter hours, but for the maintenance of our schedule of wages and hours. We are at present working eight hours per day, receiving 40 cents an hour, but have been notified by the master builders that we had to work nine hours per day at a rate of 35 cents an hour next summer. We are, of course, not inclined to make this step backward and we are determined to resist and fight the bosses' proposition to the last ditch.

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Local Union 348, Waterville, Me.—Our arbitration committee has met the contractors and builders and informed them that we demand an increase in our present minimum rate, which is $2.75 per day, to $3.50, to take effect May 1, 1908. Our committee failed to learn from the bosses whether they would grant our demand or not, but we feel that if the union will take a bold stand, and we show our determination to obtain what we are asking for, that they will concede our demand as readily as they have previous cases.

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Local Union 492, Reading, Pa.—We have served notice upon the employers that we demand an advance in wages of 5 cents per hour, making our minimum rate 35 cents per hour for nine hours' work, the new scale to go into effect May 1 this year. We are also asking that overtime be paid at the rate of 52 cents per hour, 70 cents per hour for work on Sundays and legal holidays. Our contractors are apparently all in favor of the increase, but nothing definite will be known until our scale committee reports.

Local Union 1107, Perry, N. Y.—Until now we have had to work for the meager wage of $2.25 per day of nine hours, and believing that we are entitled to a more equitable remuneration for our services, we are demanding an advance of 25 cents, a minimum rate of $2.50 per day. In all surrounding towns and cities the carpenters receive better pay than we do. Being so very moderate in our demand, we do not anticipate any difficulty in getting the employers to accede to it.

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Local Union 1766, Fostoria, O.—At one of our recent regular meetings a resolution prevailed that we make the following demand upon the bosses: Our minimum rate of wages to be advanced from 28 cents to 30 cents an hour for nine hours' work per day, excepting laying and surfacing the floors, or surfacing of floors already laid, which shall be paid at the rate of 40 cents an hour. Foremen to receive 35 cents an hour. The new scale to take effect April 1, 1908.

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Local Union 1039, Glen Cove, N. Y.—Early in July of last year, thus giving them nine months' notice, we notified our contractors that we demand an advance in wages from $3.50 per day to $4.00 per day and a Saturday half holiday, meaning a reduction of four hours, or forty-four hours per week, to take effect on and after April 1, 1908. Trade is rather dull at present, but as our busy season always is the spring and early summer, we anticipate an abundance of work by that time, and we believe that prospects are favorable for a successful issue of this movement.

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Local Union 556, Meadville, Pa.—At one of its recent meetings this Local Union decided to make a demand upon the employers for the adoption of the following wage scale for the year 1908: Journeymen, 35 cents per hour, or $3.15 per day of nine hours; foremen, $3.50 per day of nine hours; apprentices, $1.50 the first year, $2.00 the second and $2.50 the third year; eight hours to constitute a day's work on Saturday with nine hours' pay. Prospects for the coming year are good, and as bricklayers receive 50 cents an hour and plasterers $5.00 per day, and the carpenters being the lowest paid building mechanics, we feel that we are entitled to an increase.

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District Council, Oklahoma City, Okla.—In pursuance to a resolution passed at a special called meeting we have notified the master carpenters of this city that on and after April 1, 1908, eight hours shall constitute a day's work; hours to be from 8 a. m. to 12 noon, and from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m., except Saturday, when the hours shall be from 8 a. m. to 12 noon. The scale of wages to be 50 cents per hour (minimum) for journeymen and 5 cents per hour (minimum) additional for all foremen. Our present wages are $3.20 per day of eight hours.

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Local Union 978, Springfield, Mo.—While we have stipulated our demands to be made upon our employers this year, we have thought best to postpone the fixing of the date when these demands should take effect until the spring trade opens up. We shall make a united effort to secure the eight-hour day and a minimum scale of 35 cents per hour. This means an increase over present wages, which are $2.50 per day of nine hours, of 30 cents per day. We are short of work at this writing, but the outlook is bright provided the money market settles down to normal conditions.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1034, Oskaloosa, Ia.—In view of the fact that during the past three years the cost of living has been advanced fully 30 per cent., while our wages have almost remained stationary, and in view of the fact that the wage scale obtaining in surrounding cities is considerably higher than the scale paid Oskaloosa, and for various other reasons we have passed a resolution to the effect that our contractors be notified that on and after March 1, 1908, we shall demand an advance in wages of 5 cents per hour, making our minimum scale 35 cents an hour for nine hours' work. The contractors, as far as they have been heard from, seem to be favorable to the increase we are demanding.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Die Gewerkschaftliche Bewegung vor und in den ersten Jahren unserer Republik.

Ueber die ersten gewerkschaftlichen Kämpfe und Organisationsversuche der Arbeiter der Vereinigten Staaten sind der Nachwelt nur sehr spärliche Daten erhalten geblieben. Vor der Erfindung und Anwendung der Dampfmaschinen war die Industrie dieses Landes noch wenig entwickelt. Höchstens in den größeren östlichen Städten, wie New York, Philadelphia und Boston gab es damals ein Proletariat im heutigen Begriffe. Im achtzehnten, und in der ersten Hälfte des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts war dem Lohnarbeiter noch Gelegenheit geboten sich mit geringen Ersparnissen selbstständig zu machen und viele machten von dieser Gelegenheit Gebrauch.

Nur wenige der Lohnarbeiter sagten sich damals, daß sie Lohnarbeiter seien und Lohnarbeiter bleiben müßten. Unter diesen Verhältnissen wurde ihre Interessengemeinschaft von den Lohnarbeitern noch nicht erkannt, das Gefühl der Zusammengehörigkeit war unter ihnen kaum noch vorhanden und es ist daher erklärlich, daß ihre ersten Organisationsversuche nur von vorübergehendem Erfolge begleitet und die zu jener Zeit in's Leben gerufenen Organisationen nicht von dauerndem Bestand waren. Zieht man nun noch in Betracht daß aller Anfang schwer ist, daß es damals noch keine Arbeiterpresse gab die von den wirtschaftlichen Kämpfen hätte Notiz nehmen können, daß die damals bestehende Presse nur kapitalistische Interessen vertrat und ebenso wie es so häufig die Gepflogenheit der heutigen Presse ist, die Verbesserungsbestrebungen der Arbeiter ignorirte, so ist es begreiflich, daß uns bisher nur so spärliche diesbezügliche Angaben zugänglich geworden sind.

Herrman Schlüter, dem Redakteur der New York Volkszeitung, gebührt nun das Verdienst das einschlägige Material gesammelt und in einem kürzlich erschienenen Buche, betittelt, „Die Anfänge der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung in Amerika," zusammengestellt zu haben.

Das erste Kapitel des Buches behandelt die ersten wirtschaftlichen Kämpfe im allgemeinen, nicht wie man aus dessen Tittel schließen könnte, lediglich den Anteil den die deutschen Arbeiter an diesen Kämpfen genommen haben. Die, in diesem Kapitel enthaltenen sehr interessante Angaben, zusammen mit ähnlichem Material das uns früher schon durch den Sekretär des New Yorker Distrikt Council's zuging, wollen wir nun in diesem Aufsatze zur Kenntnis unserer Mitglieder und Leser bringen.

Wie die Nachforschungen H. Schlüter's ergeben, haben die Arbeiter schon vor der Unabhängigkeitserklärung verschiedentliche Vorstöße zur Verbesserung ihrer Lage gemacht. So wurden im Jhre 1741 eine Anzahl Bäckergesellen wegen Verschwörung vor Gericht gestellt, weil sie höhere Löhne verlangten und sich weigerten, Brot zu backen, außer unter bestimmten Bedingungen.

Im Jahre 1791 wurde in Philadelphia eine Organisation von Schuhmachergesellen gegründet, die im Jahre 1796 eine Arbeitseinstellung inszenirte, um eine Lohnerhöhung zu erzwingen. Der Ausstand ging verloren und wurde im Jahre 1798 wiederholt, diesmal mit gutem Erfolg.

Das folgende Jahr sah wiederum einen zehnwöchigen Ausstand von Schuhmachern in Philadelphia, der durch Eingreifen der Gerichte zu Ende geführt wurde.

Um das Jahr 1802 herum fand ein Ausstand der New Yorker Matrosen statt, die bis dahin zehn Dollar monatlich erhielten und nun eine Erhöhung ihres Lohnes auf vierzehn Dollar verlangten.

Die Seeleute marschirten durch die Straßen der Stadt und forderten ihre Kollegen die noch für den alten Lohn arbeiteten auf, die Arbeit niederzulegen, die Schiffe zu verlassen und sich ihnen anzuschließen.

Verhaftungen folgten und die Führer der Ausstehenden wurden vor Gericht gebracht und in's Gefängnis abgeführt.

The Carpenter

Die Schiffszimmerleute die von jeher in Amerika ein großen Einfluß in öffentlichen Angelegenheiten ausübten, die auch in der Politik eine Rolle spielten, sich frühzeitig organisirten, viele Kämpfe durchfochten und gute Löhne erhielten, ließen sich am 3. April 1803 in New York staatlich inkorporiren.

Eine Organisation der Hauszimmerleute von New York ließ sich im Jhre 1806 ebenfalls staatlich inkorporiren.

Die Schuhmachergesellen New York's, die sich schon im Jahre 1805 organisirt hatten um, wie es in einem ihrer offiziellen Schriftstücke heißt, sich „gegen die Tyrannei des Kapitals zu schützen," inscenirten einen Ausstand des Gewerkes im Jahre 1809.

Die Ursache dieses Ausstandes, wir zitiren hier Schlüter wörtlich, ist nicht ohne Interesse. Ein Mitglied der Union hatte sich geweigert eine ihm von der Organisation auferlegte Geldstrafe zu zahlen; es wurde ausgestoßen, fand aber trotzdem Beschäftigung. Das führte zum Kampf mit den Meistern, die unterdessen ebenfalls eine Organisation gebildet hatten. Der Ausstand dauerte sechs Monate und wurde durch das Eingreifen der Gerichte beendet die eine große Anzahl der Arbeiter und ihrer Beamten zu einer Geldstrafe verurteilten. Die Sprengung der Arbeiterorganisation war die Folge.

Eine andere Gewerksorganisation, die „Journeyman Tailors Union" (Union der Schneidergesellen) bestand schon zu Anfang des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts. Sie rekrutirte sich aus Schneidergesellen die von England nach Amerika gekommen waren, ihre Mitgliedschaft in der Union, gleichen Namens, der alten Heimat aufrecht erhielten bis sie 1806 in New York eine eigne Organisation bildeten.

Eine New York „Typographical Society," eine Schriftsetzer Organisation, bestand schon 1817.

Die Hutmacher New York's organisirten sich 1819.

Im Jahre 1827 traten die Schneider New York's in einem Ausstand und einige von ihnen wurden wegen Verschwörung verurteilt.

Das Schlüter'sche Buch enthält ferner Aufzeichnungen über die Zehnstundenbewegung die im Jahre 1824 in den Neu England Staaten begann. Schiffbauer und Bauerarbeiter in Boston kämpften von 1825 bis 1835 in zahlreichen Ausständen für die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit. Auch in New York wurde schon damals die lange Arbeitszeit von den Arbeitern durch Ausstände bekämpft.

Die Notwendigkeit des engeren Zusammenschlusses der verschiedenen einzelnen Gewerkschaften ist, nach Schlüter, fast gleichzeitig in England wie hier in Amerika empfunden und erkannt worden. So wurde im Juli 1826 in Manchester (England) die erste Verbindung von Gewerkschaften gegründet, „The Friendly Union of Mechanics," ein Maschinenarbeiterverband der mehrere Orte umfaßte.

Zu Anfang der dreißiger Jahre waren die Gewerkschaften der Stadt New York und ihre Umgebung ebenfalls schon so stark, daß sie—1833—einen Gewerkschaftszentralkörper bilden konnten, die „General Trades Union."

Neben New York und Boston führt Schlüter noch die Städte Philadelphia und Baltimore an in denen sich die Gewerkschaftsbewegung während der Jahre 1833 bis 1836 besonders erfreulich entwickelte. Ein volles Dutzend Städte von Boston bis nach Washington und Louisville besaßen tatsächlich zur damaligen Zeit gewerkschaftliche Zentralkörper.

Zu einer nationalen oder federativen Verbindung der Gewerkschaften kam es im Jahre 1834 in dem die Organisationen verschiedener Städte einen Verband bildeten der sich, „The National Trades Union" nannte, ihre eigne Konstitution annahm und eigne Nationalbeamte erwählte. Dieser erste nationale Verband der Gewerkschaften der Vereinigten Staaten hielt in drei aufeinanderfolgenden Jahren, 1834, 1835 und 1836, nationale Konventionen ab. Auch ein Preßorgan des Verbandes erschien, unter dem Namen, „National Laborer," in Philadelphia im Jahr 1836.

Ende 1834 brach ein Ausstand der Hutmacher in New York aus, weil die Unternehmer keine Unionleute beschäftigen wollten. Mit Hilfe des Gewerkschaftszentralkörpers wurde der Ausstand gewonnen.

Im folgenden Jahre stellten in New York die Steinhauer, die Tischler und die Pianomacher die Arbeit ein um eine Lohnerhöhung zu erringen. In Paterson, N. J., legten zur selben Zeit 1,000 Kinder von 7 bis zu 18 Jahren die Arbeit in den Fabriken nieder und verlangten eine Verkürzung ihrer Ar-

beitszeit von 13 auf 11 Stunden. Die Schuhmacher in New York, Newark, Philadelphia, New Brunswick, Orange, Poughkeepsie und anderwärts waren im selben Jahre im Ausstande und verlangten höhere Löhne wegen der gesteigerten Preise der Lebensmittel und der Mieten, and setzten ihre Forderung durch.

Ein allgemeiner Schuhmacherkongreß fand im Jahre 1836 in New York statt auf welchem 5,000 Mitglieder vertreten waren und die Bildung einer nationalen Organisation in Angriff genommen wurde. Außerdem wurde eine Resolution angenommen in welcher der Kongreß gegen die Einfuhr von Schuhen und Stiefeln aus dem Auslande protestirte.

Auch in den Neu-Englandstaaten fanden um diese Zeit zahlreiche Ausstände statt von denen besonders der Ausstand der Textilarbeiterinnen in Lowell, Mass., im Jahre 1836 hervorzuheben ist. Dieser Ausstand war der erste in den Vereinigten Staaten an dem eine größere Zahl von weiblichen Arbeitern teilnahm.

Auch die Anwendung der Miliz zur Unterdrückung von Ausständen war zu jener Zeit schon im Gebrauch; denn im selben Jahre—1836—legten die Longshoremen, die Riggers und andere Schiffs und Hafenarbeiter in New York die Arbeit nieder, um höhere Löhne und kürzere Arbeitszeit zu erhalten. Ihre Plätze wurden durch Scabs besetzt, und nun zogen die Ausstehenden von Werft zu Werft, die Scabs auffordernd ihre Arbeit einzustellen. Dabei kam es zu Unruhen; der Mayor der Stadt machte die Miliz mobil und das Eingreifen des Militärs zwang die Ausstehenden zur Wiederaufnahme der Arbeit unter den alten Bedingungen. Soweit H. Schlüter.

Das übrige uns, wie oben erwähnt, zugegangenen Material, welches von einem Agenten der Vereinigten Staaten Regierung gesammelt wurde, liefert uns nachstehende Daten die sich vornehmlich auf die Teilnahme der Gewerkschaften früherer Jahre an öffentlichen Demonstrationen beziehen.

Die New York Evening Post, in ihrer Ausgabe vom 5. November 1825 berichtet, daß die Hauszimmerleute (house carpenters) New Yorks nebst anderen Gewerkschaften an den Feierlichkeiten bei Eröffnung des Erie Kanals teilnahmen. Diese waren: Hauszimmerleute, Tischler, Maurer, Ansterichter, Steinhauer, Klempner (tinners), Küfer, Weber, Gerber, Hutmacher, Lederarbeiter (cordwains), Schneider, Seiler, Schmiede, Nägelmacher, Kettenmacher, Sattler, Töpfer.

Dasselbe Blatt enthielt in der Ausgabe vom 16. November 1830 eine Notiz über eine, von der New York Typographical Union einberufene, am folgenden Mittwoch Abend im „Shakespear," Ecke Fulton und Nassau Straße, stattzufindenden Versammlung zu welcher Vertreter der übrigen Gewerkschaften eingeladen werden um über die Teilnahme an einer Demonstration zur Feier „des jüngsten Triumphes der richtigen Prinzipien (correct principles) in Frankreich zu beraten. Die Gewerkschaften folgten dem Rufe und der erfolgreiche Abschluß der revolutionären Bewegung jener Epoche, in Frankreich, wurde durch eine imposante Straßenparade in würdiger Weise gefeiert. Folgende Gewerkschaften beteiligten sich an der Parade: Hauszimmerleute, Maurer, Backsteinleger, Steinhauer, Glaser, Gypfer, Holzbildhauer, Anstreicher, Vergolder, Sattler (saddlemakers, harnessmakers), Tischler, Polsterer, Buchbinder, Schmiede (black and whitesmiths), Kettenmacher, Lederarbeiter (cordwains), Schneider, Bäcker, Küfer, Gerber.

Die Hauszimmerleute und andere Gewerke New Yorks feierten den Jahrestag der Unabhängigkeits-Erklärung durch eine Straßenparade am 4. Juli 1833.

Die Ausgabe der New York Evening Post vom 23. März 1835 berichtete die Tatsache, daß die Hauszimmerleute New Yorks an diesem Tage in Ausstand getreten seien um eine Lohnerhöhung von 11 auf 12 Schillinge per Tag zu erringen.

Am 23. Februar des folgenden Jahres 1836 hielten die Hauszimmerleute New Yorks eine Versammlung ab, welche den 10. März als den Tag festsetzte von dem an ihr Minimallohn 14 Schillinge per Tag betragen solle; eine Lohnerhöhung von 4 Schillinge per Tag. Die Meister verweigerten die geforderte Lohnerhöhung und die Hauszimmerleute traten infolge dessen am 7ten Mai (1836) in den Ausstand. Letzterer dauerte einige Wochen, war schließlich von Erfolg gekrönt und die geforderte neue Lohnskala wurde inforzirt.

(Fortsetzung auf Seite 49.)

CLAIMS PAID DURING JANUARY, 1908

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
8151	August Belanger	21	$200.00
8152	Alexander Lapointe	21	200.00
8153	John F. Klueter	25	200.00
8154	George Miles	45	200.00
8155	Mrs. Emma Wagner	55	50.00
8156	Claus O. Anderson	62	50.00
8157	Mrs. Virginia Walls	92	50.00
8158	Andrew F. Volkenaud	129	200.00
8159	O. R. Frisbee	131	200.00
8160	Joseph C. Kurtz	165	200.00
8161	Mrs. Agnes Belz	174	50.00
8162	Edward Witschi	183	200.00
8163	R. O. Corkill	184	200.00
8164	Mrs. Emma Pfeffer	242	50.00
8165	John Lundquist	247	200.00
8166	Wm. H. Hall	276	50.00
8167	Alfred Borup	304	200.00
8168	Frederick Weinoehl	304	50.00
8169	James I. Cain	354	200.00
8170	John Bassing	375	200.00
8171	Wm. Wirsum	375	200.00
8172	John H. Mock	416	200.00
8173	Mrs. Anna Tapley	459	50.00
8174	Wm. Cotton	471	200.00
8175	Mrs. Maria A. Lieberman	550	50.00
8176	E. McDougal	586	200.00
8177	Frank B. English	627	200.00
8178	Mrs. Sarah Davenport	659	50.00
8179	V. D. Hollingsworth	696	200.00
8180	Mrs. Pauline P. Wald	696	50.00
8181	Amos C. Hoffman	941	50.00
8182	J. L. Young	1031	50.00
8183	Gustav Schlosser	1051	200.00
8184	Henry A. Johnson	1261	200.00
8185	Mrs. Annie Breighner	1315	50.00
8186	Mrs. Mary E. Holden	1315	50.00
8187	Ami Gibeaut	1326	100.00
8188	John C. Strayhorn	1331	50.00
8189	Samuel C. Lachman	1491	50.00
8190	Casper Knight, Sr.	1592	50.00
8191	Thomas Keenahan	1670	200.00
8192	Gayle Maberry	1716	100.00
8193	Mrs. Jennie Dowling	1747	50.00
8194	Joseph Kral	1786	200.00
8195	Mrs. Annie Smutuy	1786	50.00
8196	Mrs. Virginia McKinzie	16	50.00
8197	Askel Liljequist	22	200.00
8198	Mrs. Theresa C. Granger	47	50.00
8199	Mrs. Pauline Dornfeld	87	50.00
8200	Mrs. Nellie Gettes	87	50.00
8201	Benj. F. Poston	132	200.00
8202	David E. Speer	182	200.00
8203	R. E. Castor	226	50.00
8204	Mrs. Jennie Bradfield	269	50.00
8205	Robert Millen	391	50.00
8206	Mrs. E. B. Murdock	405	50.00
8207	Mrs. Sarah Stillwell	448	25.00
8208	Wm. Cameron	468	200.00
8209	Mrs. Annie M. Ross	605	50.00
8210	B. F. Coburn	743	200.00
8211	Claus H. Peters	774	200.00
8212	James Stewart	1072	50.00
8213	Joseph Nichols	1410	200.00
8214	John Harlan	1526	200.00
8215	Mrs. Bertha E. Michael	1824	50.00
8216	Mrs. M. E. Seabreese	29	50.00
8217	John Schumacher (dis.)	60	400.00
8218	Howard A. Dunlap	158	200.00
8219	Frank Grimm (dis)	482	400.00
8220	J. H. Slingerland (dis)	490	400.00
8221	J. D. Foxworth	696	50.00
8222	Harvey Purdy (dis)	749	100.00
8223	J. M. Steel	1281	50.00
8224	Peter O'Neil	1497	200.00
8225	Albert Riggs	1604	200.00
8226	S. A. Henson	1776	200.00
8227	Joseph Blecha	1786	100.00
8228	Israel Dammon	7	49.00
8229	Mrs. Julia Heaney	33	50.00
8230	Mrs. Lizzie H. Hill	198	50.00
8231	Frederick Keser	238	200.00
8232	Harry J. Baker	243	200.00
8233	Constantin Sohnel	291	200.00
8234	Mrs. Mary Dawson	299	50.00
8235	Mrs. Hilda Heemstra	325	50.00
8236	Frederick A. Smith	349	200.00
8237	Mrs. Josephine H. Lane.	367	50.00
8238	Paul Clechanowsky	448	50.00
8239	David Kenney	701	50.00
8240	Marvin Daniel	1320	200.00
8241	Mrs. Abbie Maddox	1798	25.00
8242	Mrs. Mattie E. Green	62	50.00
8243	James R. Morton	62	200.00
8244	Richard Mahoney	117	50.00
8245	Elmer E. Green	335	100.00
8246	Ray F. Fairweather	386	200.00
8247	Mrs. Catherine DeVido	490	50.00
8248	Mrs. Mathilde Laroche	761	50.00
8249	J. T. Tully	798	50.00
8250	Joseph F. Jeffcott	1717	200.00
8251	Mrs. Anna Thein	47	50.00
8252	Robert C. Palmer	52	200.00
8253	Mrs. Belle Swan	58	50.00
8254	Jerry Burns	73	50.00
8255	A. Beck	167	200.00
8256	Thomas E. Danley	184	200.00
8257	Harry Enwright	227	50.00
8258	Mrs. Ella Robinson	246	50.00
8259	Oscar Sandberg	269	200.00
8260	A. Falgie	612	200.00
8261	Mrs. Mary M. Horne	860	50.00
8262	Mrs. Mae Winningham	985	25.00
8263	L. H. Smith	1137	200.00
8264	Henry C. Brown	1235	50.00
8265	Quintin de la Rosa	1729	200.00
8266	George Cook	1817	100.00
8267	August Bunke	1	50.00
8268	Mrs. Annie Malisoff	464	50.00
8269	Mrs. Blanche Hickey	476	50.00
8270	Mrs. Lizzie V. Darnell	508	50.00
8271	Jack Story (bal.)	1635	76.00
8272	Ernest Linhardt	45	100.00
8273	Louis Weber	252	200.00
8274	J. E. Houde	366	200.00
8275	Mrs. Lizzie Schreckengost	586	50.00
8276	Wm. L. Roberts	616	200.00
8277	O. H. Kingsley	1014	200.00
8278	Mrs. Agnes Hillebrand	1824	50.00
8279	James W. Young	1533	50.00
8280	Thomas Rutledge	38	200.00
8281	Harrison Hayes	92	50.00
8282	Mrs. Martha Thompson	146	50.00
8283	Mrs. Madora H. Hall	455	50.00
8284	Mrs. Mary Doler	557	50.00
8285	Wm. James	853	50.00
8286	R. D. Gerow	1187	200.00
8287	Charles Reichert	1	164.44
8288	James Callahan	2	200.00
8289	Tobias Olson	7	200.00
8290	Bernhard Kramer	12	50.00
8291	Wm. C. McGarvey	29	50.00
8292	Martin C. Craig	84	200.00
8293	Damase Berian	134	50.00
8294	Joel D. Owen	161	200.00
8295	Mrs. Mary E. Nidick	230	50.00
8296	Paul Chrometzka	309	200.00
8297	John Urwieda	325	100.00
8298	Mrs. Lena Milowitz	361	50.00
8299	Mrs. Barbara Hereth	375	50.00
8300	John Klotz	375	200.00
8301	Mrs. Rosa G. Boehm	393	50.00
8302	John O. Donohue	400	200.00
8303	Mrs. Bessie Olson	416	50.00
8304	Wm. G. Geiger	482	50.00
8305	Augustus S. Berry	394	200.00
8306	Fred Lesser	627	200.00
8307	Henry B. Wilson	712	200.00
8308	Mrs. Annie Case	780	50.00
8309	Herman C. Lang	1126	200.00
8310	Mrs. Mary J. Conklin	1141	50.00
8311	Mrs. Lida Perry	1207	50.00
8312	Archibald McCormack	1393	200.00
8313	Axel E. Peterson	1769	200.00
8314	Mrs. Augusta Leikert	1784	50.00
8315	Carl A. Peterson (dis.)	58	400.00
8316	Mrs. Sarah E. Aldridge	98	50.00
8317	John D. Parry	125	50.00
8318	Joseph O'Keefe	813	200.00
8319	Stewart Skinner	1129	50.00
8320	Wm. Albert Hill	1193	200.00
8321	John A. Whitaker	90	200.00
8322	Broadus Hall	92	200.00
8323	Matthew E. Jordan	117	200.00
8324	Martin Hansen	155	100.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
8325	Gustav Haag	161	50.00
8326	Henry Venvertloh	189	200.00
8327	John B. Moran	342	200.00
8328	Peter H. Johnson	378	200.00
8329	Mrs. Hattie L. Sanger	482	50.00
8330	Cornelius O'Keefe	578	200.00
8331	Richard Lavere	747	200.00
8332	Mrs. Julia Hayward	810	50.00
8333	Thomas J. Clark	848	50.00
8334	George L. Tice	1377	200.00
8335	James W. Young (bal.)	1533	150.00
8336	Josiah Holshoe	37	200.00
8337	David C. Boyd	62	50.00
8338	Mrs. Hulda Peterson	478	50.00
8339	Mrs. Amanda M. Blake	579	50.00
8340	Edmond Benoit	818	50.00
8341	James Moran	23	200.00
8342	Wm. J. Hadley	53	200.00
8343	Frank Dunn	72	200.00
8344	Mrs. Margaret Fitzgerald	75	50.00
8345	Mrs. Victoria Carlson	141	50.00
8346	Frank Carnelll	167	50.00
8347	Mrs. Clara Huston	245	50.00
8348	Mrs. Wilhelmina Pufpaff	251	50.00
8349	Adolf Nasty	309	200.00
8350	Peter Hagen	457	200.00
8351	John Tracy	542	50.00
8352	Mrs. Anna Reimann	1051	50.00
8353	Wm. Kitts	1112	200.00
8354	Andrew Kennedy	1176	50.00
8355	Mrs. G. A. Gattis	1624	25.00
8356	Wm. H. Barclay	1717	200.00
8357	Mrs. Mary Ruby	6	50.00
8358	Stephen H. Butler	26	50.00
8359	John Lynow	36	200.00
8360	Mrs. Anna Mueller	238	50.00
8361	Mrs. Forest G. Whittaker	438	50.00
8362	W. P. Bugbee	481	50.00
8363	Mrs. Louisa DeBrill	815	50.00
	Total		$25,989.44

(Fortsetzung von Seite 47.)

Zur selben Zeit waren auch die Hauszimmerleute Philadelphias, ebenfalls zur Erringung einer Lohnerhöhung, im Ausstande.

Der Vereinigte Staatenpresident Harrison starb im April 1841, und New York, damals wie auch heute, die bedeutendste Stadt der Union, wünschte eine würdige Todesfeier abzuhalten. Zu diesem Zwecke wandte man sich wiederum an die Gewerkschaften. Eine große Trauerprozession zog durch die Straßen der Stadt und folgende Organisationen nahmen Teil an den Beerdigungsfeierlichkeiten: Hauszimmerleute, Steinhauer, Maurer, Schifftszimmerleute, Kalfaterer, Schmiede, Gold und Silberarbeiter, Lederarbeiter (leatherdressers), Buchbinder, Segelmacher, Schneider.

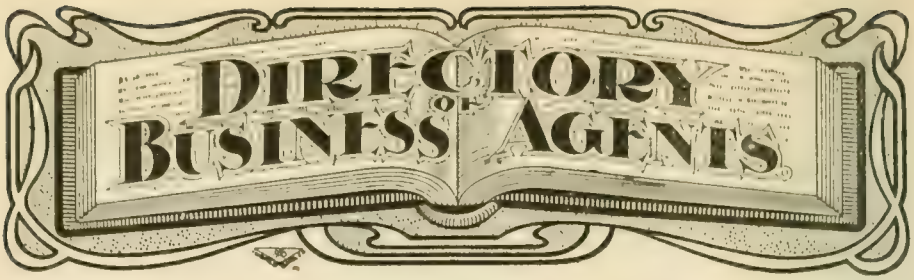
Im Abschlusse des oben besprochenen Kapitels erinnert H. Schlüter an die furchtbare Krise welche die Vereinigten Staaten im Jahre 1837 heimsuchte. Nahezu alle Banken stellten ihre Zahlungen ein, zahlreiche Bankerotte und Betriebeinstellungen in allen Gewerben folgten und die Not und das Elend welche die große Arbeitslosigkeit unter der arbeitenden Bevölkerung hervorrief waren unerhörte. Diese Zustände waren, begreiflicherweise, von verheerender Wirkung auf alle Arbeiterorganisationen. Nur wenige der damals bestehenden Gewerkschaften waren imstande sich aufrecht zu erhalten und die Krise zu überleben. Einige derselben konstituirten sich als gesellige Vereine oder bildeten Vereine zur Unterstützung der Mitglieder in Krankheits- oder Todesfällen.

Lokal Union 309 New York sammelt statistisches Material und unterstützt arbeitslose Mitglieder.

Lokal-Union 309 hat sich während dem nun verflossenen Jahre mit der Ermittelung statistischer Daten über den Umfang der Arbeitslosigkeit, Arbeitszeit und Verdienst ihrer Mitglieder, sowie über die Gewerkslage im allgemeinen befaßt. Es wurden gedruckte Fragebogen, elf verschiedene Fragen enthaltend, an alle Mitglieder ausgesandt und eine Zusammenstellung des so gewonnenen Material's welches einen Zeitraum von 6 Monaten umfaßt der mit dem 4ten September 1907 abschließt, ergab folgendes Resultat:

Von einer Mitgliedschaft von über 1,200 haben 914 Mitglieder die Fragen beantwortet. Von diesen erfreuten sich 619 Mitglieder des Samstag Halbfeiertages und arbeiteten 44 Stunden per Woche. Die sich auf die Länge der Arbeitszeit beziehenden Fragen wurden von 885 Mitgliedern beantwortet und von diesen arbeiteten nur 206 volle Zeit, das heißt, während den 26 Wochen über die sich die statistischen Aufnahmen erstrecken. 671 Mitglieder waren von 1 bis zu 25 Wochen, und 7 Mitglieder während sämmtlichen 26 Wochen arbeitslos. Der Durchschnitts-Verdienst während der beschäftigten Zeit, betrug $19.16 per Mitglied. Das Sammeln der statistischen Daten hatte einen speziellen Zweck—erstens die gesammt Distrikts-Organisation auf die große Arbeitslosigkeit aufmerksam zu machen unter der die Shoparbeiter besonders im letzten Jahr schwer zu leiden hatten und die der

(Fortsetzung auf Seite 52.)



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Amarillo, Tex.—Sam. Brame.
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Continued on Page 52.

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HAYS, M. J., of L. U. 1138, Dover, N. H.

PETERSON, AXEL, of L. U. 1769, Bondle and Gillespie, Ill.

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(Fortsetzung von Seite 49.)

Schmutz-Konkurrenz, das heißt der Einführung billiger, Nicht-Union Trimarbeit nach New York, zuzuschreiben ist.

In zweiter Linie sollten die Mitglieder der L. U. 309 selbst, durch Vorführung genauer Daten über den Umfang und die Dauer der Arbeitslosigkeit, dazu veranlaßt werden Maßregeln zur Linderung des Notstandes unter den Arbeitlosen zu ergreifen.

Dies ist nun Anfangs Dezember geschehen. Alle in Arbeit stehende Mitglieder werden während drei Monaten, Dezember, Januar und Februar, um 25 oder 50 Cents wöchentlich, je nach der Lohnhöhe, im Interesse der arbeitslosen Mitglieder besteuert und letzteren wird wöchentlich während dieser drei Monate eine angemessene Unterstützung ausbezahlt.

„Unterstützung bei Arbeitslosigkeit," permanent eingeführt, hat sich in Deutschland und anderen europäischen Ländern, als ein unschätzbares Benefit und als das wirksamste Bindemittel erwiesen; so auch hier unter den Cigarrenmachern und deutschen Schriftsetzern. Die Frage ist so wichtig, daß sich unsere Lokal-Unionen und Mitglieder ernstlich damit beschäftigen sollten.

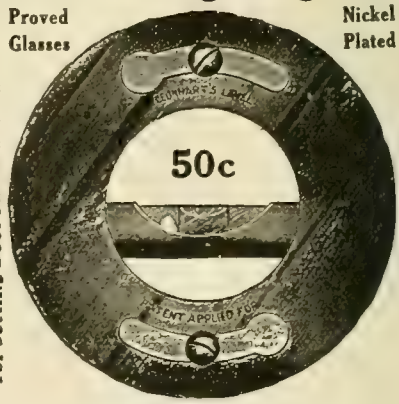
Polishing Wax for Wood.

Eight parts by weight of white wax, two parts rosin, half a pint of Venice turpentine, melted together over a very slow fire. Pour the melted mass into a stoneware vessel, and add six parts of the best French oil of turpentine, well stirred in. After twenty-four hours it is ready for use.

Leonhart's Straight Edge Level

Proved Glasses

Nickel Plated



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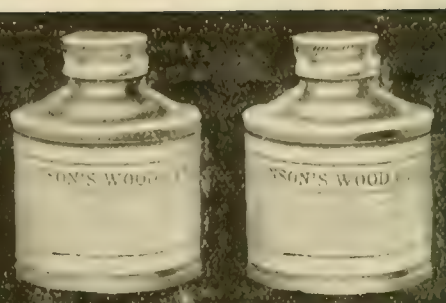

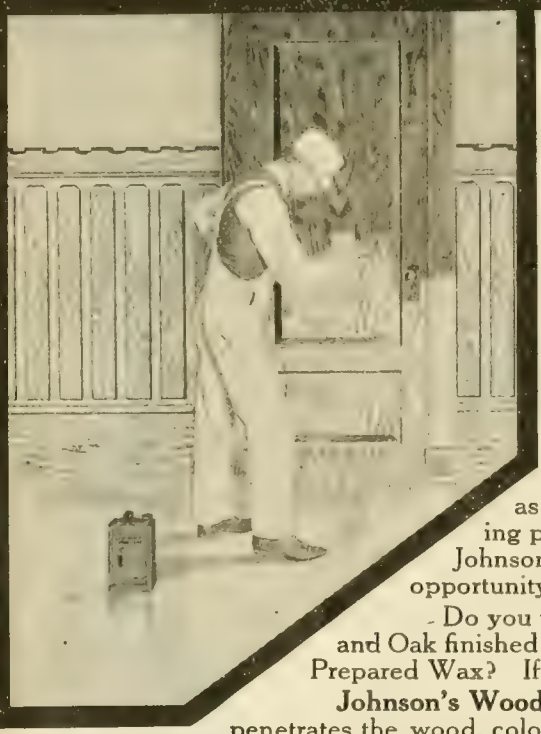

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Do you want sample panels of Southern Pine and Oak finished in Johnson's Wood Dye and Johnson's Prepared Wax? If so, write on coupon below.

Johnson's Wood Dye is a dye, pure and simple. It penetrates the wood, coloring it so that if the finish is scratched or marred, the natural color of wood is not disclosed. It brings out the natural beauty of the wood, does not raise the grain and is easily applied. (See list of shades on opposite page.)

Johnson's Electric Solvo is a perfect remover of old finish from wood, metal and glass. It quickly softens the old finish so that it can be easily removed with putty knife. It will not harm or raise the grain of any wood. Try it.

Gallon cans, $2.50; quart cans, 75c; pint cans, 40c.

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"For the Artistic Coloring of All Wood"

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No. 126, Light Oak;	No. 130, Weathered Oak;
No. 110, Bog Oak;	No. 128, Light Mahogany;
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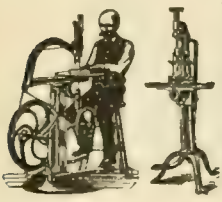

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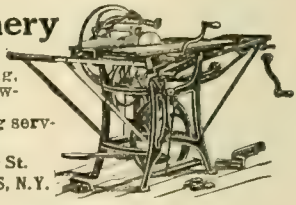

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WE GIVE YOU

THE LUMBER
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EVERY man has an ambition to own a home. But it is once in a life-time that an opportunity like this is offered. Here an attractive, beautiful home is held out to you—it is within your grasp.

Thousands and thousands of men and women work and toil for years to save enough money to build a home. It is a most laudable ambition, and one which holds out the greatest possible happiness. For what can a man desire more than a comfortable, home-like home all his own? It is worth the toil and sacrifice of years, and the reward makes all the effort seem but light.

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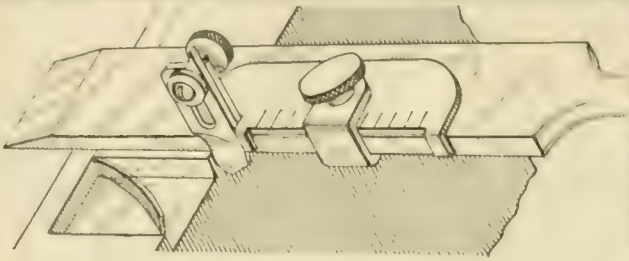

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It is a tool that can be instantly attached to any chisel and will cut the seat for a hinge in one-half the time required by the ordinary Butt Chisel Process, and do it exactly to depth and size. It will also gauge both in width and depth and bevel for fillister every way. It is made of steel and nicely finished. We ask you to give it a trial and if not satisfied your money will be returned.

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FRANCIS CONCRETE MACHINERY WORKS, 710 N. 8th Street. ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

ONLY SELF-SETTING PLANE—30 DAYS' TRIAL

Where not sold we will send a sample Self-Setting Plane for trial, all express prepaid by us on receipt of list price.

After trial if you prefer your money to the plane, for any reason, return the plane to us, as sent, at our expense within thirty days of receipt and we will return you the entire amount you sent us, and the trial will not cost you a cent.

For one month a carpenters' pencil FREE, if this ad. is sent us when you write for circulars. Price on Carpenters' Pencils advanced January 1, 1908. Send for new price list. They are still lower than others, because they advertise our S. S. Planes. What a California carpenter says:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4, 1907.

GAGE TOOL CO., Vineland, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:—Some time ago I bought of you a smoothing plane XXX. I have never used a tool that gives such satisfaction as the Gage Self-Setting Plane. They are as near perfection as any plane can be made. If you know of any firm in S. F. handling your planes, please let me know, as I want to get a set of them, and if I cannot get them here will send to you for them. Please oblige

Yours truly,

133 Pierce Street, San Francisco, Cal. F. A. BENTZ

We sent Mr. Bentz the following names of dealers who sell our planes in San Francisco: Palace Hdw. Co., Pacific Hdw. & Steel Co., Ed. Jones, Frick Wills Hdw. Co., and in Oakland, Smith Bros. Hdw. Co. and Montgomery Osborn Hdw. Co.

Feb. 1—08. **Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J.**

Note the Temper of that Saw

Every WOLVERINE SAW must stand this test before it leaves our factory. ¶ They've got to be the highest quality of Steel and well made to pass our inspection ¶ We are the first and only Saw Manufacturers in the United States to put the Union Label on Saws : : : : : : : : : :

See That This Label is SAWSMITHS UNION LABEL OF NORTH AMERICA UNION on every Saw you Buy.....

and you will be sure to get a good article if it's made by WILSON—that's all. Now it's up to you : : : : :

Wilson Saw & M'f'g. Co.

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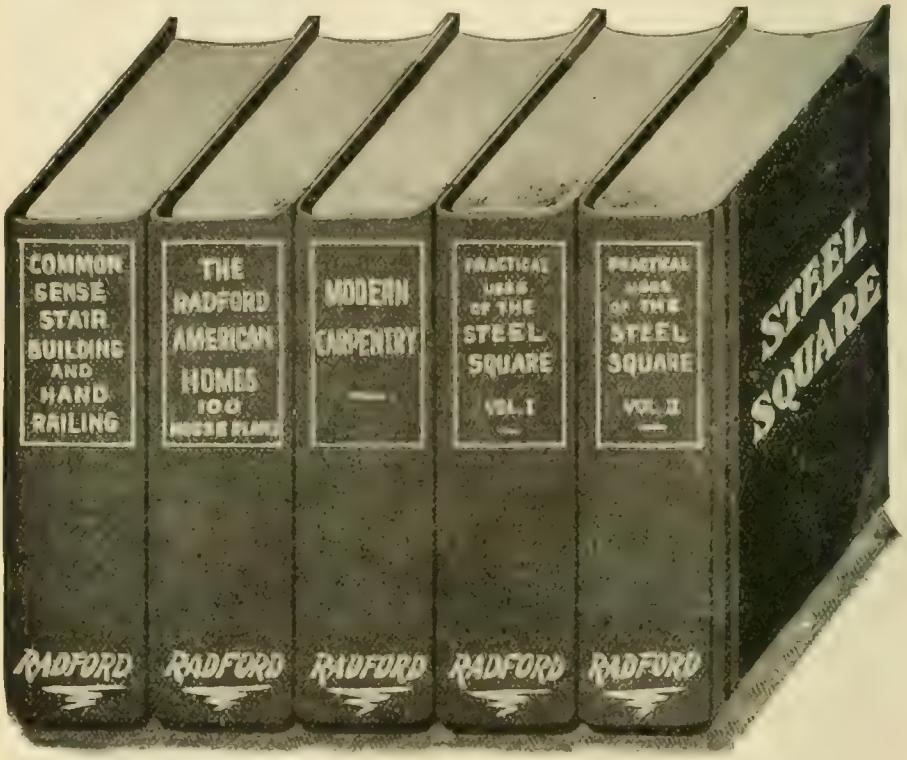

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The only low priced machine with a differential. With this car your troubles are practically ended.

36-inch wheels, high enough for comfort, low **enough** for beauty. 13-inch road **clearance**, cushion tires, no rope drive to slip, no live axles, no pumps.

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Manufactured by
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BRITT & PAGE, W. Lynn, Mass.

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BARTON TOOLS

Unequaled by any other make for keen, smooth, hard cutting edges. Last a lifetime, and give satisfaction to the end. If your hardware dealer does not keep them, send to us for carpenter-tool catalogue. Be sure to specify "Carpenter."

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THE CARPENTER

STENOGRAPHERS' ROOM

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GOODELL MITRE BOX
MADE OF STEEL—CANNOT BREAK

First in Quality and Improvements

Automatic stops for holding up saw. Corrugated backs. Graduated.

Gauge for duplicate cuts and many other features.

UNION MADE and the only one bearing the UNION LABEL

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TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET

Sold by the Trade

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TRY IT If you like it tell others If you don't like it tell US

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JOHN H. GRAHAM & CO., Sole Agents, 113 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK

ONLY SELF-SETTING PLANE—30 DAYS' TRIAL

Where not sold we will send a sample Self-Setting Plane for trial, all express prepaid by us on receipt of list price.

After trial if you prefer your money to the plane, for any reason, return the plane to us, as sent, at our expense within thirty days of receipt and we will return you the entire amount you sent us, and the trial will not cost you a cent.

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXVIII—No. 3 INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1908 One Dollar Per Year
Established in 1881 Ten Cents a Copy

The Leaven of Laughter

By MARGARET SCOTT HALL

If mine be the leaven of laughter
To mix in each measure of song,
Ah, then I shall know that my music
Is helping the sad world along;
For every bright smile passing onward
Is speeding away and away,
To gladden all hearts with its sunshine,
To cheer with its hope-giving ray.

I crave but the leaven of laughter
To mix in my every-day life,
To lighten the routine of labor—
To lessen the care and the strife;
Kind smiles I would scatter like sunshine,
To bless every neighbor and friend,
Until the bright, happy reflection
Would cheer my own life to its end.

I seek the gay leaven of laughter
That hope may attend where I go,
That out of my own consolation
Sweet comfort for others may flow;
We all need the leaven of laughter
Wherever life's storm clouds may roll,
The journey is fairer and brighter
For laughter will leaven the whole.

VALUE OF UNION CARDS.

(By Jack Plane.)

HAVE been so long over in the "corner" shouting "Amen!" to the good things said in the "congregation" about organized labor that I wish it generally known I've not been snoozing. Down in the Culvert street church the revival was going on. Big Bill Green, as the base ballists measure every star, had not been seen or heard of for a long time, and it was supposed he had gone to war.

"Lor' bless yo', Brudder Green, whar's yo' been dis long while?" shouted Sister Lucy Gale—a "shouter" from away back.

"Working for the union, Sister Lucy," answered B. B.

"And thar's whar I's been—since I left Kansas City"— let me add.

It isn't improbable that what I may say has been said over and over again. That don't matter. But did you ever see chickens that wouldn't eat corn—green, ripe, white, yellow, or red, grain or ground? The trouble with me is, that I don't care a pretty word who reads what I have to say, so long as they read it from A to Z and—only I am afraid Parry-Post-Van Cleaveites will not read it twice.

But here is what I wish to say—so read.

A membership card in a labor union is, to those who have and hold them, as "good as gold," and as valuable as a church man's certificate of membership in the church of his faith, in so far as testifying to honor, industry and reputable standing. They are never issued to or held by strike breakers who are always at the mercy of their absence. In my home city, a firm employing only union men, is erecting extensive buildings on a half acre block. Each member has often been asked to join Van Cleave's bunch of business busters, and as often has he turned down the agent.

"We're not bound," said the senior member, "to employ or not to employ union men, but our experience is, that they are more reliable, competent, and, therefore, more desirable than non-unionists, and invariably we require them to show us a membership card before employing them."

"Is that the brief of your requirement?" I asked.

"No employer is wise," he answered, "who risks his money employing men without organization, skill and experience."

"You don't agree with C. and W., then," I intimated.

"Beg pardon, I am speaking of our firm and men. We work together. Our interests are mutual, and the system between us provides good service and profitable business."

"But Mr. C. says it's sheer non-sense to place dependence on union labor."

"Excuse me, Jack, but you have my opinion."

His opinion was diplomatic. The firm I mentioned was working non-unionists on a sky-scraper and had been ordered by the architects to put on a better class of mechanics than then upon the building. Each firm's position was suggestive, the friendly one evidencing how necessary was a membership card, and the other how valuable such card would be to all workingmen.

Senator Spooner often tells a Wisconsin "Lumber-Jack" story.

Peter Hansen had a very fine team which could "sled" more and heavier logs out of camp than any of his fellow teamsters.

"Ay say, Pater," said Hans Olsen, "Af you sell me your team and sled Ay sell you my team and sled."

"Ay tank you don't, Hans. Af you feed your team ane *your sled* mit corn, Ay tank you make more money."

"And that," said the Senator, "is the difference between well-fed and well-paid and poorly fed and poorly paid labor, between the article really worth having and that which is not."

But, boys, the great value of organized labor and its membership card cannot be told in story, incident, or eloquent words. They go together and open a field in which all honest, fair and earnest wage-earners may acquire a fair share of life's happiness

and prosperity. The true unionist will prepare himself by brave and constant vigilance, firm loyalty and unfaltering devotion to unionism, and no better way can he have this preparation than by having and holding a membership card in his respective union.

SELF-EVIDENT TRUTHS.

(By John B. Powell.)

Naught nobler is than to be free;
The stars of heaven are free because,
In amplitude of liberty,
Their joy is—to obey the laws.
From servitude to freedom's name
Free thou thy mind in bondage pent,
Depose the fetich, and proclaim
The things that are most excellent.

LET it be understood that this is a moral view of what is a calm and wise course for the "union poet" and his friends and every other true friend of organized labor to pursue and not a perfect and impregnable consideration of the laboring man's constitutional rights simply and only for the reason that they are too many—really so many—that they can not be briefly enumerated. All men, declares the Declaration of Independence, are created "equal" and are endowed, among certain rights, with "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," while the constitution of the United States prohibts, without due process of law, among other things, the making or enforcing of any law abridging the "freedom" of "speech," of the "press," of "peaceable assembling" of the people, the right to petition for redress, their enjoyment, as citizens, of certain "privileges" and "immunities," and an "equal protection" of the laws. If these be among the rights of citizenship, it is assumed they form the foundation of a free and liberal government. The assumption, however, dissolves in doubt when a government, by its judiciary, prohibits one class of citizens from criticising as questionable, in moral and civil law, the course and conduct of another class, and yet permits the latter to indulge, without limit, in injurious, defamatory methods, means and language, goes farther and relieves employers of liability, clearly of their making, for bodily injury and loss of life, and finally grants them the right to exclude, as not among employment qualifications, the principles of fraternal and industrial brotherhood.

While it is the characteristic of a despot to be everything and all powerful, it is not in the nature to long submit to his despotism. Nor will intelligent industry long permit its work to be grossly undervalued, its physical strength over-taxed and its right of redress denied. Men, in whose sight human energy and action should be stripped of all dignity and inherent rights and privileges, cannot expect to win and hold the love, honor and respect of those who suffer from such serious deprivations. The passions of a whole people may be kindled in a moment, and who can conceive the intensity of hatred that would naturally arise from unmeasured and maddening abuse?

Organized labor does not deny it has made errors, but as the years of experience roll over its head their number grows less, its wisdom greater and its energies and activities more valuable to the country in developing resources and prosperity, and certainly it has right to moral, civil and industrial recognition and power. Neither this journal nor this pen anticipates an ascending of any issue tending to destroy commercial or industrial life—but, in all candor, the people will—must—sooner or later, realize that standard labor, as elevated by organization, cannot and will not be forced into a realm of abject industrial slavery. The future is not so far away when *all* wage-earners will realize that in organization lies the real and only assurance of strength against the assailments of their wage and their industrial freedom.

THE MISSION OF THE LABOR UNION.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

FRATERNITY is the bond that constitutes the strength of all organized institutions. The value of co-operative effort has been so thoroughly tested, and has proven so effective that it is no longer an experiment. Federation has become a fact as well as a fashion, and through its reality organizations' mission has made itself evident to the world. To keep pace with a fast age, individual strength proving inadequate, became merged in corporation. Thus federation was at first a result of progress, but with time, its championship of the weak and helpless victims of cruel circumstances has established its mission as an element of progress tending toward still higher results for the future.

The labor union and its mission, as they really exist and as they have been so often grossly misrepresented, are now familiar subjects all over the country. No other combination of forces in any line of activity has received so much comment and criticism by the world at large as the labor union. But the antagonism its very existence aroused proves a help rather than a hindrance to the movement. Through the agitation of its enemies, the labor union received all the advertisement necessary to cause thinking minds to study and investigate organized labor and its motives. Its mission of mercy being rightly understood, it gradually won the sympathy and respect of the general public. Many individuals, as well as other institutions striving for better conditions and the uplift of the people, now extend their cordial support and invite fraternal relations in the mutual struggle for the masses.

The church and labor are laying aside unjust suspicions of each other's motives, and are drawing nearer together in their efforts for the common good. The evident impulse toward higher things has inevitably attracted to the labor union the approval of the best and noblest minds of the age. Christianity is said to be the only abiding institution. What has made it so? A devoted spirit of brotherly love is the fundamental principle of Christianity that has made it abiding. The same spirit of brotherhood animates the labor union, and so long as it faithfully fulfills its mission of love to humanity, so long will the world need the labor union and so long will it exist. The church and labor are closely allied, and the sooner that both realize that organization for the good of souls—and organization for temporal welfare should stand together for humanity—the sooner they will know that co-operation is essential for mutual success. More and more the denominational prejudices of churches are yielding before the might of federation. Their differences of opinion on theological subjects are forgotten or forgiven in the larger plan of concerted action *for the greatest good to the greatest number.* In sum and substance organized labor has a similar object. Then, shall the labor union be backward in meeting halfway the fraternal hand wherever outstretched in fellow feeling for the cause of humanity? Rather, the altruistic movement in economic endeavors has served to spread Christian principles and ideals among all industrial life. Improvement for the people is the mission of the labor union. Church and labor cannot consistently be hostile to each other.

"Love is the fulfilling of the law," and the soul of fraternity is immortal, be it found in the United Brotherhood of the labor union or in the religious form of church fellowship. The labor union must live to fill its appointed mission, but it is with all mortal institutions as with their promoters. They serve their age and generation in their own peculiar capacities, and when their work is done, pass away to oblivion. In this age of hurry, rush and gush, for those interested in organized labor, the time seems all too short for the work that must be done ere the mission of the labor union be fully accomplished.

> Before we finish what's begun
> We note the setting of the sun.

We barely have time to prepare ourselves

for efficient labor in our chosen life-work before our little day is over, and we lay down our tools for some other to take up and perchance complete our unfinished task.

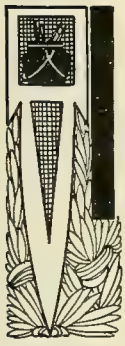
But the mission of the labor union must succeed. The maxim of "all for each, and each for all" that has for so long been the slogan of unselfishness in unionism, has retained its true meaning through panic and prosperity in the past, and the fidelity of brotherhood may be depended upon to stand whatever test the future has in store.

The mighty wave of financial uncertainty sweeping over the country has been called the rich man's panic—but before the storm subsides the poor, as usual, will receive the hardest and cruelest force of its fury. True to its principles, as in the past, unionism can but press forward, and may loyalty to labor's cause mark the ultimate victory for Brotherhood.

Who blesses others in his daily deeds,
Will find the healing that his spirit needs;
For every flower in another's pathway strewn
Confers its fragrant beauty to our own.

THE APPRENTICE QUESTION.

(By T. M. Guerin, 1st G. V. P.)



N this article I wish to call attention to a subject which I believe to be of the greatest moment, not only to the men of our own craft, but to all mechanics, and to society in general. We, of the carpenter and joiner craft, know only too well that under present conditions it is almost impossible to produce well-trained artisans. Trade unions are being condemned for placing a limit on the number of apprentices allowed to learn a given trade, though this course is highly beneficial to the trade and society at large. The unions insist on this limit knowing from experience that where an unlimited or unreasonably large number of apprentices is employed, scarcely any one of them receives the proper training. And after all this limitation, under present conditions, after four years of apprenticeship very few skilled artisans are turned out. God only knows what the result would be without the restriction placed on the number of apprentices by the unions.

Under present conditions, a boy has indeed a slim chance to learn a trade. Very often the employer wants the apprentice only to do laborers' work at boys' wages, nor will he allow the journeymen to give the boy any advice or instruction during working hours. And, as regards our trade, many of the boss-carpenters do not understand it themselves and, therefore, can not teach what they do not know, while those bosses who do know the trade will not teach the boy. Yet, these very employers will condemn the union because of its attitude on the apprentice question, asserting that it is depriving the boy of the opportunity to learn a trade and denouncing the restrictions in that respect as one of the abuses of labor unions. This has prompted me to write this article, which I hope will be read and well considered by our membership and readers.

When barristers were first appointed by Edward I, of England, they were styled "apprenticii ad legem"—the serjeants being "servientes ad legem;" and these two terms correspond respectively to the trade names of apprentices and journeymen.

During the middle ages the term of apprenticeship was seven years, and this period was thought no more than sufficient to instruct the learner in his profession or craft, under a properly qualified master, teacher, or doctor—which names were synonymous.

The apprenticeship system dates back to about the twelfth century. In 1388 and 1405 it is noticed in Acts of Parliament.

By various subsequent statutes, provisions were made that seven years' apprenticeship was the normal term in the absence of special arrangement. By the 5th of Eliz. c. 4, this was made the law of the land, and it was enacted that no person should exercise any trade or mystery without having served a seven years' apprenticeship.

In 1814 (54 Geo. III, c. 96), the apprentice laws were wholly repealed. By the pro-

visions of this act, every person was given the fullest right to exercise any occupation or calling of a mechanical or trade kind for which he deemed himself qualified.

Apprenticeship, therefore, which was formerly compulsory, has now become a voluntary contract. It is still, however, the usual avenue to such avocations, because experience has shown that it is the only effectual means of acquiring such a knowledge of the mechanical arts as shall enable a man to exercise them with advantage. In the case of the learned professions, the principles and theories which gave birth to the apprenticeship system, and required apprenticeship or its equivalent, have -contrary to what has taken place in trade—been not only maintained but intensified; that is to say, not only have such bodies retained and even extended in some cases their exclusive privileges, but in general no one is allowed to practice in such professions unless his capabilities have been tested and approved by public authority. Thus, no man is allowed to practice law or medicine in any of their branches who has not undergone the apprenticeship by attendance at a university. Entrance to the church is guarded by similar checks; so you see the old principle that was abandoned and condemned because of granting a monopoly to those in that trade, is maintained in greater vigor than ever by those of the profession.

Dr. Adam Smith and most of his school strongly disapproved of apprenticeship, but only, as it would seem, when applied to trades and manufacturers. They urged that the apprenticeship system interfered with the property which every man has or ought to have in his own labor, and not only interfered with the liberty of the workmen, but with the liberty of the employer,—who was the best judge of the qualifications of the workman. They further argued that apprentice laws tended to restrict competition to a much smaller degree than would otherwise enter the trade. They believed that apprenticeship in a trade was unnecessary, even for the nicest of mechanical arts; that a few weeks or a few days were sufficient to enable a man to set to work in such trades as watch-making, and that the workman should be paid the full price for the work (under a piece work system), and deduction should be made from his earnings for all material he might spoil from carelessness or inexperience. They believed this would be better than an apprentice system. The abolition of the laws which rendered apprenticeship compulsory has not, as Dr. Smith and his followers thought, led to its disuse. On the contrary, it has been voluntarily submitted to by such men as desired to exercise a trade to a profit; for the public were not long in discovering that the regularly trained artisan was the only one whose work could be relied upon.

I can not see why those principles of monopoly (as it is styled), based on ascertained proficiency, which are so rigorously enforced in the learned professions, should not at least have some application in the case of skilled artisans. It is worthy of notice that the rise of trades unions has been coincident with the fall of the compulsory apprenticeship system, thus indicating that artisans feel the necessity for some more powerful and orderly protection than the mere operation of the blind principles of the law of supply and demand.

I am sure that no practical man will today deny the advantage of apprenticeship; and I would not advocate the restoration of the old guild with their exclusive privileges; but I do advise the institution of some order or degree by which, in our trade, the workmen who passed through a regular apprenticeship may be distinguished from the man who is not so qualified, for the man who has served his apprenticeship is the man who has brains enough to organize, while the other is only a tool in the hands of dishonest employers who want to lower the standard of living of the American workmen. This class of employers is forever condemning the union for not allowing the boys to learn the trade, declaring that we are un-American.

Now, as a means to the end to test who is really the honest American, who it is who is law-abiding, the unions or the employers, I wish to offer the following, and I recommend, wherever our organization is strong enough, to enforce it. That no apprentice at all be allowed, unless such apprentice be indentured for a term of at least four years, in accordance with the laws of the state. And, where the apprentices are indentured, let the employer have as many of them as he chooses. They will not have

many if you will see to it that the indenture papers and laws will provide that the employer must teach the boy the mysteries of the trade. The public will then realize who is looking out for the best interest of the boy; the union (where no obligation was placed upon the contractor), by setting a limit on the number of apprentices, in order that the boy might acquire knowledge of the trade, or the employer who does not want to teach the boy the trade, but merely wants to make a few handy men.

Such employers will point to the latter, in the future, as just reasons why the minimum wage asked for by the union is too high for such apprentices, who, naturally, make the poor mechanics. Why, then, it may be asked, if they are poor mechanics, do we allow them in the union? We don't, until they are forced upon us! The employer hires them during the busy season, calculating that when work is dull, he can approach them and say, "Now, my friend, you don't seem to be a very good mechanic, and I believe I will have to let you go, as I cannot afford to pay you union wages, but if you are willing to work for fifty cents a day less, I might be able to use you," and he gets him. Then he goes to the good mechanic and tells him he will have to lay him off, as work is getting slack, and he cannot afford to pay high wages. This is good enough for the mechanic. A few days later the skilled artisan walks the street; the unskilled workman is still at work. If the good man is hard pushed, by having a large family to support, he now realizes what the employer meant by saying he could not afford to pay the wages, and he offers himself for less. Then, down again goes the wages of the poor mechanic. But the public will ask, Why do we take them into the union? Well, the employer hires them for the purpose as stated above, and it is up to the union to take them in or strike the job, and, nine times out of ten, we choose the smallest of the two evils and take them into the union.

Our past is buried, but not forgotten; the present is with us, and we must act, for soon our present and our future will be reckoned with the past, so I recommend to my readers the drafting of an apprentice law that should be placed among the labor laws of every state in the Union. It is a draft of the apprentice law of the state of New York, with a few changes, that ought to be made in New York state.

No. 1—Definition. Effect of article.

The instrument whereby a minor is bound out to serve as a clerk or servant in any trade, profession or employment, or is apprenticed to learn the art or mystery of any trade or craft, is an indentured. Every indenture made in pursuance of the laws repealed by this chapter shall be valid hereunder, but hereafter a minor shall not be bound out or apprenticed except in pursuance of this article.

2. Contents of* indenture. Every indenture must contain:

1. The names of the parties.

2. The age of the minor as nearly as can be ascertained, which age on the filing of the indenture shall be taken prima facie to be the true age.

3. A statement of the nature of the service or employment to which the minor is bound or apprenticed.

4. The term of service or apprenticeship, stating the beginning and end thereof, "†which shall not be less than four years."

5. An agreement that the minor will not leave his master or employer during the term for which he is indentured.

6. An agreement that suitable and proper board, lodging and medical attendance for the minor during the continuance of the term shall be provided, either by the master or employer, or by the parent or guardian of the apprentice.

7. A statement of every sum of money paid or agreed to be paid in relation to the service.

8. If such minor is bound as an apprentice to learn the art or mystery of any trade or craft, an agreement on the part of the employer to teach, or cause to be carefully and skillfully taught, to such apprentice, every branch of the "†trade, craft and" business to which such apprentice is identured. "†and the employer shall send the boy to a technical trade school for industrial training for at least three months of each and every year of the minor apprenticeship, and the wages, board, etc., as contained in Section 6, shall be continued for these three months each year, the same as the balance of the year," and that at the expiration of such apprenticeship he will give to such apprentice a certificate, in writing, that such apprentice has served at such trade or craft a full term of apprenticeship specified in such indenture.

9. If a minor is indentured by the poor officers of a county, city or town, or by the authorities of an orphan asylum, penal or charitable institution "†or by his parent or guardian," an agreement that the master or employer will cause such child to be instructed in reading, writing and the general rules or *arithmetic, and at the expiration of the

*So in original.
"†" New matter, not in New York state law.

term of service he will give to such minor a new bible.

"†No minors shall be indentured as an apprentice until they have reached the age of sixteen and received an elementary high school education." Every such indenture shall be filed in the office of the county clerk of the county where the master or employer resides, "†and a copy of the papers shall be filed by the employer or master with the secretary of any association composed of employes of the trade or craft in that county having for its objects the advancement of the trade or craft to which the minor is an apprentice."

(b) Indenture by Minor; by Whom Signed —Any minor may, by the execution of the indenture provided by this article, bind himself or herself

1. As an apprentice to learn the art or mystery of any trade or craft for a term not less than "†four" nor more than five years; or

2. As a servant or clerk in any profession, trade or employment for a term of service not longer than the minority of such minor, "‡unless such indenture be made by a minor coming from a foreign country, for the purpose of paying his passage, when such indenture may be made for a term of one year, although such term may extend beyond the time when such person will be of full age."

An indenture made in pursuance of this section must be signed

1. By the minor.

2. By the father of the minor unless he is legally incapable of giving consent or has abandoned his family.

3. By the mother of the minor unless she is legally incapable of giving consent.

4. By the guardian of the person of the minor, if any.

5. If there be neither parents or* guardians of the minor legally capable of giving consent, by the county judge of the county or a justice of the supreme court of the district, in which the minor resides; whose consent shall be necessary to the binding out or apprenticing in pursuance of this section of the minor coming from a foreign country or of the child of an Indian woman, in addition to the other consents herein provided.

6. By the master or employer.

(c) Penalty for Failure of Master or Employer to Perform Provisions of Indenture—If a master or employer to whom a minor has been indentured shall fail, during the term of service, to perform any provision of such indenture, on his part, such minor or any person in his behalf may bring an action against the master or employer to recover damages for such failure; and, if satisfied that there is sufficient cause, the court shall direct such indenture to be canceled, and may render judgment against such master or employer for not to exceed one thousand nor less than one hundred dollars, to be collected and paid over for the use and benefit of such minor to the corporation or officers indenturing such minor, if so indentured, and otherwise, to the parents or guardian of the child.

(d) Assignment of Indenture on Death of Master or Employer—On the death of a master or employer to whom a person is indentured by the poor officers of a municipal corporation, the personal representatives of the master or employer may, with written and acknowledged consent of such person, assign such indenture and the assignee shall become vested with all the rights and subject to all the liabilities of his assignor; or if such consent be refused, the assignment may be made with like effect by the county judge of the county, on proof that fourteen days' notice of the application therefor has been given to the person indentured, to the officers by whom indentured, and to his parent or guardian, if in the country.

(e) Contracts with Apprentices in Restraint of Trade Void—No person shall accept from any apprentice any agreement or cause him to be bound by oath, that after his term of service expires, he will not exercise his trade, profession or employment in any particular place "†or join any labor or other organization;" nor shall any person exact from any apprentice, after his term of service expires, any money or other thing, for exercising his trade, profession or employment in any place. Any security given in violation of this section shall be void, and any money paid, or valuable thing delivered, for the consideration, in whole or in part, of any such agreement or exaction, may be recovered back by the person paying the same with interest, and every person accepting such agreement, causing such obligation to be entered into, or exacting money or other thing, is also liable to the apprentice in the penalty of one hundred dollars, which may be recovered in civil suit.

"‡" Should be stricken out of New York state law.

Referring to conditions in the light cooperage industry, the November Bulletin of the Forest Service says the following of special interest to the wood working trade: "White oak, the favorite material, is rapidly being exhausted, and the future of the industry depends upon its ability to utilize new woods or find satisfactory substitutes for wood. This condition is typical of practically all of the hardwood-using industries; all are trying to find new regions from which to replenish their supply of standard materials. Substitutes are also being eagerly sought. Some of the industries are successfully accommodating themselves to the new conditions, but unless steps are taken to produce as much material as is consumed some of the hardwood-using industries will not survive and trades which have flourished for years will become extinct.

THE QUESTION OF HARD TIMES.

(By H. L. F. Gillespie.)

In the day of adversity consider.—Bible.

PERIODICAL "financial stringency" hangs over the world. The optimism of the press and the good sense of the people are scarcely able to avert a panic in America and consequent wholesale ruin of business interests with its heart-rending accompaniment of abject poverty, followed by a permanent lowering of the state of the laboring and middle classes of the land, or by a more desperate struggle for justice than America has yet known.

There is "not enough money to do the business of the country." Radical, energetic measures of government and banking interests barely promise to tide us over. Farm mortgages alone are unfeared and even they have suffered in the "shrinkage" of industrial and promotive securities because money is "scarce" to invest in the absolutely safe industries which land securities represent. It is said that $300,000,000 represents the shrinkage of stocks in New York, which means that banks and all other institutions holding these stocks as investments and securities for money belonging to savings depositors or trust funds, are not able to realize by about that much the cash which they put into them. This seems to be the immediate cause of the stringency. And there is no remedy for their credit, which is thus "assassinated." Economy is the forced policy of wage-earners, and also of every organization that depends upon borrowed capital, which means most of the building, manufacturing, mining and railroad business of the country.

Industrial progress has halted; yet there is just as much money in the land now as a year ago, not counting the mighty volume of imported gold and the extra and unusual measures which have added directly to the circulating medium and indirectly by bringing into circulation the hoarded savings waiting for patriotic and secure investment.

The climate remains ideally good and promising, soil is still fertile and natural resources are only scratched, untold wealth awaits development. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of willing, able and honorable workers still have strength and desire to wrestle from nature her bounties of treasure and the whole people want, need and are anxious to buy the products of farm, factory, mill, field, ocean, forest, mine and stream. But where is the money to pay for their labor so that they can exchange it for that which they want? The people have not hoarded it; they live upon the theory that money is good only for what it will get for their life and daily needs. The people have done their full share to keep money in circulation; they have trusted their employers to return it to them through industrial and honorable channels for their future needs. The people have invested their surplus in about everything from the "old reliable" savings bank at 3 per cent. and the rock-like insurance companies to the wildest of get-rich-quick schemes, all of which have speedily reinvested the people's savings (at a higher rate) in "gilt edge" bonds, lands, chattels or wining and dining one another. Still only one capital of civilization, Paris, remains impregnable to the serious and threatening conditions of the financial world. There is danger in the air. The pinch of hunger, the hardship of extreme economy has already struck the farmer in decreased prices, the stock shipper in tremendous losses, merchants in falling off of trade, and the laborer without his accustomed pay day, facing no decrease, if not actual increase in cost of food and clothing, and, wherever he seeks work so that he can exchange his only stock in trade for his bodily needs to be told, "nothing doing," or a suggestion that he accept decreased wages for the little that he finds to do. An almost irresistible pressure is brought upon all workmen to work for less wages than formerly.

Such things happen periodically. In the present and last instance, hard times have immediately followed a period of great prosperity and of strenuous and threatening-

ly successful efforts for justice to the working and middle classes of the people.

Industrial history is one of eternal conflict between capital and labor with severe and critical periods of which the present is a peculiar sample, peculiar in the apparent distance and disinterestedness of capital. If it be said that if capital is the aggressor or a party to the strife that it is so by forces which it neither understands nor controls—the same can also be said of labor with the probabilities that it is true to a greater extent.

There may be something fundamentally wrong with the currency and bank system in that bankers have suffered in common with the people—though they will not in any large numbers be brought to want. There is perhaps something wrong with legislation or in its attempts to control public industries, in that it is made a victim to undue influences, to lobbying and political ambitions or it may be mistaken in the policy it pursues for impartial justice and have frightened capital away, although this remains to be proven. The psychology and morality of the world is doubtless at fault, and it may be a combination of all these things that brings on the trouble which can only be removed by general education and uplift.

The facts are that gold is the only real money there is in the world, its natural production has kept pace with the increase of population to such an extent that it is as capable of conducting the business of exchange of value now as it has ever been. The gold of the world, or that which is convertible into it at will, is practically owned by the Rothschilds of Europe, and by Rockefeller, Morgan and a few associated interests in America. These interests are literally able to make war or declare peace between nations and much the more are they able to "give" employment to labor, to turn the wheels of industry and progress or to stop them. These interests, these men, are not threatened with personal want or with loss in the present situation. They have already made great gains and stand ready to purchase the bonds of any legitimate industry—at their own prices. The question is, are the owners of the gold money of the world holding it back from industrial investment, the work of commerce, manufacture, mining and building, so that the people will suffer until they work for less wages than formerly, or, are they holding it back because they fear to trust the people to return to them a fair day's work, a just interest, rent or dividend? Or, are the real financiers of high altitude playing hide the button with those of lesser altitude for their own amusement, being such as those who "pluck the fatherless from the breast, and take in pledge that which is on the poor?"

GET IN LINE.

(By W. J. Shields.)

IN the times we are passing through the question naturally arises, Are we doing what we can as union men to maintain and extend the strength of our organization? If not, my advise would be, get busy, brothers. We do not want to lose sight of the fact that the union is strengthened with the addition of every new member and weakened by the loss of every old member. Let us then with this view in sight and with interests at stake, show by our activeness, the securing of new members, also the producing of that kind of management necessary to the holding intact of the present membership. The general conditions responsible to trade union effort depends on increasing the strength of the organization. It is a grave mistake on the part of many members of labor unions to think that personal effort is unnecessary and that they can do their share in building up the organization by simply paying their dues.

To assume this standpoint and to persist in it must end in dry rot, decay and death to the hopes of those concerned. The things traceable to trade union successes cannot be purchased by merely paying the dues and assessments, any more than religion can be secured by renting a pew in

a church. Members owe the union personal service if the spirit of their obligation is to be maintained. The effective lines to operate from, are: To speak a good word for the organization. To attend the meetings faithfully. To invite the non-union character to mend his ways, and general matters of that nature. By giving attention to these things, they will lead to a higher numerical strength, and a better social and financial condition of the union. One of the truisms that we must bear in mind at all times, is, that our movement cannot stand still. It is always in motion, either going forward or backward. Its members may, at times, stand still, but even when a wave of inactivity strikes the members the organization keeps moving, but its movement is backward, the direction that ultimately means a cessation of its motion because death has overtaken it.

Are we doing all we can do to keep the order moving forward, or, are we standing still depending on the other fellow, assuming a position of inactiveness that is helping to push the union along the road which may lead to sacrifice but also to our hopes and ambitions?

The year is now well started; the new officers are by this time accustomed to their duties and undoubtedly are working up to the expectations of the membership. The desire that animates our officers is to return a better organization, at the termination of their administration, than that which was handed to them when first honored with the position. Their success or failure, in this particular, generally lies with the membership. The success of every partnership, and there must be a partnership in this case, depends upon the activity of the members as a whole. If there is not a willingness to share in the responsibility, each assuming his part, the result will naturally be, non-productiveness of the enterprise.

We are all equal as members of the trade union. Our success depends on the faithful discharge of our mutual obligations and duties. The officers of the union carry, perhaps, a larger share of responsibility than the others, but every member is responsible for the success or failure of the officers' administration. The importance of this end of the work determines our condition nationally. With the local membership well organized, well managed and well disciplined, we represent divisions of a force that when welded together into an international bond creates the power necessary to continuous progress.

There are further advances necessary, other heights to attain, and in the reaching out, possibly never in the history of our movement has there been greater need of vigilance and conservative action, based on a determination to do the right thing, in the right way, than at present. And, judging from the condition industrially, we may expect for the next year or so the effects of falling markets. Our unions have made tremendous strides during the past few years, owing to favorable conditions and wise guidance, but we are going through a time when a determined effort is being made to wrest from us the many advantages gained.

We note the effect at present, as demonstrated in the activeness of the Citizens' Alliance Association, they presuming, probably, that a fluctuating industrial condition will cause a fluctuating consideration by the union character of the union's principles. It is up to our membership to show what association has done for them in the matter of enlarged intellect. We are, surely, too well versed in trade union necessity to permit of any depreciation of our cause. We have built a structure, massive and grand, antagonized by some people who, today, are blind to its beneficent worth, because they presume their own way is, perhaps, made a little more difficult. Notwithstanding these criticisms, the whole structure stands more firmly as the years roll on, and society is appreciating our constructive work more and more.

It is a duty and privilege of those who have aided in the building of this necessary structure to continue their work enlarging it as necessity requires, strengthening every pillar, embellishing all its parts, until it stands as a perfect and complete protection; as a guarantee of safety to conditions, banishing irregular employment, providing a wage sufficient to shut off the possibility of hunger and want. The further needs of our organization are represented in these additions. Are you doing your full duty in helping on the movement in its effort to still further elevate the craftship?

OUR LOCAL UNION THEN AND NOW.

(By Homo Gene.)

NOW declare this meeting duly adjourned unless specially called—until our next regular meeting, when I hope to see you all present,'' were the words of our worn and discouraged president. Only a few were out that night. In fact, we waited ten minutes at the beginning before we had a quorum, and for a long time before it had seemed that all interest had died out. Once a quarter we had a full house on account of a fine for non-attendance that night, but ordinarily of late it was discouraging, indeed.

Our President was a very worthy man—not always understood of course—but loyal and honest, a strict disciplinarian. He could quote any section of the constitution and always insisted on going in strict accord with that worthy document. He had been in the labor movement since—no one knew when—but he was discouraged.

The night after McGilian was killed by a falling timber, the boys were out almost to a man. The Penny Post had an account of the accident. ''Mack'' was popular with the boys and—well, the house was full.

The regular order of business dragged on—or seemed to—until the President read: ''Are there any accidents, sickness or deaths to report?'' The hum of whispering ceased; you could have heard a pin drop. In two or three seconds Jake Williams stood up, cleared his throat, coughed a little, changed from one foot to the other, and finally got started. ''Mr. Chairman, I witnessed a very shocking and sad scene today.'' Again he faltered and choked up a little, but went on. ''Brother McGilian—you all know what a big-hearted fellow he was. When they called up the hoist that 'Mack' was hurt, I slid down the rope and there he was, sure enough. I got through the crowd to him, and we carried him to where he could get a breath of air. We pillowed him with some coats on a door, got water and wet his face and head.'' Again Jake failed for a few seconds, but disconnectedly told how they telephoned the corner grocer near ''Mack's,'' to go over and tell Maggie that 's Mack 's wife—that ''Mack'' was hurt, and ''we would bring him home in a short while.'' ''On the way, in the company 's wagon, he kept saying, 'Poor, poor, Maggie. What will she and the children do?' After a short time he asked why it was getting so dark, and then lay still. I don 't think he felt much pain; he didn 't—'' Again Jake broke down and cried for good, and a whole lot of our boys were shading their eyes and waiting to hear the rest of the story. When he got started again, he said: ''Maggie is a strong woman, and sensible. But when the worst was known, she just stood and stared; not a word or a tear. It would have been a relief to her, but—— Well, we got her in a chair, and carried them both into the house. While we were working with her, the children came running from school—four of them—the oldest, ten years of age. Six all told, the baby at the breast and another not three years old.'' Again Jake stopped, and this time sat down. Our President was wiping his eyes. After a full minute the President asked as to their financial condition and what arrangements had been made for the funeral. And, would you believe it, he made no objections to our drawing one hundred dollars out of the treasury—we have a contingent fund now—to be replaced as soon as we could hear from headquarters and get his death benefit.''

To make a long story short, then and there we found the roots started which grew into a Mutual Aid and a Ladies' Auxiliary Society, a good strong contingent fund, and we are building our own meeting place—the old hall being too small for us.

Jabez Ballard said the other night, ''Boys, I never knew how really lovable you all were until after poor 'Mack' died.''

No, there is not a scab carpenter in town. We absorbed them.

Far aloof
From envy, hate and pity, and spite and scorn,
Live the great life which all our greatest fain
Would follow. —Lucretius.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF IDLE DAYS.

(By Kenneth Ofstedel.)

A WORKMAN should never be idle. True, employment for wages may not be had at times. Often, especially during dull seasons or periods of business depression, it is almost impossible to procure; but even then idleness can and should be avoided.

Such periods afford opportunities for brushing, scouring and polishing the mental faculties, thus developing those forces within us that too frequently —yea, even habitually—are neglected, while prosperity makes constant demand upon our time.

While employed a toiler's mental and physical energies must be concentrated on his work, otherwise the result of his efforts will be unsatisfactory. His "off" hours are generally divided between recreation and rest. After a day's hard labor he is not in trim for strenuous intellectual exercise. The daily paper, monthly magazine or craft-periodical; then sometimes a novel, furnish nearly all the mental nourishment he can assimilate; hence his intellectual machinery becomes rusty.

Let a period of non-employment become an occasion for over-hauling. Let the workman put his ship into dry-dock, and examine into its defects. Let him look well whether the bottom be clean or foul. If it be the latter, he will do well to scrape it, remove the barnacles and make it seaworthy. A foul bottom is a serious impediment to the ship's sailing. So with the workman. He should be clean, intelligent and educated. His character should be above reproach, and the range of his inquiries should not be limited to matters pertaining to his own trade, but should include all questions that agitate the thinkers of his day. Not only so, but he should also get in touch with the great thinkers of the past. Thus as an individual—part of a great whole—he should endeavor to expand —that is the word. His sphere should be an ever widening circle.

Knowledge is power. He who acquires it forges ahead; but knowledge comes only to him who seeks it. A workingman's greatest weakness is ignorance—always has been. He is on a lower rung of the social ladder because his ignorance keeps him there. When he awakens—and may God hasten the time—he will climb upward, ever upward until he comes into his own. But so long as he makes no effort to become an intellectual force in society he must remain where he is. Nothing will be brought him on a platter; what he gets he must acquire.

The battles of the past have been fought with crude weapons of stone, bronze, iron and steel, and the strongest have won. The battles of the future will be fought with weapons of intellect and the contest will end in the survival of the fittest.

Knowledge is not only power; it is wealth. He who knows will take the choice morsels. The ignorant must take the crumbs. He may grumble at his hard lot; he may denounce the iniquity of the present social system; he may with good reason complain of the injustice done him; it will help but little; the only way out is "to get out" and "get up" the tree of knowledge. Climb it; eat of its fruit, and ye shall be like unto your maker.

Then it is happiness. In true knowledge is joy. He who by patient study, careful thought and reflection has been able to catch a glimpse of the divine arrangement of things; he who has seen the vastness of the universe, the beauty of the rose; he who has heard the laughter of the brook, the rushing of the river, the din of the ocean and the gentle sighing of the summer breeze; he who has beheld the fury of the storm, and heard the roar of thunder, and knows that in all these speaks the voice of the Almighty—I say, he who knows that, is happy.

This happiness none can take from us. In the realms of thought courts have no jurisdiction. No injunctions can restrain us from thinking, nor from reading or preparing ourselves for the coming fray. And, let us prepare ourselves well, so that when time for action comes, we will be able to drop bombs into the enemy's camp from

an airship, instead of pelting him with brickbats from behind a crude barricade.

Let our idle days then be turned into college days. Let us read, think and grow intellectually, and we shall soon enter into our own.

A FEW FACTS FOR TRADES UNIONISTS TO CONSIDER.

(By J. E. Potts.)

THE financial and moral energy now being displayed by employers' and other associations in a frantic effort to disrupt labor organizations is astonishing to any fair-minded citizen, and more so to the trades unionists. All members of trades unions should be fully made cognizant of the employers' movements in this onslaught, and, for ethical and other reasons, devise ways and means to protect themselves and preserve their organizations.

The truism of the axiom, "Self-preservation is the first law of nature," has never more strongly asserted itself than at the present time and our slogan must be, "In times of peace prepare for war!"

We, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, have an organization numerically strong but financially weak. We should have at least one million dollars in a reserve fund from which to support our members during a strike or lock-out. Had we a fund of this kind, we would have fewer strikes.

The antagonistic employers who are combining their brains and their wealth with a design to disrupt trade unions will, if possible, throw the working people into a state of slavery worse than that prevailing before the civil war, and they will stop at nothing to attain their desires. They would even go as far as to disrupt the present form of government if it would serve their ends. They employ high priced lawyers to do their biddings in the halls of Congress, State Legislatures and the courts of justice. Nor are they over particular to stretch the law to suit their side and interests. In fact, were it not for the advice given them by our judges, who, in nine cases out of ten, are with the corporations, they could never win a case.

Looking at the injunctions and restraining orders that have been, and are being issued against labor organizations every day, one can not help coming to the conclusion that all hope for the working people of getting justice in court has vanished.

By the way, we should bear in mind that the method of issuing injunctions in labor disputes was first introduced in 1888, and the judge who then issued the injunction and dealt this severe blow to organized labor is the same who today is aspiring for the highest office in the land.

When a judge takes the oath of office, he is compelled to take an obligation that he will enforce the constitution of the United States of America. Yet, after taking such obligation, most of the judges begin to ride roughshod over the laws and make new laws according to their views in the case, and invariably such judge-made law is upheld by the higher courts. Thus, the working people are deprived of their liberties and restrained in the pursuance of happiness, in the enjoyment of privileges guaranteed every citizen by the United States constitution.

By abusing their power in the issuing of injunctions, these judges have placed the most powerful weapon that could be thought of in the hands of unscrupulous employers and, if the abuse is allowed to continue, it will cost the different states hundreds of thousands of dollars in disposing of injunction cases alone.

Our judiciaries seem to have forgotten that the early colonists dared to boycott a king rather than pay a tax and even sacrificed their lives in their strife for better conditions.

What was right for the colonist to do, and was held up as patriotism, is, however, not right for the working people to do to-

day. There is certainly no consistency in these judges' conception of right or wrong. But, to a certain extent, the working people have themselves to blame for this state of things—it lays in their power to change unjust conditions before they become unbearable, which they have failed to do. The working people, being the producers of all wealth, are entitled to a comfortable living, decent homes and a remuneration for their services sufficient to lay a little aside for their maintenance in old age, and nothing can hinder them to accomplish this if they act together for the preservation of their trades unions. By doing that, they protect their homes, their families and their country; for no country can prosper where a system of slavery exists and low wages and long hours obtain.

Through the hostile attitude towards labor organizations of our courts and judiciaries, the labor situation has become so serious that the concerted action of all trade unions in the protection of their inherent rights and liberties is now an imperative necessity.

The enemies of organized labor have entered upon a warfare such as the world probably has never seen; they will spend any amount of money to bring the living of the laboring people down so low that no civilized being can exist.

The Employers' Associations stand for long hours, low wages, no education, no protection of life and limb in mills, mines or shops, and for hovels for the working people to live in.

Trade unions, on the other hand stand for anything that is honest, noble and just.

In case of war with another country, the enemies of organized labor, these men without souls and devoid of genuine patriotism, show themselves in their true light. Having the means to do so, they retreat to a safer place until the trouble is over, while we poor mortals must remain and fight for our homes, as was shown in the Civil and Spanish wars, when whole unions enlisted in a body.

As to the course to be pursued by the trade unions to maintain their integrity, to put a stop to the injunction abuse and hostile court decisions, I, for one, would suggest the following:

In the first place, elect your own members to office in the city, state and nation, so that working people may have a say and can assist in the framing of laws. Define the power of the judiciaries in contempt and injunction cases. Have all such cases tried by a jury, a privilege which is accorded even the lowest type of criminals. Don't let it be maintained that, in this glorious country, a criminal has more rights in the courts than a trade unionist.

Abraham Lincoln, when he signed the proclamation decreeing the emancipation of the black slave said that the time would come when the whites would have to be emancipated. This time, in my opinion, is here now.

The brightest men in the land have stated that the judges have carried the injunction and contempt practices too far.

It is also a well-known fact, that when the lawyers present a bill to the state or national legislature, its provisions are made so that, if they so desire, they can drive a team of horses through them.

Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that trade unionists see to it that no man is elected to public office who has betrayed them in the past, irrespective of his party allegiance.

Coming back to our own organization, and in conclusion, I wish to say to our members, don't fret over the small tax we are paying to the General Office. Be mindful of the fact that, in many instances, the equivalent of that tax is returned two and three fold to the Local Unions. We will have to be more self-sacrificing than we have been in the past; we must create a strong defense fund for future need.

Let us extend the hand of fellowship to our brothers in any emergency, and assist them in every way possible. Let us look after them during sickness or when death should visit them, as it may visit us, when we least expect it.

Labor organization is the peer of any organization in the world and, as such, must maintain its reputation. Each one of us must fulfil his obligation and do his share in defense of and for the preservation of our trade union. Only through well equipped and solid organization will the working people ever be able to secure economical freedom and protect their liberties and rights.

THE SO-CALLED INDEPENDENT UNION A HOUSE BUILT ON SAND

(By Thomas Hickey.)

A TRADES union, or branch thereof that holds aloof from the parent organization or kindred trades, is like a house built on sand. It can not weather the storms that never fail to strike its vulnerable parts, nor can it withstand the attacks of the invisible enemy ever lurking under ground, and in time it will tremble and fall. Without a solid foundation and left to its own limited resources the independent, isolated union becomes an easy prey to the elements which lack neither ammunition nor energy in the efforts to destroy labor organization.

Yet, unfortunately, there are some national trade unions who go it alone refusing to affiliate, claiming to be strong enough to carry themselves to the goal of fair living, to maintain humane working conditions, decent hours and wages, with clearance to provide for a rainy day.

There are also some unions of mere local character which are proud to be called "Independents," and refuse to affiliate with their national or international organization. Such unions, though they may for a time be successful (generally being used as a tool by the employer), will soon find themselves shaken by their very independence, and they totter and fall. And the larger the organization the more terrible the catastrophe will be.

Let us picture for a moment a house or structure where the different materials it is to be built of would refuse to assemble. What would a brick wall be should the mortar refuse to attach to the brick? Not a substantial wall I am sure. And what would mortar be if not brought in contact with masonry on account of its adhesive power? A heap of rubbish.

Supposing the wood, the iron or other materials were to be independent, what kind of a house would result? A meaningless mass. And what would we think of the man who designed such a structure? He would very soon find himself in a padded room as unsafe and dangerous.

What then should we think of leaders of these unaffiliated unions who are living in houses built on sand and because the weather happens to be favorable, preach independence?

Should we not rather turn to the sane and far-thinking men who preach union for all trade organizations, to the leaders who tell you that the weak sister union which you assist today, may grow strong, and when adversity comes to you will return the favor by extending a helping hand?

How often, fellow unionists, do you find the employers divided; yet, even though they may be bitter rivals in business matters, when the Builders' Exchange meets to consider a demand from the men for an increase in wages or a reduction in hours, they always act as a unit. You don't find the boss bricklayer at odds with the boss carpenter; they know their interests are identical and that in order to protect these interests successfully they must act unitedly.

Let trades unions then copy from the book of corporations and present a united front in all matters. Let us show our employers that we are what we proclaim ourselves—"brothers." By so doing we will give our house a sound and solid foundation; our organization will then be built on the rock of unity instead of the sands of independence.

The Creed of Brotherhood.

Of all the creeds of all the earth
That various minds profess,
The one that serves the human race
Gives purest happiness.
A total of all other creeds
It practices their good,
And claims but little for itself—
This creed of Brotherhood.

Of all the sins that we commit,
Besides those we confess,
There are the faults of other folk
That oft outlives distress:
Then 'mid temptation, toil and strife,
Peace comes in doing good—
The creeds combined that serve mankind
Are found in Brotherhood.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter

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INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1908

The decision of the United States Supreme Court applying the Sherman anti-trust law to the case of Loewe against the officers and members of the Danbury Hatters' Union, is causing much excitement and consternation in labor circles. Trades Unions, which have nothing whatever to sell, and their individual members who have nothing but their labor-power to sell, are, by this decision, declared to be trusts and boycotting is declared unlawful. It implies that a boycott by a union exposes every member of the union to the payment of damages in an amount three times that of the damages actually inflicted. The decision is, indeed, an American Taff-Vale decision. But, will it have the same effect upon our people as the Taff-Vale decision had on our brothers in Great Britain? Since this decision was rendered, the British workingmen have become a factor in politics. Will we follow their example?

Recent reports from Bureaus of Charities in the larger cities show that idleness among the working populations has not abated but increased during the month of February. In New York state the percentage of idleness among members of labor unions, as shown in the quarterly bulletin of the State Department of Labor, was higher on October 1 last than in any other year since 1900. There were 4.9 per cent. idle in 1905, and 5.7 per cent. in 1906; while in 1907 the percentage was 10.7. Returns of idleness received by the department from 92 representatives of labor organizations in New York City alone show that at the end of December, out of 66,120 members, 22,627 or 34.2 per cent. were idle. In Chicago and Philadelphia similar conditions obtain. Among the building trades the number of unemployed is unprecedentedly large. This is the time for us to show that we are embued with that spirit of brotherhood which commands us to help one another.

As regards beneficial features, the Woodworkers' Union of Germany, which comprises all branches of the wood-working industry, with the exception of the framers, is certainly a model organization. After a membership of six months and after having paid into the union an amount of 13 marks in dues (1 mark equal to 25 cents American money), a member is entitled to a relief of from 6 marks to 7.50 marks per week in case of strike during its entire duration.

After one year's membership, and after a member has contributed to the organization an amount of 26 marks in dues, he is en-

titled to a relief of from 12 to 15 marks per week in case of strike or loss of employment on account of his connection with or his activity in the interest of the union. This benefit also is paid until the strike is declared off or the member has re-secured employment, as the case may be. A member of one year's membership is further entitled within one year, to 6 marks per week for six weeks, when out of employment or traveling in search of work; further, to 3 marks per week sick benefit for thirteen weeks; to an allowance of 20 marks for removal expenses in case of change of domicile; to 10 marks in case of distress, and to 25 marks death benefit.

The benefits are increased each year until after a membership of five years or more, and after a member has paid into the organization an amount of 130 marks ($32.50), the union pays its members the following benefits: Strike or victimization benefit, from 12 to 15 marks per week. Out-of-work or traveling benefit, 1 mark per day for 60 working days within a period of one year. Sick benefit, 6 marks per week for thirteen weeks within one year. Removal benefit, up to 40 marks. Distress benefit, 30 marks. Death benefit, 40 marks.

After the elapse of one year and after the payment of fifty-two weeks dues from date when the last of the total amount or yearly out-of-work, traveling or sick benefits was drawn, a member is again entitled to the benefits as here above enumerated.

The German Woodworkers' Union, with its many benefits, some of them unknown in this country, such as victimization, traveling, removal and distress benefits, is not, as one may feel inclined to presume, merely a beneficial organization. It is the second largest, a bona fide, progressive and militant trade union in the full sense of its meaning. Only about a year ago the union made a valiant fight and successfully standing its ground in a general lock-out, emerged from the contest with a considerable increase in membership.

The framers, the only woodworking branch as yet outside of its pale, have, for some time, been negotiating with this powerful organization with a view to amalgamation and, no doubt, ere long, Germany will have but one organization in the woodworking line.

Knowest thou well yesterday, its aim and reason?
Workest thou well today for worthy things?
Then heed thou not tomorrow's hidden season,
Thou need'st not fear what hap soe'er it brings. —Carlyle.

Plans are making by the Structural Building Trades Alliance and the Central Labor Union of Spokane, Wash., to erect a labor temple in that city to cost $75,000. There are 7,000 union men in Spokane and by 40 per cent of them taking $25 worth of stock the amount can be raised. The structure will be four or five stories and will be located in the business district.

As public conflagrations do not always begin in public edifices, but are caused more frequently by some lamp neglected in a private house, so in the administration of states it does not always happen that the flame of sedition arises from political differences, but from private dissensions, running through a long chain of convictions, at length affect the whole body of the people. —Plutarch.

"Organization, co-ordination, co-operation, are the right of every body of men whose aims are worthy and equitable; and must needs be the recourse of those who individually, are unable to persuade their fellow men to recognize the justice of their claims and principles. If employed within lawful and peaceful limits, it may rightly hope to be a means of educating society in a spirit of fairness and practical brotherhood."—Bishop Potter.

A labor union is an institution. It is as well recognized in civilization as the church. This battle of the right of workingmen to unite for short hours and decent wages has been fought. The thing is settled. Another thing has been settled; you can not manage your own business in your own way, if your own way is a public injury. You can not ride your own bicycle in your own way. If you are going to live in the society of your fellow man, you may receive, but you must give. Your own way must be the way of public welfare.—Rev. Myron Reed.

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Quarterly Report of General Vice-President, T. M. Guerin.

January 1, 1908.

To the Members of the General Executive Board. Greeting:

Brothers—At the time I submitted my last report to your honorable body, I was still in Philadelphia, Pa., trying to get the Associated Carpenters to join the U. B. But I was unable to convince them of the benefits that would accrue to all concerned by having one organization of our craft in that city, and I am sorry to report they are still outside of the U. B. and at the mercy of heartless contractors. (See my report to G. P. under date of October 12-19, giving a detail of conditions and recommendations in the matter.)

I went to Ambler, Pa., with Brother Bird, and instituted a new L. U., 1927, with 17 members. They started with a minimum monthly dues of eighty cents, which will give them a chance to build up a good treasury. The town is a small one.

I came to Troy to consult Attorney Fagen on the Manning case. (See report to G. P., Oct. 26.)

By order of the G. P. I met him in New York City, on October 27, where we had a conference on matters pertaining to our organization, and the efforts of the manufacturers to destroy our U. B. As G. P. Huber will no doubt cover this matter in his report, I will refrain from going into details.

I reported the mill conditions in Troy to the G. P. (See report, Nov. 2.)

The greater part of the month of November was taken up in attending the convention of the A. F. of L., at Norfolk, Va. A joint report of the delegates to that convention has been submitted to you.

After returning home, I was assigned by the G. P. to look after the mill trouble in Troy, L. U. 636 having appealed to the G. P. against the action of the Troy D. C., and the case still pending, I will make no comments upon the matter, but refer you to my reports to the G. P. submitted Nov. 30, and prior to date of appeal.

Application was made to the G. P. by Schenectady Local for jurisdiction lines, and, as there was a dispute between the Troy and Albany D. C.'s along the same lines, the G. P. referred the case to me. I requested a committee from each of the

districts to meet with me and try to adjust the matter. We held several meetings, but I could not get them to agree, so it was suggested that I set the lines where I thought they should be, and submit my decision to the different districts. I procured maps of the several counties and, going over them, pointed out the lines, and while my decision did not meet with the approval of all the delegates, it was accepted by the several D. C.'s involved as final, and approved by the G. P. (See letter and maps filed with the G. P., under date of Dec. 14.)

I then went to Pittsfield, Mass., as the Local Union in that locality had some trouble over unfair trim. I addressed a call meeting of the Local Union, and consulted with their Executive Committee how to handle the matter. Our men here have a good L. U. and nice quarters, but, as in many other localities, there are some men (thank God that there are but few of them in our craft), who are always willing to parrot the bosses' ideas of how a union should be managed. Some of them do so with no bad intent, and some otherwise. I advise those men wherever I find them (they seem an open book to me, and I can read them at sight), not to take for Gospel what anyone tells them. I assure them there is not a national officer in the labor movement who wants the members to follow their advice without the member doing some thinking for himself, that we want each and every member to follow every movement of the trade and the union down to its logical solution, and then act accordingly. If they follow my advice, the entire laboring class will benefit by it.

I received a complaint through G. S. Duffy, filed by the Structural Iron Workers, claiming that our men were erecting iron. (See my report to the G. P. and G. S. on this matter, under date of Dec. 29th.)

On December 31, I went to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with Business Agent Gilmore, of the Albany D. C., as there was, and is, an Albany firm by the name of P. Keeler Bldg. Co., which is running a non-union carpenter shop in the city of Albany. Our Albany members have done everything in their power to induce this firm to run a union shop, but they persist in running their shop non-union. This firm appears to have a very strong pull with the Republican party in New York State. They are awarded all the State work that they can handle by that party, well knowing that the firm is unfair to the carpenters of this great Empire State. Well, perhaps it serves us right, for we generally forget these acts on election day. Our Poughkeepsie L. U. would not allow any of its members to work for this unfair firm unless they employ union men exclusively. The firm refused to comply, insisting on running a non-union shop. Their work has now reached a point where they are compelled to have mechanics, but can't find them among the non-union carpenters, so they have struck the scheme of lumping the work out to union contractors. I advised our Local Unions involved not to allow the men to go to work on the State Hospital for Keeler Co., or for any other contractor that might lump the flooring, or trim, unless the non-union men joined the union.

Our men would not work on any other job in Poughkeepsie with non-union men and, if it is good policy to refuse to work with them for a poor person, it is certainly good policy not to work with non-union men on State work. However, the L. U., by a vote of about 28 in favor to about 17 against, decided to allow their men to work for a local contractor, even if he lumped the laying of the floor. Only 45 members of 78 present voted on the question. I am sorry that our Poughkeepsie members took the stand they did on this matter, but that seems to be the conditions in a great many places. The membership does not realize what our brotherhood means. Some think that they must grab everything that comes their way, no matter who they may injure.

In one locality, the men do not appear to realize that their strength in their home town depends upon the strength of our organization in the surrounding cities, nor that they gained union conditions, not entirely by their own efforts, but by other union carpenters who were offered good conditions if they would go to work and break the strike. By refusing to help out the employer they assisted the union men in the other place in winning living conditions.

I find there is plenty of work for our organization along the line of teaching our membership in the holding of broader views.

Too many of them take interest only in the movement within the narrow limits of their own city. I find the same conditions existing as to the interpretation of our laws. Men who have been active in the movement for years allow their better judgment to be influenced by what they think will suit their fellowmen at home. We all must put forth our best efforts to overcome this narrow-mindedness if we ever expect to make the U. B. successful, for in the future we will not be called upon to treat with the individual employer. Industry has become so developed, wealth so concentrated, that we are confronted with the associated interests of employers. Yet, this situation need cause us no alarm, provided we possess the wisdom of being broad in our views, and show a firm determination to unite our forces. Where we find a contractor trying to take advantage of our members, in any locality where the boys are not strong enough to resist his greedy policy, we should be up and doing, and not let him have our men, who are skilled mechanics, in other places. In other words, if he wants to run a non-union gang in one town, insist that he run a non-union gang in all towns. We have arrived at a stage of organization where, if we desire to be of benefit to each other, we must have more intelligent action, not talk.

With best wishes of the season, I remain,

T. M. GUERIN, First G. V. P.

Referendum Vote on Amendment to Section 137 of the General Constitution.

To the Officers and Members of All Local Unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—Greeting:

Local Unions 247 and 774 of New York City, N. Y.; 667 of Cincinnati, Ohio; 70, 80, 141, 181 and 416 of Chicago, Ill.; 626 of Wilmington, Dela.; 115 of Bridgeport, Conn.; 422 of San Francisco, Cal., and the San Francisco District Council, propose the following amendment to Section 137, page 24, of the General Constitution.

Amend Section 137 by inserting after the word "Works," sixth line, the following:

"The District Council or Local Union of the district in which a member from an outside jurisdiction goes to work for an employer, in whose employ he was engaged at the time of leaving his home district, shall in each specific instance determine, after investigation, if the projected employment is temporary, within the meaning of this section.

"When it is apparent that a member from an outside jurisdiction to which he returns home daily is habitually employed in another district, the District Council or Local Union having jurisdiction in the district in which he is so employed, may require him to transfer his membership to that district."

In accordance with Section 229 of the General Constitution this matter is hereby submitted to a referendum vote of our entire membership.

You should have a called meeting of your Local Union and vote by show of hands for and against the proposed amendment. Have your president and recording secretary attest to same and be sure that the seal of your Local Union is affixed to the returns made to this office. The vote of your union must be at this office on or before April 15, 1908.

Be kind enough to attend to these details, and oblige,

Fraternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY,

General Secretary.

Quarterly Report of Second General Vice-President, Arthur A. Quinn.

New York, Jan. 6, 1908.

To the General Executive Board. Greeting:

The greater part of the past quarter I have been engaged in the New York City District. I have also visited Glen Cove, L. I., and Morristown, Burlington, Riverside, Palmyra and Rivington, N. J., and also Bristol, Pa., and the nearby villages.

While in the New York District I examined carefully into the standing of the A. W. W. and, after diligent and careful inquiries, I ascertained that their total membership does not exceed seven hundred (700); over two-thirds of which are more than anxious to sever their connection with that body and join the bona fide union of their trade, "The U. B."

You will find in my weekly reports to the

General President what, in my opinion, I believe to be the obstacle that prevents us at this time in taking over practically their entire membership in the New York District, for I can truthfully say that the A. W. W. in New York has not got the support of the majority of its members, and who will, when the opportunity presents itself, free themselves from the shackles that this organization has fastened upon them.

This step has already been taken by the men employed by the Van Kannell Revolving Door Co., who, realizing the utter hopelessness of ever being able to better their condition while they remain in the A. W. W., severed their connection with that body, joined the U. B. and then, on October 9, 1907, made a stand for U. B. conditions and, after four days, succeeded in having their demands complied with.

In connection with their strike I wish to mention the name of Brother Bausher, Business Agent of the Bronx District, to whom too much credit cannot be given, for the able and efficient manner in which he looked after the interests of the men. He is a painstaking and careful representative, in whom the men are justified in placing the utmost confidence.

The winning of this shop has had its moral effect upon the men of the district that are still working under the A. W. W. conditions. They are biding their time when they, too, will demand justice, and will strike to free themselves from the bondage in which the A. W. W. has placed them.

Owing to the precarious financial condition, many of our members are out of work, and from the present outlook it will be some time before the building business will again become active. I would strongly recommend that our traveling members keep away from New York for several months at least.

On November 11, I visited L. U. 1093, of Glen Cove, L. I., in reference to a jurisdictional dispute between L. U. 1093 and the North Hempstead D. C. not being able to come to any satisfactory settlement. I arranged to meet the Business Agents of both districts and go over the situation with them. Accordingly, on November 21, I met them at Roslyn, and from there proceeded to Mineola (two of the villages in dispute). We went over the question thoroughly, but in the meantime a decision having been already reached by the General Office, I made no further recommendation in the matter.

On November 19, I visited Morristown, N. J., and ascertained that our members in that city were engaged in what is commonly known as an "Open Shop" fight. I found that our boys had the fight well in hand, despite the fact that Reeves & Burr, one of the largest shops in the city, were doing their utmost to introduce non-union conditions.

I also visited Summit, N. J., and interviewed the President of L. U. 961 in regard to the amount of material coming into that district from the unfair mill of Reeves & Burr.

On November 25, I again visited Morristown, and attended the meeting of L. U. 638. I spoke upon the benefits of organization, and what the U. B. has accomplished for the carpenters and wood workers of the country. I encouraged them to continue the fight against the efforts of the unfair employers to force non-union conditions upon them.

Leaving Morristown, I returned to New York where I remained until December 2, when I returned to New Jersey.

On December 5, I visited Bristol, Pa., in company with Brother Adams, Business Agent of Trenton, N. J. We also visited the surrounding villages of Hulmeville, Eden and Langhorne, for the purpose of organizing a local in that section. The result of our visit was such that I felt justified in calling a meeting for December 11. Yet, though all of the carpenters in the district were requested to attend, not a sufficient number was present to organize a Local. In the meantime, prior to the meeting, I had been working through the towns of Riverside, Riverton and Palmyra, three towns situated on the New Jersey side of the Delaware river, and about ten miles above Bristol, where I also intended to organize a Local.

Seeing that any attempt at organizing would be futile at that time, I arranged for another meeting for December 18, but receiving instructions from the G. P. to return to the New York District, I was unable to be present.

I arranged to attend the meeting that

had been called for the following Monday, December 23, upon which date I succeeded in organizing a Local Union, and on December 30, on the arrival of the charter, I installed the officers and instructed them in their duties.

In the interval, on December 15, I attended a meeting in Perth Amboy that had been called for the purpose of organizing a local branch of the Structural Alliance. Brother Kirby, General President of the Alliance, was present, and he succeeded in organizing a temporary Alliance in that city, which will undoubtedly be made permanent.

From December 16 to 31, I have, with the exception of the time spent in visiting the places mentioned, been located in the New York District.

In reference to the work done while in this district, I would most respectfully refer you to my reports to the G. P. for the past three months.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR A. QUINN, Second G. V. P.

Report of Delegates to the Convention of Building Trades Organizations Affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17, 1908.

To the Officers and Members of the United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners of America. Greeting:

At the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor held at Norfolk, Va., last November, the following resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted:

Resolution—

"That a department of building trades of the A. F. of L. be created; said department to be chartered by the A. F. of L. to be composed of bona fide National and International Building Trades' Organizations duly chartered as such by the A. F. of L., and to be given autonomy over the Building Trades, with authority to issue charters to local Building Trades Sections, said sections and central body to be affiliated to the A. F. of L., to be composed of bona fide Local Unions and recognized as such in the Building Trades.

"We further recommend that all Local Unions of the B. T. S. shall be affiliated with central bodies of the A. F. of L."

At a conference of the executive officers of the various building trades in attendance at the A. F. of L. convention, called by President Huber of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, for the purpose of carrying out the instructions of the foregoing resolution, it was agreed to call a convention of all the Building Trades affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to be held in the city of Washington, D. C.

It was further agreed that the above mentioned convention should be called by the six (6) trades that now compose the Structural Building Trades Alliance, by and with the approval of Vice Presidents Duncan and Huber of the A. F. of L.

In accordance with the purpose expressed in the above resolution and the wish of the subsequent conference, arrangements have been made that the said convention will be called to order at ten o'clock Monday morning, February 10, 1908, in Typographical Temple, Washington D. C., and your International Union is respectfully requested to send representation to correspond with that allowed your organization at the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., which is as follows:

"National and International Unions, for less than four thousand members, one delegate; four thousand or more, two delegates; eight thousand or more, three delegates; sixteen thousand or more, four delegates; thirty-two thousand or more, five delegates, and so on."

It may not be amiss to say that there never seemed a more opportune time for the Building Trades to effect a perfect organization than at present, and it is sincerely hoped that your national organization will lend the movement strength and encouragement by your presence and advice.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

JAMES DUNCAN,
Representing the A. F. of L.
WM. D. HUBER,
Representing the A. F. of L.
JAMES KIRBY,
Representing the S. B. T. A.
WM. J. SPENCER,
Representing the S. B. T. A.

In pursuance to the carrying out of the above action General President Huber ap-

pointed the following delegates to represent the U. B.:

President Huber, P. H. McCarthy, Phil. Carlin, C. H. Bausher, Leonard Funk, Wm. H. Meacheam, James Kirby.

The convention of the Building Trades assembled in Typographical Temple, Washington, D. C., February 10, 1908. Brother James Kirby, President of the National Structural Trades Alliance, called the convention to order, and in a few brief remarks stated the object and great good that would accrue to the Building Trades through an organization of this character of National and International Unions of the Building Trades, affiliated with the A. F. of L., organized universally on above lines. Eighteen National and International Unions responded to the call, the Asbestos Workers, who, through mistake, were omitted in call but afterwards seated, made nineteen organizations with fifty-one delegates present. President Gompers was officially invited and made well chosen remarks and bid Godspeed to the success to the new department, and volunteered his aid in making it a success, as also did James O'Connell, member of Executive Council, and Secretary Morrison, of the A. F. of L., all urging a better solidification of the Building Trades for the benefit of all. First V. P. Duncan and Seventh V. P. Huber, of the A. F. of L., being delegates to the convention, took an active interest in the formation of the new department. General President Huber was elected temporary chairman, and W. J. Spencer, of the United Association of Plumbers, temporary secretary of this convention by unanimous vote. Committees on Constitution and Laws, one delegate from each represented organization, were appointed; choice of delegation, Brother P. H. McCarthy, was selected by your delegates to look after interests of U. B. A special committee on representation and voting basis was also appointed, consisting of delegates Duncan, McLoughlin, F. M. Ryan, H. Lillian and James Kirby, who reported as follows:

Your Committee on Representation respectfully submit the following:

The basis of representation in the convention shall be:

From National or International Unions of less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates, and so on.

Questions may be decided by a division or show of hands; but if a call of the roll is demanded by one-third of the delegates present, each delegate shall cast one vote for every 100 members he represents up to 10,000, and thereafter one vote for each 200 members or major portion thereof.

And we refer to the favorable consideration of the Committee on Law that the election of officers, changes of constitution, and questions of revenue shall be determined by roll call.

The recommendations of this committee was amended, leaving the basis of representation to the convention as recommended and as at present in the A. F. of L., but eliminating the poll vote entirely, giving each delegate but one vote. Your entire delegation opposed this amendment to the best of their combined ability but were overwhelmed. Committees on Resolutions, Ways and Means were also appointed, to devise ways and means for defraying necessary expenses incurred by this convention. It was decided that each affiliated National and International pay a pro ratio share of the expenses incurred. The drafting and adopting of the constitution and laws to govern the new department, nationally and locally, took up the major portion of time of the convention. Considerable interest was manifested by the combined National and International Building Trades Unions represented in the laws for the new department. The following officers were elected:

President, James Kirby; First V. P., George Hedrick; Second V. P., James P. Hanrahan; Third V. P., F. M. Ryan; Fourth V. P., Wm. McSorley; Fifth V. P., Charles Leps; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. J. Spencer. Denver was chosen as next convention city, and the next convention of the department will convene directly after the adjournment of the next A. F. of L. convention. Headquarters of the new department will be in Washington, D. C.

The Structural Building Trades Alliance, in special session, assembled on the 17th of February, in the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., instructed its executive officers that when the charter to the Building

Trades Department of the A. F. of L. was granted, to take immediate steps to close up the affairs of the Structural Building Trades Alliance.

Should, for any reason, a charter be refused to the above mentioned department, the Structural Building Trades Alliance will meet in annual convention at Atlantic City, as per action of the Norfolk convention of the Structural Building Trades Alliance.

W. H. MEACHEAM.
WM. D. HUBER.
P. H. M'CARTHY.
C. H. BAUSHER.
LEONARD FUNK.
JAMES KIRBY.
P. CARLIN.

Expulsions.

John Kabitzki of L. U. 985, Gary, Ind., has been expelled by the Local Union for embezzlement of its funds.

James F. Lancaster, formerly treasurer of L. U. 712, Covington, Ky., has been expelled for embezzlement of funds belonging to the Local Union.

Localities to be Avoided.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places; owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Ashland, Ky.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Nashville, Tenn.
Austin, Tex.	New Orleans, La.
Belleville, Ill.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.	New York City.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Owensboro, Ky.
Chicago, Ill.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Detroit, Mich.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Pueblo, Colo.
Gary, Ind.	Rockford, Ill.
Hartford, Conn.	Salineville, O.
Hendersonville, N. C.	Seattle, Wash.
Kansas City, Mo.	San Francisco, Cal.
Lawton, Okla.	Tacoma, Wash.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Watertown, Wis.
Memphis, Tenn.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Youngstown, O.
Miami, Fla.	

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Clarksville, Ark.	Woodbury, N. J.
Boston, Mass.	Oxford, O.
Honesdale, Pa.	

Total, 5 Local Unions.

Local Union 8, Philadelphia.

To the Members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and to All True American Citizens. Greeting:

Recognizing that every true American citizen must stand for economic justice, we demand that economic justice be attained and maintained throughout our entire nation.

Perceiving that in the natural electrical realm the universal principle of justice ultimates in securing unto all humanity access upon a basis of equality to this natural force which is subject to natural government; we perceive that until access, upon a basis of equality, to land, to money and to transportation be attained, that we have not secured justice unto the wealth producers and service renderers of our nation.

Therefore, until shown that we are in error, we demand that our government utilize this natural standard of the uprightness of human economic government in regulating the basic economic factors, land, money and transportation.

Recognizing that the decisions of the Supreme Court are hostile to the wealth producers and service renderers of our nation, we demand that Congress at once use its positive and unquestioned constitutional powers and pass a law forbidding the Supreme Court to declare American laws unconstitutional, unless legislation passed by Congress shall be considered injurious by the majority of the voters of a sovereign State of our Union; then and not until then, should the Supreme Court have the privilege of passing upon the constitutionality of laws enacted by our members of Congress.

Recognizing that those who control our railroads and banking systems control our government for their selfish, plundering purposes; we demand that our national government take over and operate all railroads, paying for them by issuing full legal tender paper money, preventing inflation by compelling our banks and bankers, national, state and private, to retire their paper money and also their bank credits, which they now issue to the extent of many thousands of millions of dollars.

The true end of access upon a basis of equality to money is attained when stability

in the purchasing power of the dollar is maintained.

Recognizing that many trusts and combines purchase patent rights in order to suppress legitimate competition and also that under our present patent system that few inventors profit by their discoveries; we demand that property rights in patents be abolished and that inventors be compensated by our government for a term of years, compensation to be awarded in proportion to the extent to which their inventions or discoveries serve our community.

We stand for no party nor for any man but request all citizens to join us in standing for impartial discussion of a few proposed laws, these preferably constitutional in character and evolutionary in their provisions.

After mature consideration, both verbal and also in the newspapers, etc., when we find that an overwhelming majority of citizens favor certain laws which will attain and forever maintain the reforms which are demanded by our order, for the benefit of the whole community; we will then vote only for candidates who are sacredly pledged to enact our proposed laws into law; thus forever abolishing corrupt and partisan manipulation which have and are sapping the very foundation of our beloved nation.

WESLEY C. HALL,
Recording Secretary Union No. 8.

Russian Woodworker Best.

It has been said that England is the country of iron and steel, Holland of brick, France of stone, Greece and Italy of marble, and Russia of wood, and that being the fact the Russian carpenters are unrivaled in the handling of that material. A great many public buildings and theaters in Russia are built of wood, and a feature of the country is the timber built dwelling of the rich land owner.

The walls of these dwellings are formed of timbers from one foot to eighteen inches in thickness, laid on top of each other and joined at the corners. Wooden bolts three feet in length fasten them together, the crevices are filled with moss soaked in pitch and dried, and then thin planks are put on the interior as well as the exterior. The house when finished is as impervious to cold as the hull of a ship and a great deal warmer than a house built of stone of the same thickness would be.—American Carpenter and Builder.

Building in Japan.

There are no hodcarriers in Japan. The native builders have a method of transporting mortar which makes it seem more like play than work—to the on-looker. The mortar is mixed in a pile in the street. One man makes this up into balls of about six pounds each, which he tosses to a man who stands on a ladder midway between the roof and the ground. This man catches the ball and tosses it up to a man who stands on the roof.—American Carpenter and Builder.

Organization has brought the laborer discussion, investigation, consideration, moderation, and has taught some employers that justice is the best policy.—Altgeld.

Be Decent.

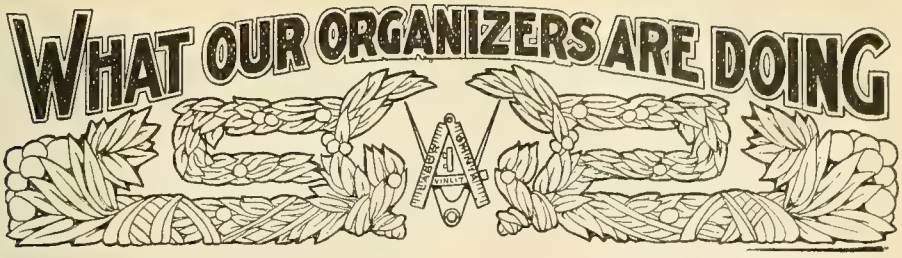
It is all very good to be decent,
And something convivial, too,
But give me the way of maintaining
This qualification, will you?
Is labor not forced to consider
Her "betters" are farther ahead—
I speak of the "social relation"—
And a thousand times better fed?

We're here on the verge of disaster,
Crushed down by the tyrants of gold,
So all the well fixed can be decent—
At least those up in the "fold."
But toilers and drawers of water,
Perforce, from the weight of their load,
Must falter and struggle, while keeping
Clear out of "society's" road.

The savage concealed—is the picture
Worked into the lessons today,
And plainly remarked, in the feeling
The bosses grinds into the fray.
The army and navy do freely
Consent to destroy their own kind.
And worse still, for interest of mammon
Deliberately shackles the mind.

It is all very grand to be decent,
And cater to decency's court,
But here, in the dust of confusion,
It is not, I say, decency's part.
When labor is treated with justice,
For taking her part, then the scene
Will change, and phases completely,
So all will wear decency's mien.

JOHN H. FARRELL, Local 514.



H. R. Kline.

After completing my work in New Albany, Jeffersonville and the Louisville District, I proceeded to Fort Wayne, Ind., where I found our members laboring under many difficulties and working with non-union carpenters. I spent considerable time in an attempt to have our men see the danger of not drawing the lines more closely and not making an attempt to create more interest in their membership and bring the non-union men into the fold.

Early in November I was fortunate to secure Brother Frank Duffy, our General Secretary, along with Brother James Kirby, General President I. B. T. A., to address a mass meeting of Building Tradesmen at the Court House. At this meeting a large audience was present and listened to the masterful addresses of Brothers Duffy and Kirby, and we are led to believe that good results will be obtained.

I next visited South Bend, Ind., where we have a wide-awake Local Union, with the situation well in hand. After visiting Elkhart and Goshen, Ind., where I found a new Local organizing, I returned to South Bend and, with the assistance of our brothers, we were able to secure General Secretary Duffy for the evening of December 3, to address an open meeting. Brother Duffy found a large and appreciative audience awaiting him and, after hearing his address, we secured 22 members for the U. B. and I believe the good work about South Bend, Elkhart and Goshen will be kept well agoing by our watchful brothers in that locality. We are confronted there, as elsewhere, by the money stringency, having closed up the largest building in the city of South Bend, the Studebaker Wagon Co.'s office building.

Leaving South Bend, I went to Streator, Ill., as our Local Union there was requesting that an organizer be sent there to attempt to settle the difference existing between our members and a real estate firm of that city. After investigating the trouble and attempting to meet the members of this firm, who were trying to enforce open shop conditions and bring our members down to the piece-work system, I advised our L. U., at a well attended meeting, to keep up its fight against this firm and no doubt ere this they have won out, as I found them all of the right kind, possessed with a true spirit of unionism. Good conditions prevail in Streator except in the case referred to.

I next visited Piqua, O., spending some time among our newly organized members, and, after holding a successful open meeting, I left our members in Piqua determined to keep on the upward trend.

I then visited Fontanet, Ind., where, owing to the winter weather and the conditions following the great powder mill explosion, I was unable to accomplish much.

After this short stop I visited Robinson, Ill., where I found conditions not as favorable as we would wish them to be, owing to the influx of idle carpenters from other places, which is usually the case in the vicinity of an oil boom town, which is true of Robinson, Ill.

Visiting Muncie, Ind., I found the members of our Local Union active and in control of the situation, which is not promising, however, owing to the financial depression and the effects of the shutting down of many manufacturing industries. Under prevailing conditions, traveling brothers will do well to miss Muncie until conditions improve.

I have again returned to the Louisville (Ky.) District, where I am at present engaged in an attempt to strengthen our position after the long, hard struggle we had during last fall. I find our members here determined to keep up the struggle with only one point in view, victory.

James A. Gray.

The first week of January I attended the convention of the State Federation of Labor at Vallejo, Cal. Our Local Union at that place is in fine shape.

January 11th I installed the new Local, 1913, at Vista Grande, and the week following attended the convention of the State Building Trades Council, held at Santa Cruz, which was one of the most successful conventions I ever attended. Brother P. H. McCarthy, of our Executive Board, was unanimously elected President of the same, and your humble servant was elected Fifth Vice President.

There was not, at that time, a local of the Brotherhood affiliated with the State B. T. C. whose scale is less than $4.00 per day. There are 21 Locals whose scale is $5.00 per day for outside men, only five men receiving $4.80, which speaks well for the State Council and its officers.

January 20th, about sixteen of us, mostly Presidents and Business Agents of San Francisco Locals, attended an open meeting of the Vista Grande Local 1913. Though it rained in torrents, there was a good meeting, with speech making, story telling and violin solos, after which the Local served refreshments like an old time Local (and they are only a week old), and I predict that 1913 will be frequently heard of.

I then left San Francisco for Maysville, where our men are working nine hours a day. I think it is the only Local in the State of California that is working more than eight hours. While there I found quite a number of men belonging to other Locals carrying paid up cards, violating the constitution by not depositing them. We waited upon and notified them that they must deposit their cards or expect trouble.

April 1st the Building Trades will demand the eight hours, and I shall be on the premises to assist our Local Union. I prevailed upon the B. T. C. to affiliate with the State Council.

I then visited Chico, where one year ago we had a membership of about 160, while now we have but 60. Last summer they made a demand for $4.00 per day. They had no Building Trades Council and they lost out, the bosses declaring for the open shop. The building trades mechanics in that place are in pretty bad shape. I organized a Building Trades Council and this body affiliated with the State Council.

When I get through in Maysville in April, I will go again to Chico and assist our men. Right now, things are very dull and nothing of account can be done.

From there I returned to San Francisco, where I learned that a mill in Fresno that has the label was shipping material to San Francisco though the firm is not paying anywhere near the scale being paid in that city, and I was asked by officers of the D. C. and B. T. C. to investigate the matter. I, therefore, went at once to Fresno, where I found the scale from $1.00 to $1.50 per day less than the San Francisco scale. The Local has no agreement with the firm, nor has it had any since last July when their agreement expired. They have not been able to get an agreement signed up since that time. As the Local seemed very indifferent and would take no action, I left, passing the matter up to General President Huber and Brother McCarthy, of the Executive Board.

I had a conference with the manager in which he admitted that were it not for the label, and the fact that the building mechanics of the State Council demanded it, he would not be running his plant, nor could he, because of middle-west competition.

From Fresno I went to Hanford, but as our Local meets only twice a month, and would not meet again for over a week, I left for Visalia, where I shall attend a meeting this week.

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Harry L. Cook.

Since my last report for publication, I completed my affairs in St. Louis just at the time the money stringency landed in that vicinity. Yet, the success obtained among the shops and mills were far above expectation. At the same time this money panic closed down various jobs throughout the city and many hundreds of members are walking the streets. I stopped at General Office on matters of importance, then proceeded on to Cincinnati. Upon my arrival I found conditions similar to those already reported, yet the rank and file are in the best of spirits and ever ready to maintain trade conditions.

I visited Tiffin, O., where I addressed an

open meeting, which resulted in the carpenters awaking to their true conditions. I found work very slack at Sandusky, owing to the severity of the weather, yet, in talking to the officers, I was informed that the Local Union is holding its own.

Stopping at Cleveland, I addressed the D. C. and Local Union No. 11. Conditions in this city are along the same lines as previously reported, worth mentioning, is the fact that the D. C. sees the necessity of increasing the staff of B. A. instead of decreasing it.

I next went to Canton, O., where I addressed our Local Unions, who were to present trade demands this spring. Upon my advice, they called an open meeting, which I attended and, after going over the situation in detail, the justness of the demands were recognized, but also the necessity of the carpenters to become more active.

With instructions to proceed at once to South Bend, Ind., upon my arrival I found conditions as unfavorable as in the localities mentioned in this report. I called upon various officers and looked over the situation. I then advised the officers as to their line of action in the future.

I stopped at Detroit, Mich., where I addressed the D. C., also Local Union No. 1020. I found building operations at a standstill and many members walking the streets, resulting from the money panic.

I visited Toledo, O., and addressed the D. C. The conditions in this locality are no better than elsewhere. I have made special inquiries all along the line as to the spring trade and find with very few exceptions the architect busy on spring work and of a better class than of previous years.

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James F. Grimes.

In compliance with request of Secretary Duffy and the instruction of President Huber, I made an effort to have "Carpenters' Independent Union No. 1 of Texas" line up with the United Brotherhood, and am glad to say I was successful. We now have two U. B. unions in Galveston, with a District Council in successful operation.

The above (Independent) union was formed in Galveston about 13 or 14 months ago and, after securing a state charter, grew to a membership of about 45.

This instance of a rival union in Galveston was the first of its kind during the life of the U. B. and would, if continued, nullify largely any attempt at further progress by our U. B. Local.

This was the second rival organization the U. B. in Texas had to contend with during the past half dozen years; the other one being called the "United Brotherhood of Builders," formed in San Antonio a few years ago. It was a mixed union, admitting any mechanic of the Building Trades to membership. After quite a struggle it was forced out of business.

Sherman, Texas, Local No. 197, had a great deal of trouble with its financial affairs. Their books were audited by the officers of the union and then by a bookkeeper hired for the purpose, after which they were again audited by Brother Fuller, of Denison, Texas, covering such ground as he was ordered to by President Huber.

Still there was some dissatisfaction, and I was sent to Sherman to consult with the union in the matter and, if necessary, and desired by the union, to go even further back in the records and make another audit.

Denison and Sherman being about 10 miles apart, I went over to Sherman to consult with Brother Fuller, and he fully informed me of all his transactions in the matter and also his findings. The Sherman Union, after going over the matter at considerable length, decided that it was useless to proceed further in the audit, and that the sooner the whole matter was dropped and over with the better for harmony sake.

While in Denison, Texas, I had the pleasure of meeting with Local No. 371, which has held its charter for about 20 years, and has stood all the ups and downs and panics during that time. The Local Union is a well managed one and has accomplished great things for its members.

Being sent to Laredo, Texas, to investigate a difficulty, in which connection several appeals were sent to the General Office, I found that Local Union No. 1883 (Mexican), chartered six months ago, had made an attempt to discipline two of its members for an alleged breach of the rules, and because of the views of the membership on this matter being greatly at variance, the union brought the case for trial before a Trades Assembly to which they are attached.

The Trades Assembly promptly fined our members $25.00 each, kept the $50.00 and refused to turn it over to the carpenters' Local.

Few, if any, of our 50 members in this Mexican Local can interpret from Spanish to English and vice versa, and our constitution not being printed in Spanish, their failure to try their own members according to our own constitution was a matter of ignorance.

This whole affair has created no end of trouble and dissension in the movement there, and it presents a case where the officials of the A. F. of L. can well say, "hands off" to Trades Councils on matters in which they have no jurisdiction.

This entire affair was illegal from the beginning and so was the imposing of a fine an illegal act, even if such steps had been taken by the carpenters, as neither local by-laws nor constitution covered the case.

Laredo, Texas, situated on the Rio Grande river, is a ten-hour town for carpenters, $2.50 being about the highest wages and much less in the railroad shops, where many of our members are employed.

Protests having been sent to Local 1883 because of the failure to send correct Financial Secretary's reports, and a fine having been imposed in one instance, I concluded, while on the ground, to take the matter in hand and square up their financial matters and reports, as they immediately concerned the General Office.

I made out correct reports for six months and balanced the books of the union for 1907, and posted all the accounts for 1908, besides instructing the Treasurer, the Secretary and Trustees as to their duties, and I am sure that in the future the affairs of No. 1883 will be better attended to by the present officers who, while they try to do their work well, make some mistakes, because of their only partial understanding of the English language.

There is a town lot in Nederland, Texas, in the name of the U. B. and, following instructions, I stopped off at the county seat while en route to Lake Charles, La., and paid the taxes.

In Lake Charles, La., our Local dwindled down to seven members and quit business some time ago, failing to return their charter, books, etc., to the General Office. The G. P.'s instruction to gather them up for shipment I complied with.

In Houston, Texas, the leading banking institution failed a few months ago and the crash caught many working men with their savings on deposit.

Many organizations were also caught, among them being a carpenters' union for about $1,100, nearly all its funds. The loss of this money was a severe blow to the Local and, by virtue of its stress, desires to abolish the Business Agent.

There being three Locals in the D. C., the proposition failed to carry, and there were appeals sent to the G. P. on the matter.

Numerous carpenters from the northern States, with clearance cards and without cards, are in south Texas looking for the so-called large building construction of Jas. Stewart & Co., the report being circulated in the north that he can't get enough carpenters. Jas. Stewart & Co. have no work in Texas that is known of and besides Stewart & Co. have never been on the "fair" list for carpenters. Building mechanics are in less demand in the South this winter than for many years.

Notwithstanding all this, immigration agents, land boomers and corporations advertise to the contrary and thus deceive scores of workmen who depart from their homes and find worse conditions than that from which they fled.

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Wm. D. Michler.

Since my December report I visited the following cities in Nebraska: Kearney, Local 738, which was organized August 12, 1906; I found their principal weakness was the lack of experience in presenting their demands to the contractors, combined with the limited education along union lines. When the time approached to back up the demands they met with refusal by the contractors, and a strike for their rights ensued. A number of the members who had been loudest in their demands for more favorable conditions were weakest when put to a test. They remained at work instead of uniting with their brothers in an effort to improve and elevate their standard of living. The desertion of these few caused many members to weaken and become discouraged, and gave up the fight which meant partial defeat in the work they desired to

accomplish. However, there are some sound union men in Local 738, who will use more energy than ever before to cement the forces and educate the rank and file. They will ultimately be successful in their efforts for improved conditions. Nearly all the carpenters were busy at their trade, although the financial panic had struck Kearney the same as other cities. Buildings in course of construction were rapidly completed, while very little new work is contemplated.

From Kearney I proceeded to Holdrege, Neb., where I found the majority of our members in employment, but the work was pushed to completion and very little new work starting up. Local 1507 is composed of a very jovial and harmonious membership; they stand high in the opinion of the general public. Most of the members were out of town, but nearly all those in town were present at the meeting. They will have very little difficulty in maintaining conditions and gain more, because they are a unit. In Holdrege I found the non-union men idle, while the union men were at work.

From Holdrege I went to Fairbury, Neb., to meet the members of Local 1433. I had a pleasant meeting with them. They are fairly well organized, but they are not receiving as much per hour as our members in other towns of equal size or population. It is my intention to visit them again when convenient, in an effort to increase their membership.

Leaving Fairbury, I visited Local 1055, in Lincoln, Neb., where I found work very dull and a large per cent of our members out of work, with no immediate prospects for employment. However, prospects are favorable for the summer season. I find the union movement very slow in Lincoln; the enthusiastic union workers are in the minority, and they become discouraged on account of the inactivity of the majority of members. Local 1055 needed adjusting, which was attended to, and from now on I believe they will prosper.

Next I visited Omaha, Neb., in the interest of the mill men, in an effort to increase their membership and strengthen Local 1438, which, in view of the fact that the mill men are contemplating a movement for shorter hours in the near future, was absolutely necessary. In conjunction with Business Agent James Johnson, I have continually visited the mills and factories for several weeks, at convenient hours, so as to get in touch with the men and distribute literature and invite them to open meetings for their special benefit. We have met with little success up to date; our work at present may take effect later on when jobs are more frequent. At present, the men tremble for fear of losing their positions.

I also visited the different jobs throughout the city, finding room for improvement all along the line. The S. B. T. A. has started a movement to revive the interest of all organized labor in Omaha and vicinity by giving a series of so-called revival meetings, from April 6th to the 18th, inclusive, at which each craft is expected to be represented by one of the National officers and at which the union cause is to be presented to the public, as a matter beneficial to the public and non-union men as well. By this method, Omaha may yet redeem itself and obtain a place in the front ranks of union cities where she belongs.

Fireplace Suggestions.

"Mistakes are sometimes made by inexperienced persons in building the fireplaces which are coming into such favor again," said a builder. "The people find that the fireplace smokes and is susceptible to every vagrant breeze that happens to blow down it. The reason for this is a fault in construction, a disregard of a fundamental law and a principle well known to most builders. The fireplace has not been provided with a proper 'throat' and 'smoke shelf.' Some people have the idea that the bigger the chimney the better will be the draft, and they build the chimney large and of the same size throughout. The throat should be a few inches above the arch of the fireplace and should be comparatively narrow. The part of the chimney wall which juts in to form the throat is called the shelf and when a wind blows down it provides a shelf against the breeze so that the smoke does not blow out into the room."—American Carpenter and Builder.

Trades unionists' meetings are good as lectures, one is never present without coming away wiser.

CORRESPONDENCE

From Shreveport, La.

Editor The Carpenter:

As there has been no report from this section of the country in our official journal for several years, the members of L. U. 764 have asked me to write a few lines for publication in The Carpenter stating conditions as they obtain here at this time.

To begin with, let me say that Shreveport is a good place for traveling carpenters to keep away from unless a brother has enough money and has not to depend on toil for a living. Work is very scarce at this time and very difficult to secure. As a result, half of our membership is walking the streets, and with the carpenters from outlying districts arriving here daily, there are about eight carpenters to every one man's job. Those still in employment are being laid off as fast as the work is completed and we are told that no new work will be started until the money market loosens up.

We, here in Shreveport, have had our ups and downs such as have been experienced in other localities, but we always have extended a hand of welcome to any brother who came to our town seeking an opportunity to earn a living. In fact, this is the first time L. U. 764 ever found it necessary to advise brother carpenters to avoid the locality. We do so because we feel in duty bound to protect the interests of our home brothers and all we ask for is, to give them a chance to the little that is left for them.

We have two unfair contractors here who have been discriminating against union men these last five years, and though they generally have some good jobs and we are losing some good work, we have so far failed to bring them to time.

The minimum scale in Shreveport is 45 cents an hour; all contractors are chopping down the wages to that limit.

We are up against a hard game every winter but owing to the present financial situation conditions are worse than they ever were during any previous winter season.

As a rule, and to make matters worse, there is a bunch of floaters prowling about here every winter, union and non-union, and while it is almost impossible to get the non-union men to join, the union floaters fail to deposit their cards and both remain beyond our control. In many instances they go to work with scabs and become the tools of the unfair bosses who avail themselves of every opportunity to injure us.

By the foregoing the brothers will readily see that it is not without good cause we are asking traveling brothers to keep aloof of Shreveport at this time. However, the brothers may rest assured that as soon as conditions have improved we will extend to many of them an invitation to come with their clearance card in their pocket, bring their family along and live with us in one of the best little towns in this part of the country.

Yours fraternally,
C. L. WORSHAM, F. S.,
L. U. 764 Shreveport, La.

Workingmen Versus Tool Thieves.

Editor The Carpenter:

Is it not about time that the U. B. of C. and J. of A. took some steps to protect its members from that meanest of thieves, the tool thief? Hard times and poverty have converted more than one man, who prior to these trying days led an honest life, to turn dishonest, but with all the excuses given by the scum of labor for their nefarious work, it does not excuse them from perpetrating the dirtiest of crimes, namely, stealing tools from their fellow-workmen. The writer has a case in mind where one carpenter shop in Long

Island City, N. Y., has been entered five times in ten years and all tools taken. When a man has to pay from fifty to one hundred dollars for a kit of tools it certainly hits him heavy to come on the job or to the shop in the morning and find that he has not a tool to work with. It is my opinion, as well as that of a large number of brothers I have spoken to about the subject, that the main cause lies in the leniency of the law. The severest sentence imposed on one of these rascals that is of remembrance to the boys hereabouts is seven years in the penitentiary, which is altogether insufficient, in comparison to the harm done to the loser. When a man gambles and loses his wealth it is his own fault, but when a workingman comes to his job in the morning with the expectation of going to work and finds his tools stolen by a scoundrel who only gets about one-tenth of the value for the tools, it certainly is a serious blow to him and his family. By robbing the workingman of his tools it not only hurts him, but it is the means of taking the bread and butter out of his children's mouths, for if a man has no tools he has no opportunity to earn a livelihood. My suggestion would be that if the various trades through their unions would draft a more severe law to punish these miscreants the legislative bodies throughout the country would see the necessity of furthering the interests of the laboring men. Let the United Brotherhood start the ball a-rolling and the other trades will gladly support us.

Fraternaly yours,

M. B. KOETZNER, L. U. 34.

Long Island City, N. Y.

Circular Letter to National Unions.

January 27, 1908.

Dear Sir and Brother—Your attention is called to Resolution 137, adopted by the Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which reads as follows:

"Whereas, United States Judge Dayton of the Northern District of West Virginia, has issued a blanket injunction enjoining all the union men and sympathizers from peaceful persuasion or talking to non-union men while at work, as well as prohibiting the labor press from discussing the merits or demerits of his restraining document; and

"Whereas, A citizen and his wife have been sentenced to the workhouse for sixty days for alleged violation of one of said injunctions; and

"Whereas, The said Judge Dayton has issued a restraining order preventing wage earners from organizing or discussing among themselves the advisability of organizing for their mutual protection; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That all national and international organizations which have not already done so, send organizers into the State of West Virginia at once for the purpose of concentrating the forces of the wage earners and centralizing said forces on the Mine Owners and Manufacturers' Association and all employers' associations affiliated therewith, as well as on Judge Dayton, the avowed enemy of organized labor, and his sympathizers for the redemption of free speech, the right to organize and maintain their respective organizations and for the purpose of being allowed to enjoy the rights accorded to all American citizens by our national constitution."

The need of special work in the State of West Virginia is urgent and pressing. The American Federation of Labor has had a special representative at work in the field for some time past. Those international unions which have not already done so are requested to place an organizer or organizers at work in that section at the earliest possible moment, to the end that the spirit and letter of the above quoted resolution may be fully carried out. Now, more than ever, is it necessary for labor to be organized, united and federated, so that the interests of all may be protected and promoted. Let it be clearly understood by all that the toilers are not responsible for existing financial difficulties, and will not be made the victims of the attempt at industrial depression; that wage reductions will be resisted by every lawful means at our command and that the reasonable demands which labor makes for congressional and legislative relief for the redress of wrongs which are practiced, and to attain the rights to which they are entitled, will go on uninterrupted with greater persistency than ever before.

The convention having under consideration and discussion the subject matter of increasing the circulation of the American Federationist, directed that the national and international organizations affiliated be requested to advise their locals and their subdivisions that each one should send at least one subscription to the American Federationist in order that the organization may keep itself informed as to the general labor movement, its methods, aims and aspirations.

I trust the above will receive your prompt and earnest consideration and cooperation, to the end that everything within our power may be done to increase the circulation of the American Federationist, especially in view of the bitter attack made upon it, its policy and its officers in their humane work by the National Association of Manufacturers.

The convention also directed that the various trade organizations in New York City, aye, throughout the country, be urged to make strenuous efforts to establish conditions under which every man employed in the building industry will carry a union card. It was further recommended that all organizations represented in amusement enterprises, such as theaters, etc., give special consideration to the possibility of giving aid to the Actors' National Protective Union, in so far as it is practicable and consistent with the interests and laws of the various organizations.

Trusting that all of these matters will receive your very careful consideration, and with kind regards, I am,

Fraternally yours,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

Labor Should Employ Itself.

Editor The Carpenter:

It often strikes me that trade unions, as we find them today, are lacking in efficiency in some respects. Labor strives for a bigger piece of bread and practically does get a bigger piece than it would, had it remained unorganized. Yet, labor struts around and feeds itself on taffy. This is not enough—every member of a trade union ought to be in possession of all the technical knowledge and underlying principles pertaining to his craft. Every union ought to have a well-stocked library and should establish a trade school for the enlargement of the mechanical knowledge of its members and for the teaching of boys. Today, no trade union that I know of, makes any attempt toward the improvement of its members on trade lines. Labor must get over the idea of being mere "commodities." The building trades, for instance, should go into contracting directly and the men should not wait for capital to employ them or remain idle if it does not. Labor should employ itself. Fraternally yours,

WM. JOHNSON,
L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash.

To Become Masters of Industrial Conditions.

Editor The Carpenter:

Is unionism as now conducted by the U. B. of C. and J. of A. beneficial to the members in general as a means to an accomplished end, or is it only an antidote to be continually repeated to counteract existing evils and disorders? The very term "United" implies a purpose to achieve something. It is a combination of units merged in one and therefore an independent unit adjusted to act to accomplish an end. But is there an end accomplished if the same acts have to be continually repeated? What is the adjusted act for, or the fruit of the act, only to permanently ameliorate the obstacles of financial and social conditions?

Does it remove the barriers that impede the elimination of conditions that control, with unfeeling determination, our social comfort and happiness? Does it make our conditions or are we subservient to the conditions that master-promoters furnish? These are questions that force themselves upon us and that require our serious consideration to devise some business method to overcome the hardships in the struggle for life in marketing our goods or labor and making the organization a prime factor in economically controlling our conditions.

It is true that through present methods we have economized time, giving greater facility for mental and social improvement, husbanding physical power, enjoying more

hours for home blessings, to have advanced our earnings under favorable conditions and to mitigate many of the unreasonable exactions imposed by heartless employers.

All this has been accomplished through united action but at an enormous outlay of capital, time and untold suffering, and nothing to prevent the repetition. The coordinates of the organization have not been concreted in their totality to advance the evolutionary principles involved in the conception of unionism with a logical sequence of lasting success. The consequence has been and still exists, that we are compelled to act as the weather vane, by forces over which it has no control, the pendulum of economic conditions is overlooked.

What can we do? Make our own conditions! How? By pooling our financial and mental resources and conducting the building industry; making the whole organization a unit in the disposal of the finished product and insuring the purchaser a better article for the investment. If the organization has within itself the mechanical and executive ability to handle large and complicated constructions and large blocks of capital for others successfully, it certainly can change positions.

Such a procedure is sound business and the cornerstone of the whole fabric. It would establish a financial fraternity, a universal pulsation of determined purpose, and equity. We furnish all the sinews of financial power for those now engaged; therefore, why not be masters of the industry and our employers and install the safeguards on all constructive work necessary to protect life and property, which is to a large extent ignored by hurry-up contractors and speculators. But from whence will come the capital sufficient to float and perpetuate such a large business industry? Let us look into the matter of capital, and I think it can be done in a safe, legal, business manner with little trouble.

Recognizing the fact that the organization is a unit, adjusted to act, to achieve an end—"the end must be the highest attainable good." We must therefore admit that all the voluntary pledged property of all the members is a part of the adjusted act, to be used as resultant to the end.

Therefore the physical, mental and financial holdings of the organization are a part and parcel of the whole and form the promoting capital. The treasuries of the General Office, the District Councils and locals are all subject to diversion for the benefit of the whole.

We have in all those branches of the organization about one million dollars as the nest egg to launch the industry of building. This is the starting point. What is next? Become incorporated and capitalized and issue stock sufficient to meet all emergencies, to be sold only to members of the organization.

Would members buy the stock?

They are practically doing the same with other corporations. It is a well-known fact that the business of the country is operated by the wage earnings and savings of the producer through banks and other channels.

The prudent, saving mechanic or laborer deposits all his surplus earnings in bank for future contingencies and receives in return 3 per cent. interest. The bank loans those deposits to other promoting parties, with stock or bonds, and very frequently watered stock, hypothecated as security and receive from 7 to 15 per cent. interest for said loan. But suppose the loan is not paid, then they only have the stock to secure the depositor's money. Now, what is the difference in you buying the stock or delegate the bank to make the transaction? The bank is responsible only to the amount of its assets.

Taking this view of the matter, is not the inducement for mechanic or laborer to buy in their own corporation twofold; a greater return for the investment and capitalizing their own industry and making themselves master of the industrial conditions? It is no wild-cat concern, it is a permanent industry, almost limitless in extension and earning capacity. It is a safe investment and they can realize on the investment by selling their labor and receiving the profits on the sale through their stock ownings.

Further, if a member wanted to build a home his advantages for so doing would be greatly enhanced in accomplishing the task. Are not all those incontrovertible benefits sufficient to make the stock go like hot cakes in a maple sugar camp?

Now we will look at the pessimist's view

or opinion. He says that the expense would eat up all the profits. The expense would be less than half at present and everyone drawing a salary would be putting an article on the market of more value. We have salaried officers in the general office, general organizers, district council officers, and organizers and business agents, local business agents, etc., whereas, if incorporated and conducting the industry it would be organizer in itself and a self-supporting institution and would enlist the best exertions of every member to insure its financial success for the removal of the barrier in the battle for existence. But the pessimist comes again with the assertion that, if incorporated, our enemies will bankrupt us through damage claims and our competitors will drive us to the wall. Enmity will then disappear and be replaced by honest competition.

Our competitors will be the parties to surrender because of our mechanical ability and everyone a producer and a financial factor. The public will be a unit in our favor because of the superiority of the article.

It is the grand end and should be the aim of the organization.

What have we without this industrial element to perpetuate the organization that will stand the test under all conditions?

If we go into the market today to sell our labor and demand a certain price we can only enforce that price by the weapon of strike. Time, money and suffering untold and then perhaps a failure—if a success, only for a day; no cessation. The conditions we gain today are denied us tomorrow and starvation will conquer the bravest heart. When hunger fails the wails of loving children and wife does the rest. There is only one solution—make our own conditions by being master of the industry in its financial operation.

G. H. NORIC, L. U. 80.

Chicago, Ill.

From Mount Vernon, Ind

Editor The Carpenter:

As the old year has gone and a new year, 1908, has come in its stead, it is well to balance accounts and take an inventory of results achieved and ascertain the state of affairs for the opening of the spring campaign.

While, undoubtedly, we have sustained some losses in our ranks, the U. B. as a whole has been prosperous and has to record a net gain in Local Unions and in membership.

Yet, as regards Mt. Vernon, Ind., the past year has been the most calamitous in the history of our Local Union 1753.

Our new scale, calling for an increase of 5 cents an hour, was agreed to by our employers last spring, though there were virtually no building operations going on, and the work being done was done by scabs, which, by the way, was found unsatisfactory when completed. Trade has been so dull ever since that fully one-half of our membership went to other localities to secure employment.

McGregor & Co., planing mill men and contractors, run their mill on half time and, on account of lack of orders, did no contracting.

In view of this deplorable state of affairs we shall refrain from making any trade demands this year and content ourselves with a renewal of our present agreement.

We have a firm here known as the Keck-Gonneman company, which is absolutely opposed to union labor; they have at this time but one union carpenter in their employ. This firm manufactures engines, threshers and sawmill and mining machinery. With their manufactures they are supplying mines all through the southern portion of Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky, and we feel that steps should be taken to secure the co-operation of the United Mine Workers, the molders and machinists in an effort to force the Keck-Gonneman company to recognize the union and employ union labor under union conditions.

The American Society of Equity could also assist us in our endeavor to get redress for our grievances, as the unfair firm mentioned sells threshing rigs to farmers in all parts of the West, from southern Texas to North Dakota; they even intend to contract for buildings this year.

The present money crisis is having a diverse effect upon organized labor in the various localities of this section of the country.

While in some places there seems to be a falling off in membership in unorganized localities, the men will be apt to connect the panic with their condition and both with the mismanagement of banks, trust companies, manufactories and great corporations, and finally at this late hour will turn to organization as a remedy.

From all appearances, and it is earnestly to be hoped that at the coming elections in November next, the popular vote will be less governed by party lines than ever before. The thinking workingman will not follow the bellwether of his party into the error of voting for the friends of capital, but will ask himself whether the man who seeks his support is a friend of the workingman and will have his interests at heart when elected. Fraternally yours,

JAMES K. KREUTZINGER,
Rec. Sec. L. U. 1758.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.

From Livingston, Mont.

Editor The Carpenter:

Permit me to say a few words on a subject which has caused a great deal of personal feeling among our own membership. As members of a brotherhood we naturally claim to be brothers, and certainly are entitled to that epithet, provided we live up to our laws and principles. But, do we do it? I must say no; at least many of us do not. To substantiate my assertion I will relate some incidents that have happened in this village in the past few months and then the readers of the journal may judge for themselves whether we, the members of L. U. 1085, live up to our principles or not.

Some time ago, one of our school buildings was partly destroyed by fire. As soon as the school board could get the insurance adjusted, they commenced to rebuild. The work was all day work, conducted under the supervision of the president of the school board, who is also president of the Livingston Concrete Building and Manufacturing Co., a concern which has gained notoriety by fighting our eight-hour law in the Supreme Court, in which it was legally defeated.

When the work on the school building was started a carpenter in the employ of the Livingston Concrete Building and Manufacturing Co. was put to work on the job, who, besides being non-union, was known to be antagonistic to the organization. This man was twice approached by different brothers and asked to join our union. In each instance, however, his reply was, "No! Never!" A special meeting was then called to consider matters and the union voted that we work with the non-union man. But one brother emphatically declared that he would not go to work unless it was a clean job. This simply meant that either the brother or the scab had to quit the building and, sure enough, next morning the brother picked up his tools, looking for another master, while the scab retained his job.

Now, those brothers who worked along side the scab, claim that the brother who quit should have acquiesced in the will of the majority. This, generally, is good advice, but in this case the question arises, why should any brother acquiesce in the will of the majority, when the majority is in the wrong and violating our principles?

I leave it to the readers to answer that question and, no matter what their opinion may be, I say, "Don't stoop to personal abuse; it is beneath your dignity as a man and a member of a brotherhood." Bear in mind that our cause is a humane and noble one and that right and justice will ultimately win despite all obstacles.

Fraternally yours,
A MEMBER OF L. U. 1085,
Livingston, Mont.

Desires New Department in The Carpenter.

Editor The Carpenter:

Believing that the good of our U. B. should be paramount in the minds of all its members and, as the columns of our official journal is the proper medium through which to convey our ideas, I wish to offer, as a suggestion, a change in The Carpenter. My idea is to make the journal all that its name implies. At present it is chockfull of good, rich food for all members and friends of organized labor, and is fully enjoyed and appreciated by all who read it, but too many of the brothers do not even take one home with them. Now, if, without in any way lessening any part of the present make-up, there was added a new de-

partment devoted to practical instruction in all matters pertaining to our craft, I think it would be a very welcome addition.

We should employ a staff for the purpose of editing The Carpenter. The editor should be the best man that can be had and no pains or expense spared to make it the best and most complete trade journal in existence. Each member would gladly pay a small subscription toward defraying the added expense, as many of them are now paying from one to two dollars per year for trade journals that are not so good, as we could make and give them ours for much less.

Our already overworked G. S. would give the time he now uses for the journal to lines pertaining to his office. The Carpenter could be put on sale to the general public and while its purchasers are studying mechanical problems, they will have an opportunity to absorb much knowledge on the subject of organized labor.

I hope the members and readers will express their approval of my suggestion, or disapproval, as the case may be, in the coming issues of this journal.

Fraternally yours,
GEO. H. RICE, L. U. 1026,
Urbana, Ill.

A Word of Congratulation.

Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary, U. B. C. & J. of A.:

Dear Sir—Congratulations are certainly in order when, at this juncture, and under your editorship, The Carpenter begins a new volume. I trust its future will far surpass your highest expectations. I admire your article on the "Panic," as I have all yours, but now it is a very opportune one, coming at a sober time for analysis.

Respectfully yours,
THOMAS J. HEAFY,
Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

A Successful Trade Movement.

Editor The Carpenter:

Not having noticed any news in our official journal from our locality for some time, I feel that a few lines for publication would not be a waste of time. To start with, I will say that L. U. 1145, Port Jervis, N. Y., is still alive and prosperous. Last summer we took a new start; the first work being to revise our by-laws. Among the many changes we made and which received the sanction of the G. P. and G. E. B., was the embodying of a clause providing for a minimum rate of wages. The rate adopted is considerably above what a number of our members were receiving and was to go into force on January 1, 1908. On October 10, last year, we passed a resolution to the effect that all our members should receive a raise in their wages of 50 cents per day, and that no member work for less than the minimum rate. The financial panic (or steal), came upon us and some of the brothers became a little weakkneed. But, by holding a meeting every week, we kept the boys together, and when the 1st of January arrived our minimum scale was agreed to by the bosses without any trouble and we are now enjoying a 50 cents increase in our wages, and neither our bosses nor the public are any the worse off on that account. The scare was within our own ranks, which seems to be the weak point in many cases.

Brothers, if there ever was a time for united action, it is now, and let us make the U. B. the leading organization.

Yours in union,
CHAS. E. DAILEY, L. U. 1145,
Port Jervis, N. Y.

A Pernicious Plot.

There probably is no city in the United States in which the working people are so interested at the present time as Los Angeles. Situated in the extreme southwestern part of the country, hundreds of miles from the nearest large city and thousands of miles from the great cities of the East, it has been selected by the enemies of labor as the field on which to fight the first battle in the present campaign to crush unionism inaugurated by the National Association of Manufacturers.

The union-wreckers of Los Angeles have raised $100,000 as a war fund. Not only that but they are pursuing a policy, the inhumanity of which, stands unparalleled in the history of the Pacific Coast.

Notwithstanding the fact that the streets of Los Angeles are thronged with destitute men, that there are more than fifteen thousand persons seeking employment, and that

religious and other organizations have established soup kitchens to feed the hungry, the country is being flooded with literature urging mechanics of all trades to come to this city, with the utmost disregard of truth, statements are made that plenty of work can be obtained in southern California at high wages. As a result every incoming train is crowded with workingmen.

Believing that if the city is overcrowded with workingmen and women the fight for existence will be so bitter that the unions will be disrupted, the Citizens' Alliance and Los Angeles Times continue their contemptible work. It matters not to them that thousands will be forced to the verge of starvation and to undergo severe suffering, so long as the desired result is accomplished.

But they will not succeed. The workingmen and women of Los Angeles are determined to fight to the last ditch in defense of their unions. The American Federation of Labor is making special efforts to protect the working people of this city. Experienced organizers are on the ground, and more are to come. The union-wreckers will eventually learn that American men and women can not be reduced to the level of Chinese and Japanese.

ARTHUR A. HAY,
Organizer American Federation of Labor.

Galvanized Nails for Building Purposes.

One of the rapidly growing industries of this country is the production of galvanized nails for building purposes. Only a few years ago their use was confined almost entirely to the seaboard towns, and more especially to the boat-building trade. Of late years, however, builders in general are fast becoming familiar with the satisfactory and economical results obtained by their use where rusting out would prove detrimental.

For such purposes as shingling, slating, lathing, fence building, tin and sheet metal roofing and fastening steel siding, the economy of using galvanized nails is apparent. While the iron rust which forms on a plain nail burns the wood, causing premature decay, the zinc oxide forming on a galvanized nail acts as a preservative and tends to protect the surrounding portion of the wood from rotting.

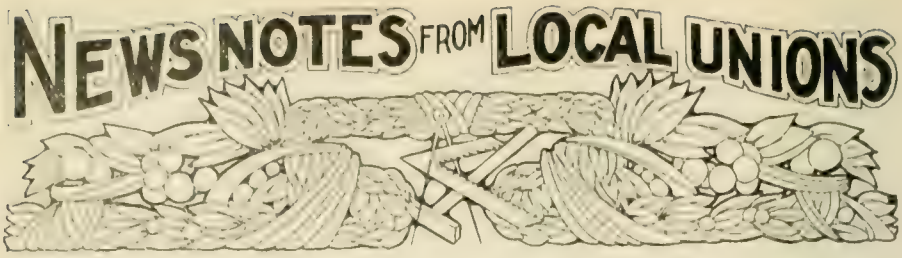
In the olden days the only method pursued in galvanizing nails was to immerse the material in molten zinc by the use of perforated baskets, and then throw them into water to cool and set the zinc. While this method left the nails rough and unsightly, the coating was ample to protect them from corrosion. Galvanized nails are frequently shown which, after having been exposed to the elements for upward of thirty or forty years, are found to be in perfect condition.

But the trend of the times is working vast changes in this now important industry. The constant endeavor to lessen the cost of production has brought forth numerous devices and processes, many of which, while successful in producing a cheap product, owe their success entirely to the fact that they enable the operator to apply an exceedingly thin film of zinc. Some unscrupulous parties, says a writer in Metal Industry, even go so far as to coat their product with lead or solder, and brand it as galvanized. Nails coated by these methods naturally prove unsatisfactory, as they invariably rust out in a short time, and the deceived consumer loses faith in galvanizing in general.

While there are many reliable brands, it is a difficult matter, even for an expert, to determine from the appearance of a galvanized nail as to whether or not its coating is of sufficient thickness to afford the desired protection. Happily we have at hand an infallible though simple test which may be readily applied at any time.

Pure zinc, owing to its extremely brittle nature, will crackle and flake from a well-coated nail when bent at right angles, while a thinly-coated nail, or one which has been leaded or soldered, may readily be bent without noticeably affecting its coating. This fact is taken advantage of by shrewd buyers, who never fail to apply the bending test before accepting galvanized nails bearing an unfamiliar brand. It should be borne in mind by everyone having occasion to handle these goods, that they may determine the thickness and quality of the coating and detect an inferior article as quickly as an expert.—Carpentry and Building.

Trades unionism is being built like species of religion—from the ground up.



Alexandria, La.—All carpenters are urgently called upon to avoid this place until trade conditions have changed for the better and until further notice. At present, work is very slack and the city is full of idle carpenters.

✣ ✣ ✣

Portland, Ore.—Trade is in a deplorable condition in this section of the country and Portland especially. The city and neighboring districts are full of idle men and no prospect for employment. Transient brothers are advised to remain away.

✣ ✣ ✣

Reno, Nev.—Sister Local Unions and migrating brothers will please take notice that trade is very dull in this city and business is at a standstill. There is no work for those that are here and newcomers would surely become stranded. Traveling brothers are advised to avoid Reno, Nev.

✣ ✣ ✣

Key West, Fla.—General Organizer W. J. Wilson was recently with us for about eight days and succeeded in the establishing of a Trades and Labor Council, which had the effect of setting unionism afloat again. Brother Wilson's visit and his effective work will long be remembered by our membership.

✣ ✣ ✣

Patchogue, L. I., N. Y.—Many carpenters are coming to this place lately in search of work without securing any. There is a large portion of our own men idle and prospects are very poor for the future. Trade is exceedingly dull here, and traveling brothers are advised to steer clear of this vicinity.

✣ ✣ ✣

Springfield, Ill.—All carpenters are requested to keep aloof from this city for the next few months, as we are making a demand for a raise in our scale of wages and there is a probability of trouble arising between us and our employers on that account. Trade is very dull and work very scarce at this time.

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Lethbridge, Alta., Can.—For the benefit of traveling brothers we desire to state that trade is exceedingly dull and as a result, 95 per cent of the carpenters in this town are walking the streets. Transient carpenters will do a favor to themselves as well as to us by giving Lethbridge, Alta., Can., a wide berth until further notice.

✣ ✣ ✣

Brownfield, Pa.—Since the financial stringency has struck this town, trade and all business is in a deplorable condition. The outlook for the summer season is not very promising. Transient brothers are advised to give this town the pass-by for the present. About two-thirds of the carpenters here are walking the streets.

✣ ✣ ✣

Redlands, Cal.—Migrating carpenters are urgently requested to give this city a wide berth at this time. Owing to scarcity of work and general business depression, the greater majority of our local men are idle with the expectation that dull times will continue all winter. There will be no opening here until spring trade opens up. Keep away!

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Mulberry, Fla.—There is no foundation whatever to the rumor afloat that there is so much work going on in this locality and if, on its strength, carpenters keep on coming here, the numbers of unemployed will soon exceed the number of those working. It will injure both new comers and resident brothers. Traveling brothers are advised to stay away.

✣ ✣ ✣

Niagara Falls, Can.—While in the past this city was fortunate enough to have plenty of work, such is very scarce at the present time and a large number of our men are out of employment. In view of

obtaining trade conditions we would warn transient brothers to stay away from this city. Any one coming here at this time would have to join those brothers already walking the streets.

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Saranac Lake, N. Y.—While trade conditions in this locality have been fair for some time, they are very unsatisfactory at present. We have many brothers idle and good mechanics, at that. The contractors, despite the surplus of men, are advertising for help, which bodes no good for our L. U. We would warn all brothers to pay no attention to these ads and advise them to keep away from this vicinity for a while, at least.

❖ ❖ ❖

Mount Pleasant, Tex.—Union carpenters will please take notice and give the widest possible publicity to the fact that we are in the midst of a campaign to spread the union principle and making an effort to get all non-union men in this place into our organization. This, naturally, having brought on a fight with unfair employers, we would call on all transient carpenters to avoid Mount Pleasant, Tex., until our differences are settled.

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Ft. Collins, Colo.—This place is being flooded with carpenters from all sections of the country, brought here by misleading advertisements in the public press. The facts are that there is no employment obtainable here, as work is entirely shut down on account of the panic and other adverse conditions. Our own members are walking the streets with not a job in sight, and we would advise brother carpenters to stay away from Ft. Collins, Colo., until further notice.

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Grand Rapids, Mich.—Ever since the middle of last November trade conditions in this city have been very bad. At present, 80 per cent of our carpenters are walking the streets and, from all indications, work will be slow in starting up this spring. It looks as if the contractors' association wanted to force a fight upon the building trades, taking advantage of the present financial depression and in the hope of disrupting the unions. The journeymen plumbers have been locked out for the last two weeks, with no prospect of a settlement. Transient brothers will act wisely by remaining away from this city until informed of a change for the better in trade conditions through the columns of this journal. Stay away and give us a chance.

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Dyersburg, Tenn.—We would request traveling brothers not to come to this place this winter, as we have more men now than the work on hand demands. We are working quietly to get our contractors to agree to the nine-hour day, and if we are not overcrowded with men we hope to meet with success early next spring. Several of the contractors have already granted the shorter work-day.

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Owensboro, Ky.—Work is very slack here at present and opportunities to earn a living at the trade are rare. Our members are always on the alert, trying to land every little job that shows up. For two years we have been trying to get the nine-hour day and a minimum scale of 30 cents an hour, and prospects for better conditions are not very bright this year, so far, at least. Conditions being so very unsatisfactory in this vicinity, we would advise migrating brothers to remain away until further notice.

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Marshfield, Ore.—It is pitiful to see so many brothers led here by advertisements in the newspapers when, in fact, there is no building going on and nothing doing otherwise. Trade may pick up again in the month of May, but what will the many idle brothers live on until that time? This is the serious problem confronting us today. We hope that migrating carpenters will remember that Coos Bay is a good place to keep away from; there are scores of men now walking the streets with nothing in view.

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Evansville, Ind.—All carpenters are earnestly requested to stay away from this city during the current season. Four-fifths of our membership are idle and no work in sight. There is not a single job being operated at this writing. We have members now idle from five to eight consecutive weeks. Pay no attention to newspaper items booming our town; they emanate from real estate agents and are misleading. Any carpenter coming to this city this season

will bring hardship upon himself as well as upon resident members. Remain away.

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Bartlesville, Okla.—This city is overcrowded with carpenters and there is but a very limited amount of building operations going on. We find it unwise at this time to advance our scale, as trade conditions will not warrant success. Under the circumstances confronting us, we would warn all carpenters not to come here. Work is so scarce that we cannot procure employment for half of our resident brothers. Stay away at this time and until further notice.

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Bangor, Me.—Believing it our duty to notify traveling brothers of conditions obtaining here today, we would say that work in the building line is very scarce and will continue so for the next three months. The nine-hour day, with a minimum wage of $2.50, still prevails in this vicinity, but we live in hopes to inaugurate the eight-hour day the coming spring. We are greatly hampered by non-union men from all sections as well as the provinces. To make our contemplated movement a success we would ask all migrating brothers to aid us by steering clear of Bangor, Me. Numbers of both union and non-union men are walking the streets.

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Milwaukee, Wis.—Owing to the general business depression and the slump in building operations, about one-half of our membership is out of work with no prospects for improved conditions in the near future. While we have but two buildings in course of construction, reports are sent broadcast that work is plentiful in this city. The true facts are just the opposite and there being no chance for obtaining employment at this time, we would earnestly advise traveling brothers to give Milwaukee a wide berth. We are not in a position to take care of our home brothers, and if outsiders come here, it will surely aggravate the situation. We hope the time will not be far distant when we can recall this notice, but for the present brothers will act wisely by staying away.

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Muskogee, I. T.—We desire to call the Local Unions and brothers' attention to the fact that conditions in this city are not as advertised in certain papers. There is not work enough here to employ half the men; be they carpenters or of other trades. The advertisements and articles in the papers stating that times are good here and that there is no army of unemployed, are utterly false and are published by certain parties with the intent to mislead and for purposes best known to themselves. Laboring men will serve their own interests and confer an obligation on those already here by staying away until conditions have improved, which, we hope, will be in the near future. We are always glad to welcome newcomers when times are good and there is an opportunity for them to earn a living. At present, however, there is nothing doing here, and living, rent, etc., are at the top notch.

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Bristol, Conn.—L. L. Stewart, a contractor of this place, who has always been unfair to union labor, is advertising for carpenters. When times were good he could not get men to work for him, as he works men nine hours per day and pays wages to suit himself. Now, work being scarce, he hopes to secure men, such, of course, who are not acquainted with the circumstances. His son, Charles W. Stewart, who is building a house for himself, also wants men. As father and son are very unfair to union labor and have caused us all the trouble we ever had in this town, we advise all union men to keep away. Several union men from other places who thought they could come here and do as they pleased, had to pay a fine of $25.00, and others may find themselves in the same predicament unless they stay away. Our wages are $3.00 per day for 8 hours. Work is very dull here and very few of our members can find employment.

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A Joyous Affair.

Decatur, Ill.—Local Union 742, of this city, gave a social and oyster supper to their members, their families and friends, Thursday evening, January 30, in G. A. R. Hall. It was given to promote good fellowship among the craft. The boss carpenters and non-union men were especially invited to attend and many of them responded and were royally entertained. The first feature on the program preceding the supper was an address by Senator James A. Henson, who was the principal speaker, his subject

being "The Union Label League." Brother Henson's speech was very interesting and well received. He was followed by Brother G. A. Shanock by a speech in poetry, in which he gave his reason for believing that more ice cream should have been provided and less oysters. Then Brother Walter E. Long gave a recitation in the German brogue. All had a hearty laugh and settled themselves down to eight tables neatly arranged and partook of oysters in any style and quantity to their hearts' content.

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A Silver Jubilee.

St. Catharines, Ont., Can.—On February 22, L. U. 38, of this city, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary by holding an "At-Home and Smoker" in their meeting hall. The doors were thrown open early in the morning and all during the day the members thoroughly enjoyed themselves in social intercourse. With nightfall the attendance was greatly increased and, after a tasty luncheon was served, an interesting program of vocal and instrumental music, interspersed with speeches and recitations, was rendered. Local talent, consisting of Brothers Gordon, Radcliffe, Hilton, Bowels, Howe, Campbell, Back and Nicholson assisted, and their renditions were enthusiastically received. The whole affair was voted a decided success. L. U. 38 was organized on February 29, with 10 charter members. Its present membership is 110.

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Information Wanted.

John Francis Doyle, a carpenter by trade; age, in the thirties; medium size; black hair; light brown mustache; last heard of three years ago in St. Louis, Mo. Any one who knows of his whereabouts or can furnish his address, will convey a great favor upon his sister, who is very anxious to find him, dead or alive, by communicating with

MRS. CHARLES MAPLE,
337 East Poplar St.,
DuQuoin, Perry County, Ill.

Daniel Schlenger, a member of L. U. 638, Morristown, who mysteriously disappeared about two months ago, is anxiously sought for by his wife and family. He is 5 feet 9 inches in height; weight about 150 pounds; of slender build; dark sandy hair and mustache; walks awkwardly, both legs and feet being deformed. He started out one morning looking for work and has not returned up to date. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his family and the Local Union. Write to

A. B. LOSEY, R. S., Box 213,
Morristown, N. J.

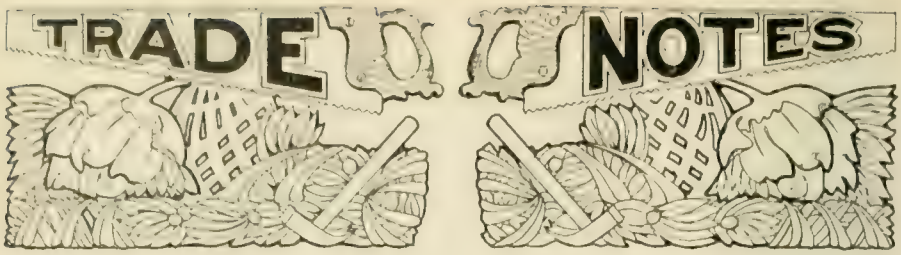
Local Union 872, Dodge City, Kans., wishes to locate Brother B. F. Reynolds, who was a member of the Local Union since September 28, 1900, and recently left town owing a brother some money advanced him. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by Frank L. Ridge, Financial Secretary, or

R. B. KIRKPATRICK, Rec. Sec.,
Box 297, Dodge City, Kans.

A Substitute for Cedar Wood.

The huge demand for cedar wood resulting from the constant whittling away of countless lead pencils, has almost exhausted the supply, and the quantity of cedar, which alone is suitable for the purpose, is yearly becoming more difficult to find. Manufacturers consequently have given considerable attention to the question of discovering a substitute, but no other wood at present discovered has the same qualities as cedar. Various casings for the lead have been tried from time to time, and among the latest is one which is said to be completely successful. This is a chemical compound of which the chief constituent is potato, and a large factory is in course of erection which will turn out an enormous yearly aggregate of these new pencils. The substance resulting from the chemical process is rather heavier than cedar wood but cuts more easily, so that the pencils will be easier to sharpen. The fact that potatoes are more easily procurable than cedar ought also to cause a reduction in the price of the finished article. —The Woodworker and Art Metal Worker.

Not on them the poor rely,
Not to them looks liberty,
Who with fawning falsehood cower
To the wrong, when clothed in power
—Whittier.



Movements for Better Conditions.

District Council, Buffalo, N. Y.—By a vote of the membership of this district it was decided that we make a demand upon the employers for an advance in wages from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour to take effect on May 1, 1908.

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Local Union 171, Youngstown, O.—On January 17 we adopted a new and more explicit code of working rules to replace the rules now in force. As to wages, we demanded a minimum scale of $3.25 per day of 8 hours; the whole to become operative on May 1, 1908.

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Local Union 1314, Oconomowoc, Wis.—Having secured a minimum rate of 28 cents an hour last year, we are now demanding for an advance of 7 cents, or 35 cents an hour for nine hours' work. Some of our contractors are willing to pay the advance, while others are expected to put up a fight.

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Local Union 1496, San Francisco, Cal.—This Local Union, composed of mill men, has decided to demand of the mill owners a raise in wages from $2.50 to $3.00 per day minimum. This schedule has unanimously been indorsed by Branch 701 of A. S. of C. & J. of this city. Our working hours are 8 per day; 48 per week.

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Local Union 1094, Mahanoy City, Pa.—Our revised trade rules calling for 33 1-3 cents per hour, an increase of 3 1-3 cents per hour, we have made a demand upon the contractors to that effect. As most of our employers employ union men exclusively and there are but very few non-union men in this city, with trade conditions fair, we do not expect any difficulty in getting our demands granted on April 1, 1908.

Local Union 665, Amarillo, Tex.—We have adopted a new wage scale changing the minimum rate from $3.50 to $4.00 per day of 8 hours, and notified the contractors of our action. Trade is dull at present but the outlook is good and we anticipate little or no trouble on May 1, when our demand is to take effect.

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Local Union 1714, Tamaqua, Pa.—Our agreement with the contractors expiring on April 1 of this year, we have presented a new agreement to the employers which stipulates our minimum rate of wages at 33 1-3 cents per hour, being an increase of 3 1-3 cents. As our town is pretty well organized and all our contractors favorable to the union, we have a fair chance of winning our demands without any friction. Our working time is 9 hours per day with one hour off on Saturday.

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Local Union 495, Streator, Ill.—Wages in this locality have always been on the sliding basis and as a natural result, wage conditions are somewhat demoralized. To overcome this unsatisfactory state of things, we embodied a clause in our agreement this year calling for a minimum scale of 42½ cents per hour for 8 hours' work and a copy of said agreement to be in force from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1909, has been presented to the employers. The wages paid at present range from 37½ to 42½ cents per hour, the amount which we desire to establish as a minimum.

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Local Union 1176, Fargo, N. D.—As we are still working ten hours per day and as it is the general feeling among our membership that we are, at this late hour, entitled to a reduction in working hours, we have passed a resolution making our working time 9 hours per day and wages 35 cents,

minimum, per hour, on and after May 1, 1908. Our wages at present being from 30 to 35 cents per hour, we are not asking for much from the contractors; our demands, practically, is one for the recognition of our union and for the establishment of a minimum rate.

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Local Union 7, Minneapolis, Minn.—At a meeting held January 10 this Local Union appointed a committee with full power to act in an effort to reach an agreement with the bosses whereby we would be accorded an increase in wages of 2½ cents per hour, making our minimum scale 45 cents an hour, with working rules as before. We fully realize the fact that our sister Local Union in St. Paul is bent on retaining its present scale, which is 45 cents per hour, and intend to resist any reduction. Considering the situation, we deem it advisable to come up to the requirements of L. U. 87 in St. Paul. We have, as yet, not agreed on the exact date when we expect our proposed increased scale to take effect.

Shrinkage of Wood When Dried.

Interesting experiments on the shrinkage of wood due to the loss of moisture have recently been completed by the forest service at its timber testing station at Yale University. These experiments show that green wood does not shrink at all in drying until the amount of moisture in it has been reduced to about one-third of the dry weight of the wood. From this point on to the absolutely dry condition, the shrinkage in the area of cross-section of the wood is directly proportional to the amount of moisture removed.

The shrinkage of wood in a direction parallel to the grain is very small; so small in comparison with the shrinkage at right angles to the grain, that in computing the total shrinkage in volume, the longitudinal shrinkage may be neglected entirely.

The volumetric shrinkage varies with different woods, being about 26 per cent. of the dry volume for the species of eucalyptus known as blue gum, and only about 7 per cent. for red cedar. For hickory, the shrinkage is about 20 per cent. of the dry volume, and for longleaf pine about 15 per cent.

In the usual air-dry condition, from 12 to 15 per cent. of moisture still remains in the wood, so that the shrinkage from the green condition to the air-dry condition is only a trifle over half of that from the green to the absolutely dry state.—Forest Service, Washington, D. C., Trade Bulletin No. 17.

Gas Leaks.

In searching for gas leaks, trust your nose rather than your eyes. Never look for a leak with a light; open the doors and windows and let out all the gas you can. To produce an explosion the gas and the air must be present in certain proportions before they will ignite, and the necessary proportion of gas is far less than that required to produce a strong odor.—Woodworkers' Review.

How to Remove Warts.

To remove a wart, dampen and rub with a piece of washing soda. Do this three or four times a day for a month, and the wart will finally drop off, leaving no mark on the skin.

Who Killed the Lodge?

"It's Lodge tonight," said Sister Brown.
"But I don't think that I'll go down,
I'm tired and it's rather cold tonight,
And everything will be all right
If I'm not there." So she sat and read
The paper awhile and went to bed,
And stayed at home from the meeting.

"It's Lodge tonight," said Brother Gray,
"But I guess I'd better stay away;
I don't like the way the young folk take
Things in their hands and try to make
The good of the order all jokes and fun,
When something sensible ought to be done."
And he stayed at home from the meeting.

Thus one and another made excuse,
And said they did not see the use,
As long as their monthly dues were paid,
Whether they went or whether they stayed
Away from the Lodge on meeting night,
And argued to prove that they were right
In staying at home from the meeting.

The commander and officers of the Lodge,
And the faithful few who didn't dodge
Around their duty and try to shirk,
But did their own and the other's work,
Grew tired at last, and in dismay,
Saw their charter taken away
Because all stayed at home from the meeting.

—The Golden Seal Review.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

Drawing Ellipses.

(By Milton Logan.)

I herewith present a few sketches which I hope will be instructive and may serve to help the apprentice on the road to become a mechanic. I do not claim anything new, or that has never been done before, but in the interest of the union carpenter I am giving out the best I have, hoping that it may help some one to a correct way of setting out his work so he can execute the same in a workmanlike manner, and onlookers will not think he is working by rule of thumbs. I think it would tend to get up an interest if our boys would ask questions and advice how to do certain kinds of work, and have these questions answered by sketches and drawings.

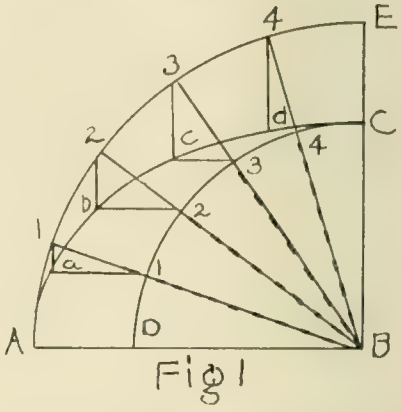


Fig 1

Coordinate method of drawing an ellipse; sketch showing ½ of same.

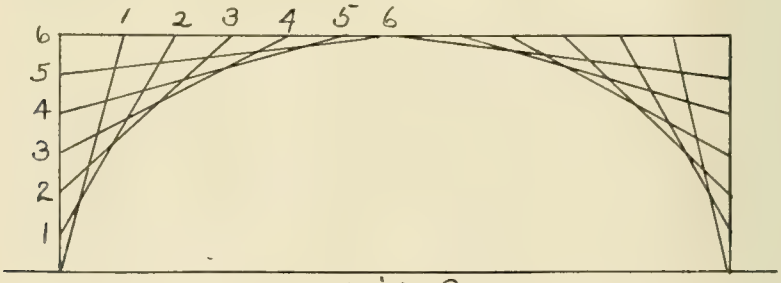


Fig 2

Method of drawing an elliptic arch, on a level, by ordinates.

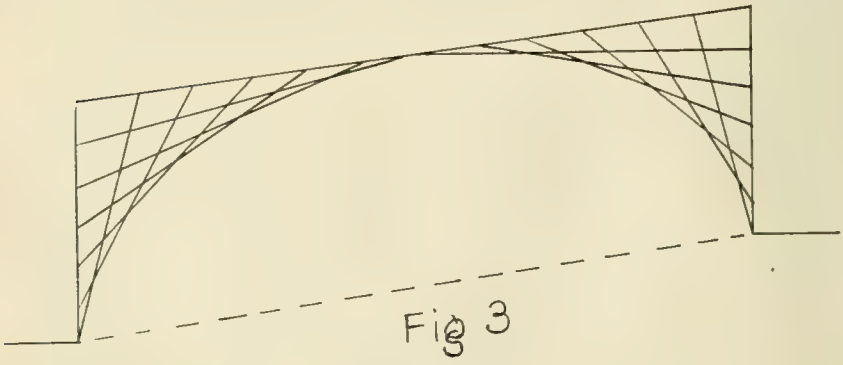
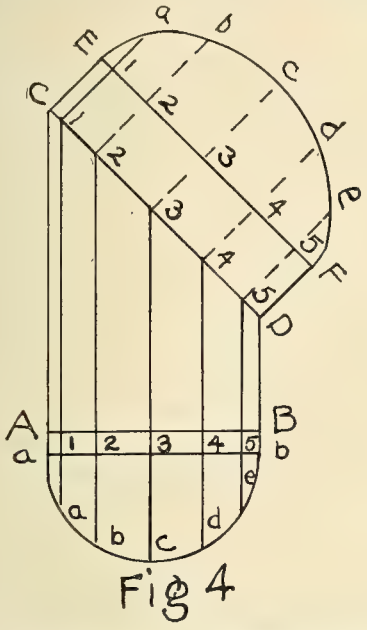


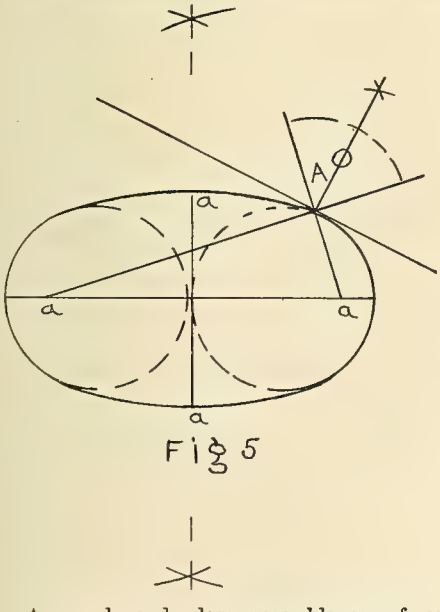
Fig 3

Method of drawing an ascending eliptic arch, in a straight wall.

This sketch shows a method of cutting a hole through the roof of a boiler-house for



the smoke-stack. In the sketch the plane cutting the cylinder, or the pitch of roof, is ½ pitch. The form of the elliptic curve in the roof is governed by the pitch of roof.



An oval, and close resemblance of an ellipse. When length of oval is determined, strike two full circles, their circumferences touching. The greater circle is struck with a radius of about 1½ diameter of small circles. The sketch also shows how to draw a tangent to an ellipse. From the foci *a a*, lines are drawn, cutting the curve at a point where the tangent touches the same. The extension of the lines form the angle *A*, bisected by the line *O*. The tangent is drawn at right angles to this line.

Editor The Carpenter:

In the article "Roof Problem," by J. Barry in the December number of The Carpenter I noticed that he used the figure 17 on the blade of the square with the figure 6 on the tongue, and took the diagonal with a pocket rule. Now, this method, while used by many, is not correct. In using 17 he has assumed that 17 is the diagonal of 12 and 12, which is not the case. The diagonal of 12 and 12 is 16 15-16. In the roof in question the hip rafter would be much too long.

If you will give me space I will explain the correct method of laying out the roof in question.

Using 6 and 12 for the common rafter we find that 13⅜ inches is the diagonal of 6 and 12, then 8 times 13⅜ is the length of the common rafter or 8 feet 11 inches. Now take 8 11-12 on the blade of the square and half the width of the roof or 8 on the tongue and we find the diagonal is 11 feet 11½ inches which is the correct length of the hip. Fraternally yours,

F. H. LOCKWOOD, Local 1361.

Alameda, Cal.

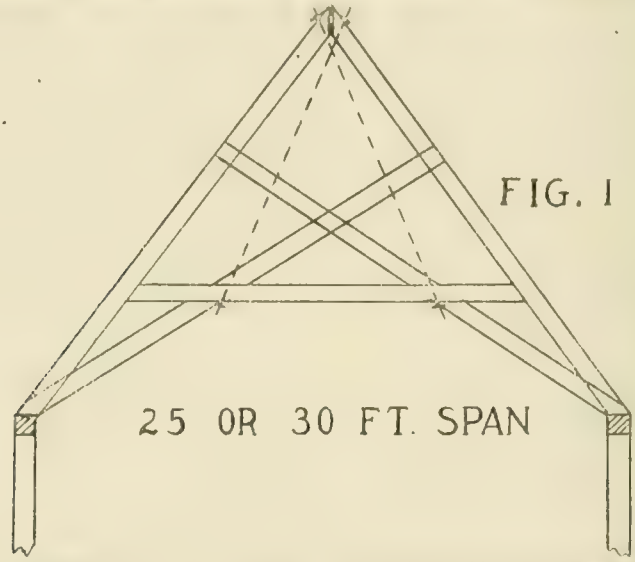
Sliding Door Hints.

There are things about the sliding door that should not be overlooked. The bumper, for instance, is sometimes forogtten to be put in the back end of the pocket, before the ceiling of same, or the plastering is done. Then again if the bumper is provided for, more than likely it is simply a block, a piece of two-by-four nailed on the floor, so that when the door is run back the momentum of same causes the top to move on beyond the proper stopping place, then there is a sudden rebound and an unnecessary jar that is anything but helpful to the door, and the adjustment of the hanger.—Woodworkers' Review.

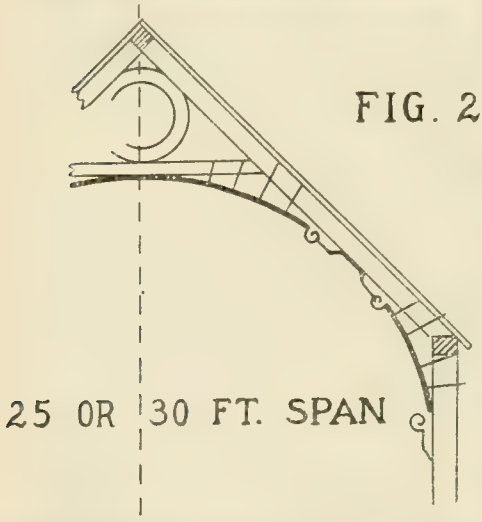
Truss Roof for Small Hall.

(By J. Barry.)

It is always desirable in the construction of small church or hall roofs to gain as much space as possible above main wall or plates, and at the same time make roof self supporting; accompanying sketch represents a roof of such construction and one that has been extensively used for a long time.



There will, of course, in roofs of this kind, be a tendency to sag in the middle, in order to prevent this sagging and spreading of plates two iron rods running through top of main truss rafter and the tie beam where main brace crosses tie beam, which is shown by dotted lines in sketch, are recommended.



The second sketch shows another construction of truss for small roof, which will be found very rigid, and utilizes all the space under roof; besides, the timbers can all be left exposed and ornamented and stained to taste.

The timbers for a roof of this size, 30 to 40 feet wide should be as follows:

Main rafters, 8x10 inches; collar beams, 8x8 inches; wall plates, 6x8 inches; main posts, 8x8 inches; single braces, 8 inches thick, same as main timbers (rafters), and to be bolted through main timbers as shown in Fig. 2.

These sketches may be used separately as you see fit. Fig. 2 can be sheathed up against rafters between trusses or rafters left exposed and chamfered on under side, if tongued and beaded sheathing be nailed on outside.

To Lay Out Side Bevels for Two Pitches.

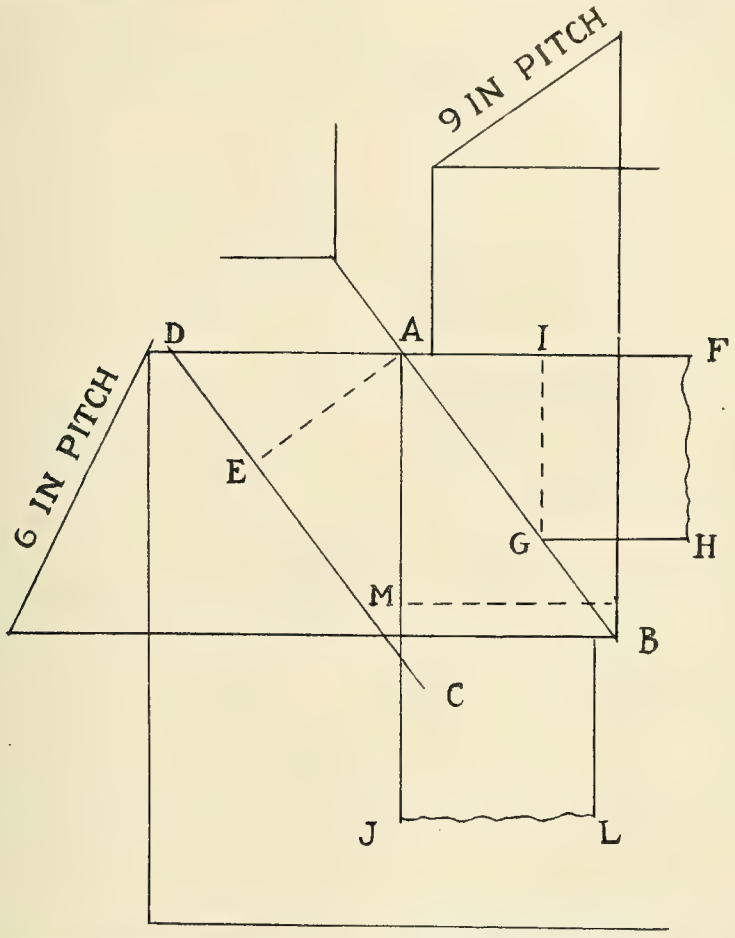
(By J. Barry.)

The line A B, in this sketch represents valley rafter. To find side bevel of valley rafter against outside face of plate, lay off on plan exact thickness of rafter, parallel with line A B as shown at C D, then square across from A to E, and the distance from E to D is the distance between the two down bevels on that side of rafter.

Mark diagonal A D on underside of rafter

which must fit exactly against outside face of plate. The side bevels of all jacks are found by same method.

Square across from K to M, and distance from M to A is the distance between the two down bevels. Mark the diagonal A K



The line A F represents one side of jack rafter for 9-inch pitch roof.

Find exact thickness of rafter and lay it off on plan parallel with A F, as shown by line G H, then square across from G to I, and distance from A to I is the distance between the two down bevels on the jack rafter.

Mark the diagonal A G, which will be side bevel against the valley for 9-inch pitch roof.

The side bevel against the hip for 6-inch pitch roof must be found by same method, but the bevel will be longer.

The line A J represents one side of jack rafter and K and L the other side or thickness.

and you have the side bevel against the valley for the 6-inch pitch roof.

The Borrowing Habit.

Tools cost one workman as much as another, and the borrower usually can afford to buy them just as well as the lender. Borrowed tools are not always handled gently, and it is an imposition to expect a man's friends to pay for the tools he uses. If each man tries to be independent of the other in this respect it will add materially to the efficiency of the entire force, and when it is really necessary to borrow, or help of any kind is needed, the infrequency of the necessity will induce a greater spirit of co-operation.—Machinery.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der ersten Vierteljahressitzung, 1908, des General Exekutiv Board.

Während der Zeit zwischen der letzten und der nun stattfindenden Sitzung, wurde folgende Angelegenheit durch brieflichen Meinungsaustausch unter den Boardmitgliedern erledigt:

Gesuch des Duluth, Minn., D. C. um finanzielle Unterstützung ausgeschlossener Mitglieder des Distrikts. Die Summe von $2,000 wurde bewilligt.

13. Januar.

Anwesende Mitglieder sind: Vorsitzender Wm. G. Schardt, Sekretär M. E. L. Connolly, Watson, Post, Walquist und Foley.

Die Berichte des G. P. und der beiden V. P. werden verlesen, erwogen und den Akten einverleibt. Desgleichen der Bericht der Delegaten zur letzten Konvention der A. F. of L.

Der G. S. wird angewiesen sich mit Union-Buchdruckerfirmen in Indianapolis, Chicago, Cincinnati und Cleveland betreffs Einreichung von Angeboten für den Druck des offiziellen Journal's in Verbindung zu setzen.

Das Komite für Ankauf eines, zur Errichtung eines Hauptquartirs passenden Grundstückes, erstattet Bericht und der Board begibt sich an Ort und Stelle um verschiedene offerirte Grundstücke in Augenschein zu nehmen.

14. Januar.

Ein Schreiben der Amalgamated Society of Carpenters und Joiners, bezüglich Erneuerung eines Kartellvertrages zwischen obiger Organisation und der V. V. liegt vor.

Es wird beschlossen, daß, da den Distrikt Councils das Recht zusteht Verträge lokalen Charakters einzugehen, es diesen freistehen solle, ihre bisher bestehende Verträge mit der A. S. of C. und J. zu erneuern oder sich über Aenderungen zu verständigen, wie schon in der Oktobersitzung entschieden wurde.

Ein Gesuch des Philadelphia D. C. um Geldbewilligung wird zurückgelegt bis die bereits vom G. P. verlangte weitere Information über die gegenwärtige Lage in Philadelphia, eingelaufen ist. Ueber die bisher im Interesse Philadelphia's verausgabten Gelder liegt ein Ausweis der G. C. vor, welcher geprüft und zu den Akten gelegt wird.

Anläßlich eines Schreibens des Groß Newyork'er D. C. eine Jurisdiktions-Streitfrage zwischen Carpenter und Metallarbeiter betreffend, wird der G. P. ersucht ein Komite unsererseits zu ernennen, welches mit einem Komite der Metallarbeiter die Streitfrage erörten und einen friedlichen Ausgleich treffen soll.

Appellation der L. U. 304, San Francisco, gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen den San Francisco D. C. Der Board findet das vorliegende Beweismaterial unvollständig und verweist die Beschwerde der L. U. 304 nochmals an den G. P. zu weiterer Untersuchung der damit verknüpften Einzelheiten.

Ein Situationsbericht aus Dubuque, Ja., wird verlesen und erledigt.

Appellation der L. U. 985 Gary, Ind., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle eines, dem Distrikt nicht angehörenden Mitgliedes, welches vom Lake County D. C. mit einer Geldstrafe belegt wurde. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wird aufrecht erhalten.

Grand Rapids, Mich., unterbreitet einen Situationsbericht und ersucht um finanziellen Beistand. Die Summe von $150 wird der L. U. 335 Grand Rapids, Mich., angewiesen.

15. Januar.

Appellation der L. U. 325 Paterson, N. J., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen L. U. 22 San Francisco, worin es sich um eine Freikarte handelt. Die Appellation wird abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 72 Rochester, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., in welcher er den neuen Lokalgesetzen der Appellanten Sanktion verweigerte. Der Entscheidung des G. P. wird zugestimmt und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Dem G. P. wird die Entsendung eines Organisators nach dem westlichen Teile des Staates Pennsylvania und dem angrenzenden Teile des Staates New York empfohlen.

In Erledigung eines, von L. U. 132 Washington, D. C., eingelaufenen Berichtes über den Ausstande in jener Stadt, wird der G. S. instruirt die Auszahlung der Unterstützungsgelder an die Washingtoner Mitglieder fortzusetzen.

Appellation Geo. T. Walker's von L. U. 26 Syracuse, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen erwähnte Lokal-Union. Der Board findet, daß der Appellant für sein Verlassen der Stadt am Labor Day gesetzlich anerkennbare Gründe vorbrachte und daher nicht straffällig war, und die Entscheidung des G. P. in diesem Falle wird umgestoßen.

16. Januar.

Appellation des Mitgliedes J. H. Rice

und Anderer gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der Apellanten gegen L. U. 528 Denver, Colo. Wird abgewiesen und die Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten. Dasselbe geschieht in folgenden ähnlichen Fällen: T. H. Johnson gegen dem Memphis, Tenn., D. C., Johnson Appellant; L. U. 611 New Haven, Conn., gegen L. U. 79, daselbst; L. U. 79, Appellant; W. H. Smith gegen den Charleston, S. C., D. C., Smith, Appellant; Thomas Pickney und Andere gegen den Charleston, S. C., D. C.; Pickney und Andere Appellanten; A. H. Beatty gegen L. U. 328 East Liverpool, O., Letzere die Appellanten; Louis D. High gegen den New York City D. C., High, Appellant.

Dem Dayton, O., D. C. wird die Summe von $200 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

Situationsbericht aus Duluth, Minn., liegt vor und wird die Summe von $1,200 zur Unterstützung der dort ausgeschlossenen Mitglieder bewilligt.

17. Januar.

Appellation W. W. Vantine's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen den Buffalo, N. Y., D. C. Der Board findet, daß der G. P. der eigentlichen Beschwerde nicht Rechnung getragen und lediglich über die unterlaufende Jurisdiktionsfrage eine Entscheidung getroffen hat. Der Board beschließt: „Ein D. C. hat nicht das Recht über Konstitutionsverletzungen abzurteilen, dies ist Sache der Lokal-Union und wer gegen ein gefälltes Urteil Einwand erheben sollte, hat Das Recht an den G. P. zu appelliren." Aus diesen Gründen entscheidet der Board zu Gunsten des Appellanten und die Entscheidung des G. P. wird umgestoßen.

Gesuch der L. U. 1093 Glen Cove, N. Y., um Genehmigung einer Gewerksforderung. Wird zurückgelegt bis das ausgefüllte Frageformular und weitere Einzelheiten, über die gegenwärtige Gewerkslage an dem Orte, vorliegen.

Gesuch der L. U. 638 Morristown, N. J., um Erlaubnis zur Erlassung eines Aufrufes an die Lokal-Unionen um finanziellen Hilfe. Wird abgelehnt.

Gesuch der L. U. 617 Vancouver, B. C., Can., um Vergütung ihrer im letzten Ausstande erlittenen Unkosten. Wird nicht gewährt.

Der L. U. 124 Bradford, Pa., wird die Summe von $100 zur Unterstützung ihrer in ihrem Kampfe mit den Arbeitgebern betroffenen Mitglieder bewilligt.

Dem Canton, O., D. C. wird die Summe von $100 zu Organisationszwecken angewiesen, und die gleiche Summe der L. U. 605 Portsmouth, Va., zu ähnlichen Zwecken.

Ein Gesuch des San Antonia, Tex., D. C. um finanziellen Beistand in ihrer Bekämpfung einer Lohnverkürzung wird bis zum Eintreffen näherer Einzelheiten zurückgelegt.

18. Januar.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender Lokal-Unionen, welche auf Lohnerhöhungen, Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit oder Anerkennung ihrer Union hinzielen, werden genehmigt und finanzielle Hilfe zugesagt: L. U. 348 Waterville, Me.; L. U. 472 Ashland, Ky.; L. U. 495 Streator, Ill.; L. U. 556, Meadsville, Pa.; L. U. 1034 Oskaloosa, Ja.; L. U. 1069, Muscatine, Ja.

20. Januar.

Die Gesuche folgender Lokal-Unionen um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen werden gewährt; die Frage des finanziellen Beistandes soll erörtet werden sobald sich letzterer als notwendig erweist: L. U. 43 La Crosse, Wis.; 1496 Fresno, Cal.; 1725 Daytona, Fla.; 1761, Goldfield, Nev.; 1821 Richmond, Mo.; 838 Sunbury, Pa.; 492 Reading, Pa.

Ein ähnliches Gesuch der L. U. 236 Clarksburg, W. Va., wird wegen mangelhafter Angaben über die Situation und den Stand der Organisation, zurückgelegt bis dahingehende Information eingelaufen ist.

Ein Komite der L. U. 183 Peoria, Ill., erscheint betreffs eines gegen die L. U. schwebenden Prozeßverfahrens. Der Fall wird erörtert und L. U. 183 die Summe von $500 zur Bestreitung ihrer Prozeßkosten angewiesen.

L. U. 1494 Newport News, Va., ersucht um Zurückerstattung der Kopfsteuer für zwei Monate. Gesuch wird abgewiesen.

Gesuch der L. U. 1824 Boston, Mass., um Erlaubnis arbeitslosen Mitgliedern die Beiträge, außer der Kopfsteuer, zu erlassen.

Wird als unkonstitutionell erklärt und abgewiesen und der L. U. empfohlen ihren arbeitslosen Mitgliedern in anderer Weise beizustehen und es ihnen zu ermöglichen ihre vollen Beiträge zu entrichten.

Der Gesuch der L. U. 999 Mt. Vernon, Ill., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderung wird abgewiesen weil in letzterer vorgesehen ist, daß die Mitglieder einen Teil ihres zu erhöhenden Lohnes an die Arbeitgeber zurückerstatten sollen.

Ein ähnliches Gesuch der L. U. 568 Lincoln, Ill., wird an dieselbe zurückverwiesen um einen Minimallohn festzusetzen. Wenn dies geschehen wird der Board das Gesuch in Erwägung ziehen.

21. Januar.

Die Gewerksforderungen der Lokal-Unionen 1766 Fostoria, Ill., und 605 Portsmouth, Va., erhalten die Genehmigung des Board.

Eine Gewerksforderung des Boston, Mass., Distrikt wird bis zum Eintreffen näherer Information zurückgelegt.

G. P. Huber, G. S. Duffy und Vorsitzender des Board, Schardt, werden als Komite erwählt um den Kauf eines zum Hauptquartier geeigneten Grundstückes abzuschließen und die weiteren nötigen Schritte zu tun. Ferner, um ein Inkorporationsdokument auszuarbeiten, welches der Urabstimmung unterbreitet werden soll, und ferner um einen Bauplan ausarbeiten zu lassen und Ange-

bote für Errichtung des Offizegebäudes entgegen zu nehmen und in der nächsten Sitzung des G. E. B. hierüber Bericht zu erstatten.

Da die Cheltenham Preß in Indianapolis das niedrigste Angebot für den Druck des Journal's eingereicht hatte, wird der Kontrakt für die Druck- und sonstigen damit verbunden Arbeiten, zu dem Kostenbetrage von $1,052.75 per Monat, und für die Dauer eines Jahres, an diese Firma vergeben.

Ein Schreiben des Hamilton County, O., D. C. teilt mit, daß in Cincinnati ein Gerücht umgehe, wonach gelegentlich und bei den Arbeiten an der Commercial National Bank in Chicago, Schwindelerin vorgekommen seien an denen Vertreter der V. V. beteiligt gewesen und wünscht der D. C. eine Untersuchung dieses Falles einzuleiten. Der Board hatte ein dahingehendes Gesuch an den Chicago D. C. gerichtet und wird in dessen Bericht über die Angelegenheit erklärt, daß die Untersuchung keinerlei Beweise, die einen Verdacht berechtigen könnten, ergeben habe. Der G. S. wird angewiesen dem Hamilton County D. C. eine Abschrift dieses Berichtes zuzusenden.

22. Januar.

Von Wheeling, W. Va., läuft ein Bericht über die Schlichtung des dortigen Ausstandes ein, welcher den Akten einverleibt wird.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender Lokal-Unionen werden genehmigt und beschlossen nach weiteren einlaufenden Nachrichten über finanziellen Beistand Verfügungen zu treffen; Wyoming Valley, Pa., D. C.; L. U. 1314 Oconomowoc, Wis.; 1813 Tell City, Ind.; Mobile, Ala., D. C.; 358 Tipton, Ind.; 71 Fort Smith, Ark.

L. U. 110 St. Joseph, Mo., ist in einen Kampf mit den Arbeitgebern verwickelt und wird ihr die Summe von $50 bewilligt.

Boardmitglied Post wird in seinem Heimatsorte dringend verlangt und deßhalb von weiterem Sitzungsbesuche entbunden.

23. Januar.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender D. C.'s und Lokal-Unionen werden genehmigt und finanzielle Unterstützung, im Falle sich diese notwendig erweißt, zugesagt: Buffalo, N. Y., D. C.; L. U. 1454 Cuba, Ill.; 276 Oklahoma City, Okla.; Lowell, Mass., D. C.; 1407 Perry, N. Y.; 18 Hamilton, Ont., Can.

Der Louisville, Ky., D. C. spricht in einem eingelaufenen Schreiben seinen Dank für die, dem Distrikt seitens der G. C geleistete Hilfe in ihrer Gewerksbewegung aus.

Appellation der L. U. 1296 Mendota, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. in der derselbe im Falle A. A. Austin's die Auszahlung des Sterbegeldes verweigert. Mitgliedsbuch und Auszug aus den Finanzbüchern der L. U. 1296 zeigen, daß das verstorbene Mitglied im November letzten Jahres außer Benefit kam und am Tage seines Todes noch nicht wieder drei Monate lang gutstehend war. Die Entscheidung wird auf Grund des Paragraphen 106 und 107 der Gen. Konst. aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der L. U. 1391 Kansas City, Kan., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. einem ihrer Mitglieder Unfallbenefit verweigernd. Da Sekt. 15 der Gen. Konst. in diesem Falle nicht beobachtet und die Forderung erst nach mehr denn zwei Jahren nach dem Unfall geltend gemacht wurde, da es ferner nicht erwiesen ist, daß die Arbeitsunfähigkeit des Mitgliedes die Folge des Unfalles ist, wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 1600 Newton, Mass., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. in der derselbe die Forderung für Sterbegeld im Falle Carl Hanson's zurückwies. Der Entscheidung wird zugestimmt und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Dasselbe geschieht im ähnlichen, dem Falle Fred. Jackson's, von L. U. 1084 St. Charles, Ill.

24. Januar.

Appellation der L. U. 539 Ashtabula, O., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Sterbefalle Rosmus Christenson's, in welchem der G. S. die Forderung für Sterbegeld nicht anerkannte. Die Entscheidung bleibt zurecht bestehen.

Appellation der L. U. 6 Amsterdam, N. Y., gegen die Abweisung der Forderung Robert Homkey's Unfallbenefit betreffend. Da die Forderung nicht innerhalb des in Sekt. 125 der Gen. Konst. festgesetzten Zeitraumes erhoben wurde, wird die ablehnende Entscheidung des G. S. aufrecht erhalten.

Die Gewerksforderungen der L. U. 568 Lincoln, Neb., des Monroe County D. C. und der L. U. 978 Springfield, Mo., werden genehmigt.

Appellation des L. U. 774 New York City gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. dem Mitgliede Edgar Tallman Frauen-Sterbegeld verweigernd. Das Mitglied schuldete vor dem Todesfalle über sechs Monatsbeiträge und stand zur Zeit außerhalb der Organisation. Die Appellation wird daher abgewiesen und L. U. 774 angewiesen Tallman von den Büchern zu streichen und eventuell nur als neues Mitglied wieder aufzunehmen.

Von Detroit, Mich., und Louisville, Ky., waren Resolutionen über die gegenwärtige Krise deren Ursache und Wirkung eingelaufen, welche verlesen und den Akten einverleibt werden.

Ein Schreiben von L. U. 470 Tacoma, Wash., bezüglich der ihr im Januar 1907 bewilligten Unterstützungsgelder im Betrage von $1,000. Die Angelegenheit ist in früheren Sitzungen erörtert worden, und aus eingelaufenen Berichten der L. U. 1907 war zu ersehen, daß von dem bewilligten Betrage $612.20 nicht verausgabt wurden, welche Summe der Board beanspruchte. Der G. S. berichtet nur $549.30 dieser Summe zurückerhalten zu haben und beschließt der Board die Zurückerstattung des Rechtes von $62.20 zu verlangen und keine weiteren Unterstütz-

ungsgesuche der L. U. zu berücksichtigen so lange dieser Rest der G. O. nicht zugegangen ist.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 761 Sorel, Can., um weitere finanzielle Unterstützung wird abschläglich beschieden.

Eine vom Wayne County, Mich., D. C. gefaßte Resolution wird verlesen und zu den Akten gelegt; das Gesuch des Sekretär's um Bewilligung von $150 wird abgelehnt.

Ein Schreiben des Toledo, O., D. C. betreffs der Firma Bently & Sons wird verlesen und erledigt.

25. Januar.

Ein Ausweis des Boston D. C. über im Interesse der Shoparbeiter verausgabte und früher von dem Board bewilligte Gelder, wird erörtert und zu den Akten gelegt.

Vom Chicago D. C. war ein Schreiben betreffs einer Jurisdiktionsfrage eingelaufen und wird die Angelegenheit an den G. P. verwiesen um die A. F. of L. zu veranlassen zum Schutze unserer Mitglieder in der Frage Stellung zu nehmen.

L. U. 427 Omaha, Neb., und L. U. 364 Council Bluffs, Ja., senden Vorschläge zur Abänderung der Gen. Konst. ein, welche später veröffentlicht und dann der nächsten Konvention unterbreitet werden sollen.

Der Vorsitzende des Board wird ermächtigt die Bürgschaftspapiere des G. Sch. erneuern zu lassen.

Gesuch des Wilmington, Del., D. C. um weitere Geldbewilligung wird abgelehnt.

In Erledigung einer, vom Cleveland, O., unterbreiteten Angelegenheit, bei der es sich um Jurisdiktionsdifferenzen mit den Eisenarbeitern handelt, beschließt der Board, daß unsere Mitglieder berechtigt sind die betreffende Arbeit zu beanspruchen und auf diesem Rechte beharren sollen.

27. Januar.

McCarthy ist angekommen und anwesend; abwesend ist somit nur D. A. Post.

Die Revision der Bücher der G. O. wird in Angriff genommen und nimmt die Tagessitzung in Anspruch.

28. Januar.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher der G. O. wird fortgesetzt.

In Erledigung eines, von Duluth, Minn., eingelaufenen Situationsberichtes, wird der dortigen Mitgliedschaft die Summe von $1,800 angewiesen.

Ein Schreiben von St. Paul, Minn., bezüglich der Mitglieder der früheren L. U. 80 der Amalgamated Wood Workers liegt vor und wird in dieser Sache beschlossen: „Alle Mitglieder der A. W. W., welche nach der Minneapolis Konvention der A. F. of L. zur V. V. übertraten, sind gemäß der am 16. April 1907 getroffenen Entscheidung, und somit ebenso zu behandeln wie solche die vor dieser Konvention zur V. V. übertraten."

Ferner soll in allen späteren Fällen in denen es sich um Mitglieder der A. W. W. handelt, so lange gemäß dieser Entscheidung verfahren werden bis anders verfügt ist.

Appellation der L. U. 134 Montreal, Can., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. in welcher derselbe Elgard Herour das beanspruchte Frauensterbegeld verweigerte. Die Entscheidung wird umgestoßen und Auszahlung des Sterbegeldes angeordnet.

L. U. 574 Middletown, N. Y., wünscht zu wissen ob sie für ein neues Mitglied, welches nicht einen Monatsbeitrag, wie in Sekt. 88 der Gen. Konst. vorgeschrieben, im Voraus entrichtet, die Kopfsteuer laut Sekt. 67 zu entrichten hat. Der Board beschließt gemäß einer, von der Niagara Konvention, in einem ähnlichen Falle getroffenen Entscheidung, daß, da die Nichtbefolgung der Sekt. 88 kein Mitglied vom Benefit ausschließt, L. U. 574 verpflichtet ist für ein solches Mitglied laut Sekt. 67 auch die Kopfsteuer zu entrichten.

Die Gewerksforderungen der L. U. 1714 Tamaqua, Pa., und 1094 Mahanoy City, Pa., werden genehmigt und finanzielle Hilfe wenn nötig zugesichert.

29. Januar.

Die Bücherrevision wird fortgesetzt.

L. U. 1744 Grand Mere, Can., und L. U. 105 Cleveland, O., wünschen Erlaubnis zur Erlassung von Aufrufen an die Lokal-Unionen diese zur finanziellen Unterstützung oder Beteiligung an projektirten Geschäftsunternehmen auffordernd. Diese Gesuche werden verweigert und L. U. 105 gegen eine offizielle Beteiligung an dem betreffenden Unternehmen gewarnt.

Appellation der L. U. 260 Waterbury, Conn., gegen die Verfügung des G. S. die Auszahlung des Sterbegeldes im Falle Jacob A. Liberty's verweigernd. Die Appellation wird abgewiesen.

Die Gewerksforderungen der L. U. 1093 Glen Cove, N. Y., und der L. U. 460 San Antonio, Tex., werden genehmigt.

30. Januar.

Die Bücherrevision wird fortgesetzt.

Die Gewerksforderungen der L. U. 7 Minneapolis, Minn., 1175 Fargo, N. D., 1098 Palatka, Fla., und 655 Amarillo, Tex., werden genehmigt und Beschlußfassung über finanzielle Unterstützung verschoben.

Der L. U. 472 Ashland, Ky., wird die Summe von $200 zur Unterstützung ihrer ausgeschlossenen Mitglieder bewilligt.

Der G. P. wird ersucht einen Deputirten nach Kenosha, Wis., zu senden, woselbst unsere Mitglieder ausgesperrt sind.

Da der Birmingham, Ala., D. C. mitteilt, daß die First National Bank of Birmingham „Unfair" sei, wird beschlossen die in dieser Bank deponirten $25,000 zurückzuziehen und in der Trades National Bank von Birmingham zu deponiren.

Der Board beschließt ferner $25,000 von der Capital National Bank in Indianapolis zu ziehen und auf die Fort Dearborn National Bank in Chicago zu übertragen.

Ein Gesuch des Indianapolis D. C. um Bewilligung von weiteren $500 zu Organisationszwecken wird abschlägig beschieden.

Appellation C. J. Phister's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen den Buffalo, N. Y., D. C. Die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten.

Bezüglich des Einhaltsverfahrens im Falle der For Bros. Manufacturing Co. in St. Louis und einiger Mitglieder des St. Louis D. C.'s, wird der G. P. instruirt tüchtigen Rechtsbeistand zu engagiren und überhaupt die Interessen der V. V. in diesem Falle energisch zu verteidigen.

L. U. 814 Los Gatos, Cal., beschwert sich in einem Schreiben über ein vom San Jose Building Trades Council ausgeschriebenes Assessment. Der Board erklärt kein Recht zu haben sich in derartige lokale Angelegenheiten einzumischen empfiehlt aber allen Lokal Unionen sich in solchen Fällen im Interesse der allgemeinen Sache und um die Harmonie nicht zu stören, dem Willen der Majorität zu fügen.

31. Januar.

Die Gewerksforderung der L. U. 171 Youngstown, O., wird genehmigt; die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung zurückgelegt bis sich Unterstützung als notwendig erweist.

Bezüglich einer Gewerksforderung der L. U. 978 Springfield, Mo., wird Beschlußfassung bis zur April-Sitzung verschoben und der G. P. ersucht unterdessen einen Organisator nach dem Orte zu senden.

Die Bücherrevision wird fortgesetzt.

1. Februar.

Die Bücherrevision wird fortgesetzt.

Der Bericht des Rechnungsexperten wird entgegengenommen mit den Finanzbüchern der G. O. verglichen, das Ganze für richtig befunden und die Revision beendet.

Auf Gesuch der L. U. 1270 Montreal, Can., wird derselben die Summe von $27.00 zu Unterstützungszwecken bewilligt.

Folgt Vertagung bis zum 6ten April d. J.

Robert E. L. Connolly,
Sekretär.

Frank Duffy, Gen. Sekretär.

Ein interessanter Bericht.

(Eingesandt.)

In der Ausgabe vom 7ten November des „Philadelphia Tageblatt" erschien, unter obiger Ueberschrift, ein Artikel aus der „New Yorker Volkszeitung," in welchem verkündet wird, daß ein abgehender Beamter der Lokal-Union 375 der Brüderschaft der Carpenters und Joiners einen Bericht über den Stand der betreffenden Union abgegeben habe, welcher unter Anderem einen traurigen Beitrag zu der Beantwortung der Frage liefere, Was soll im Alter aus den Arbeiter werden?

Nach diesem Bericht hat genannte Union, welche zur Zeit 567 Mitglieder zählte an 106 Mitglieder im verflossenen Jahr Kranken Unterstützung bezahlt, 38 von diesen waren durch Unfälle arbeitsunfähig geworden währendem sie ihrer Beschäftigung oblagen. Ferner gingen 25 Mitglieder mit Todt ab, wovon 3 bei Ausführung ihres Berufs getödtet wurden und 6 durch Selbstmord endeten. Von jenen nahmen sich 5 deßhalb das Leben weil sie sich unfähig glaubten es durch ihre Hände Arbeit fristen zu können (was übrigens unumstößlich festgestellt hätte werden sollen, bevor es veröffentlicht wurde). Als Lichtseiten werden angeführt, daß $2,575 an Kranken Unterstützung und $1,550 an Sterbegeld ausbezahlt wurden und daß Mitglieder, welche 2, 3, 8 und 10 Jahre krank sind jährlich mit $50.00 unterstützt werden. Bei einem monatlichen Beitrag von sage und schreibe nur 65 Cents pro Monat, welche Sache weiter unten besprochen wird.

Die Auszahlung von Sterbegeld im Betrage von $1,550 ist jedenfalls nicht ganz richtig indem keine Lokal aus ihrer eignen Kasse Sterbegeld bezahlt.

Nach meiner und vieler anderer Collegen Ansicht wäre es besser gewesen diesen Bericht nicht in einer Arbeiterzeitung zu veröffentlichen, um so mehr aber an die Lokal-Unionen zu verweisen um diese erschreckenden Zustände zu diskutiren und mit allen möglichen Mitteln Abhilfe zu schaffen. Uebrigens glaube ich kaum, daß diese auf Krankheits und Sterbefälle bezügliche Zustände, welche im verflossenen Jahr in der Lokal-Union 375 existirten, weder für die betreffende Union, noch für den Verband als normale angenommen werden können. Es mögen abnorme Zustände dort herrschen—indem weiter gesagt wird, daß die meisten Mitglieder ältere Leute seien und die Lokal keinen jungen Zuzug erhalten könne: Warum nicht? Hierin liegt eine ernste Mahnung an alle Unions, dafür zu sorgen, daß sie nicht in Altersschwäche verfallen.

Auf welchem Wege dies geschehen kann, diese Frage sollte jeder Zeit auf der Tagesordnung stehen; es sollten Statistiken ausgearbeitet werden über Arbeitslosigkeit, Unfälle, Ursachen derselben und wer verant-

wortlich ist dafür und anderes mehr. Diese Statistiken sollten an die General-Office gesandt, von dieser bearbeitet und den Conventionen vorgelegt werden um Stellung zu nehmen und die Beseitigung oder wenigstens Verminderung der Uebelstände zu bewirken. Ob dies auf gewerkschaftlichem Wege zu erlangen ist, diese Frage könnte sich jeder beantworten wenn er die Vorgänge in der Arbeiterbewegung studiren wollte. Hat nicht ein Vertreter des Kapitals erst kürzlich ausgesprochen, was mit den organisirten Arbeiter geschehen soll? Erlassen nicht die Gerichte sehr oft Einhaltsbefehle gegen die Arbeiter Organisationen? Wird die Bundes-Staats und Munizipal Gewalt nicht bei jeder Gelegenheit in den Dienst des Kapitals gestellt, und wo ist der Schutz für die Arbeiter, wo und wie wird Sorge getragen, daß die Arbeiter, wenn sie ihre Kräfte im Dienste des Kapitals verbraucht haben, nicht zum Selbstmord getrieben werden? Hieraus entsteht die Frage: Wer ist verantwortlich für die bestehenden Verhältnisse in einem Lande, wo die Hilfsmittel reichlich vorhanden sind, und daß dieselben nicht geändert werden? Jedenfalls die Arbeiterklasse selbst, indem sie nicht den richtigen Gebrauch von ihrer Waffe, dem Stimmzettel, macht. Hier möchte ich eine Episode einflechten, welche sich bei einer Arbeitslosen Versammlung der Carpenter und Joiners, arangirt durch Arbeitslose von Nr. 1051, abspielte. Eine Deputation der Carpenters war vom Distrikt Council zum Mayor der Stadt Philadelphia gesandt worden um Arbeit von der Stadt Verwaltung zu verlangen. Bei Abgabe des Berichts über das Resultat und bei Kritisirung eines fortschrittlichen Redners sagte der Vorsitzende des auserwählten Comites, daß die Arbeiter nicht fähig seien sich selbst zu regieren, ja sogar, daß nicht einer in der Versammlung sei welcher als Superintendent ein Geschäft verwalten könnte, und daß er das republikanische Ticket gestimmt habe und sehr froh sei dies gethan zu haben. Ich habe bis jetzt noch nicht vernommen, daß auch nur ein Einziger durch die Stadt Verwaltung Arbeit erhalten hat, auch nicht daß diese Sache in Erwägung gezogen wurde. Wenn nun die Auserwählten der Arbeiter solche Sprache führen, dann müssen sie sich auch gefallen lassen, daß sie die Peitsche des Kapitals zu fühlen bekommen. In Betreff der Beiträge von Union 375, welche wie oben angeführt, nur 65 Cents betragen, ist zu sagen, daß dieses System entschieden zu verwerfen ist. Dieser Beitrag sollte nur für Unionzwecke verwendet werden dürfen was notwendig ist um die Beiträge an die Central Verbände entrichten zu können und um die Lokal in aktionsfähigem Zustand zu erhalten.

Um Kranken und Unfall Unterstützung bezahlen zu können sollte ein weiterer Beitrag von wenigstens 50 Cents pro Monat erhoben werden, und dieser Fond sollte extra verwaltet werden damit nicht eine Kasse die andere aufzehrt. Dieses letztere ist eine Notwendigkeit und sollte obligatorisch sein um die weniger prinzipielen Unionleute in der Union festzuhalten.

Conrad Schneider,
Mitglied der Lokal 1051,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dieu et l'Or.

Le gouvernement vient d'émettre des nouvelles pièces de $10 en or et contrairement à un usage assez ancien, a omis la mensongère devise: "In God we trust," (nous avons confiance en Dieu), qui orne les pièces en or et les dollars en argent.

Les prêcheurs de toutes dénominations sont scandalisés. Ils protestent avec énergie et demandent qu'aucune autre pièce ne soit frappée sans cette devise.

Roosevelt assume la responsabilité de cette réforme et dit qu'il l'a ordonnée parce que cette devise était continuellement tournée en ridicule.

Tous les arguments de Roosevelt ne convaincront pas les prêcheurs qui adorent l'or et l'argent pour la seule raison que les pièces de monnaie portaient le saint nom du bon Dieu. Et maintenant que ce nom va être enlevé, quelles excuses auront ils d'adorer des pièces profanes?

En tout cas, Roosevelt a commis une erreur. Au lieu de faire enlever cette devise, il aurait dû tout simplement y faire ajouter une lettre, un L. "In Gold we trust" (nous avons confiance en l'or) serait une devise idéale dans un pays où l'or est le but, le mobile des moindres actes de la vie, dans un pays où les gens foncièrement honnêtes qui ont un idéal plus élevé, q'ils refusent de sacrifier à la cupidité, sont regardé commé de simples fous.—L'Union Des Travailleurs.

DEPARTMENT FRANCAIS

Le Service Municipal en Amerique.

(Alphonse H. Henryot.)

N des paragraphes de la constitution de notre Union demande la Municipalisation des services publiques, tel que la distribution des eaux, l'éclairage au gaz ou à l'électricité, le transport des passagers et des marchandises, la distribution de la force pour machinerie, soit par la vapeur ou tout autre système, et ainsi de suite. Dans notre pays ce problème trouve peut-être plus d'opposans que de partisans; nous supposons que la question n'est pas encore assez entré dans le domaine public et que d'une autre côté trop d'intérêts privés se trouvent lésés par son introduction.

En effet, les grandes compagnies qui monopolisent jusqu'à nos jours les services publiques doivent se dire: "Ce qui est bon à prendre est bon à garder." Les grands privilèges, que d'insouciants municipalités ou des représentants corruptionistes ont accordés, il y a bon nombre d'années, aux susdites compagnies, ont rapportés des grosses dividendes aux uns et de non moins gros salaires aux autres, tel que présidents, superintendants, managers, chef du service et Dieu sait sous queles noms et titres les sommes énormes qui sont extorquées annuellement à un public bonnasse ou stupide, et qui pour son bon argent ne reçoit pas qu'une pietre service, qui souvent ressemble de bien près à un vole manifeste.

Car les eaux sont infectés de microbes du coléra, de la fièvre typhoide, scarlatine et de diphtérie. Le gaz ne donne pas de lumière, mais repand une odeur nauséabonde. Le gazomètre, pareil au mètre électrique, enrégistre des comptes fantastiques, mais toujours à l'avantage des compagnies. Les voitures électriques aux autres ne fonctionnent pas, ou très irrégulièrement, il y a presque toujours, surtout aux heures de l'entré et de la sortie des ateliers et fabriques, dix fois plus de passagers que de places; leur système des transfere est tout simplement ridicule; en un mot, tout le système de service public entre les mains de compagnies privés est l'histoire du bon public roulé, volé, battu et content. Et malgré cela, ce système trouve encore ses défenseurs, , même dans les rangs des travailleurs organisés. Nous demandons en vain, quelle saurait en être la raison! Nous n'y voyons d'autre que l'ignorance en matière publique de la part de nos concitoyens.

Nous pourrions citer des villes importantes, telle que Glasgow en Ecosse, Chicago et Detroit aux Etats Unis, et encore bien d'autres, mais nous ne voulons pas nous en rapporter à leur témoinage pour démontrer à nos lecteurs non seulement la possibilité d'un bon service public et municipale, mais encore les avantages énormes dont jouissent les habitants de ces villes; non, c'est par le simple raisonnement, par l'appel au bon sens de nos lecteurs que nous allons chercher à les convaincre.

Pour quelle raisons les compagnies monopolistes cherche-t-elles à obtenir, à maintenir et agrandir et étendre leurs divers systèmes? Ce n'est certainement pas dans le but de faire plaisir à leurs con-citoyens; ni pour leur propre plaisir à eux mêmes. La raison en est bien simple, les compagnies, leurs actionaires et employés supérieures gagnent beaucoup d'argent en ne rendent au public un minimum de services. Les petits employés, clercs aussi bien que travailleurs manuelles, sont traité par les compagnies pire que des esclaves; leur

salaire est généralement inférieur à n'importe quelle autre industrie et les heures de travail sont tout simplement illimitées. Tout cela se conçoit facilement; le but de ces compagnies n'est pas de rendre des services au public, mais bien de faire de l'argent.

Dans divers villes de l'Est, telle que New York, le conseil municipal pousse la complaisance envers ces compagnies voleurs jusqu'à leur bâtir des tunnels et leur permet, après avoir dépensé divers millions dans ses subways, de les exploiter à leur profit exclusivement. Nous nous demandons, pour quelle raison ces villes ne prennent-elles le service public en propre régie? On nous réponds: Parce que les municipalitiés ne sauraient conduire ce service à un prix aussi bas! C'est à dire, la ville maitresse de son service public ne pourrait pas payer des dividendes parcequ'elle payera des salaires plus élevés à ses employés inférieurs, parce que probablement, elle donnerai un meilleur service au public, parce qu'elle se servira d'un materiel plus confortable, plus propre et surtout plus en rapport avec les besoins du public.

Mais, il est clair que la ville n'a pas de dividendes à payer aux actionaires, puisqu' elle ne dois des comptes qu'aux contribuables, elle pourra facilement payer des salaires plus en rapport avec les besoins de la vie aux petits employés; d'autant plus que les gros émoluments du président, 2 ou 4 vice-présidents, 24 ou plus de directeurs, de sécretaires, des trésoriers et toute cette ligne de grosse sinécures qui ont été creé specialement dans le but seul et unique de produir un revenue immérité aux fils, neveux, frères et beaufrères des présidents ou gros actionaires des compagnies, qui généralement sont des fruits sec incapable de faire un dollar honêtement sur tout autre voie.

Nous non seulement admettons, mais nous regardons comme une suprême justice que les petits employés gagnent un salaire de beaucoup plus élevé que les compagnies leurs accordent, même un salaire plus haut que l'industrie paie généralement; ne sont ce pas ces mêmes petits employés et ouvriers qui par leur contributions, directs ou indirects, payent la pluspart des sommes au budget de la ville et de l'état?

Eux, et leur frères de l'industrie en générale sont le public et si on établit un service public à l'avantage du public, que l'on commence d'abord à payer un salaire en rapport avec les besoins de la vie et que l'on donne un service au public qui au moins en mérite ce nom.

Le vrai but d'une municipalité est de prendre les intérêts des grandes masses, de la grande majorité des citoyens et non pas l'interêt d'une petite minorité. Le service public n'a pas besoin d'être une resource a faire de l'argent, mais bien ce que dit son nom; un service d'utilité publique.

Et ce service peut et doit être établie partout ou le public lui même a assez de conscience de ses droits, assez de l'honnêteté publique pour empecher l'élection de conseillers municipeaux corruptionistes; en un mot, le service public est possible et profitable aux intérêsts publique partout et dans chaque ville où le people lui même sait ce qu'il veut, d'après le proverbe qui dit que: chaque people a toujours le gouvernement qu'il mérité.

Si c'est la corruption des politiciens qui empêche l'indroduction d'un bon service municipal, que l'on suprime la corruption et les corruptionaires, que l'on rende impossible le "grafting" et on verra que le système du service public se montrera un grand bienfait pour la municipalité en générale et pour les habitants, les contribuables en particulier.

S'il était nécessaire de trouver une preuve irréfutable du progrès de la civilisation capitaliste au Japon, on la trouvérait certainement dans le fait que 48,000 enfants agés de moins de 14 ans, sont employés dans les usines et fabriques de ce pays.—L'Union des Travailleurs.

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8535	Wm. S. Hagen	256	200.00
8536	Wm. Parrott	340	200.00
8537	Mrs. Josephine Hueber	497	50.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
8538	Geo. P. Colburn	624	50.00
8539	Carey Dutton	667	200.00
8540	Mrs. Elizabeth J. Knight	667	50.00
8541	A. W. Scott	716	50.00
8542	Louis Gendron	761	100.00
8543	Mrs. Consuelo Ray	1030	50.00
8544	Charles Follansbee	1086	100.00
8545	Henry Hayden	1248	200.00
8546	Geo. Aupperly	1315	200.00
8547	Mrs. Caroline Fowler	1704	50.00
8548	Thomas Tyrrell (dis.)	636	100.00
8549	Louis Botner	953	200.00
8550	P. H. Ringold (dis.)	1003	200.00
8551	Mrs. Lettie E. Cheeks	1717	50.00
8552	P. W. Cannon (dis.)	7	300.00
8553	Wm. Tait	27	200.00
8554	August Berglund	257	200.00
8555	Mrs. Alunde E. Watson.	269	50.00
8556	John H. Rutan	340	200.00
8557	Charles A. L. Rump	382	200.00
8558	Mrs. Anna S. Anderson.	429	50.00
8559	Jacob Mark	438	50.00
8560	Harry K. Landis	465	200.00
8561	Augustus N. Davis	787	50.00
8562	C. W. Smith	1451	200.00
	Total		$24,568.00

Burns and Scalds.

Mechanics in every department of the arts are so liable to burns and scalds, that it is well to know that a saturated solution of good baking soda (not washing soda) applied at once relieves the pain almost instantly. A servant whose face was burned and her hair singed by an explosion of kerosene in a cooking stove, was instantly relieved by this application a few weeks ago.—Woodworkers' Review.

Some Points Financial Secretaries Should Observe.

Much trouble and loss of time is caused at the General Office by Financial Secretaries not properly or erroneously filling out the monthly financial report blanks. One of the commonest errors is, to start with, an entire different membership, or, to be more precise, the number of members does not correspond with the number of members reported the previous month, thus holding up the report until it is corrected.

Another mistake is often made by repeatedly reporting the same members in arrears each month, until dropped from roll or until they have squared up. This should not be done; it causes unnecessary work.

Many Financial Secretaries ignore Sections 131 and 132 of the general constitution relating to clearance cards. It would save useless correspondence if they would, when a clearance card is issued, state so in the report and remit 50 cents for each clearance card with per capita tax. The provisions of above sections of our constitution should be strictly complied with.

Furthermore, it often occurs that Financial Secretaries erroneously state the number of the Local Union. For instance, the number is given as 507 when it should be 1507, or 88, when it should be 880, etc. In many cases the name of the locality or state is omitted in the reports. Each of these are necessary, as names of cities or and towns are, in many instances, duplicated in other states.

The seal of the Local Union should be attached to all reports, as it often serves to determine what the report itself fails to show.

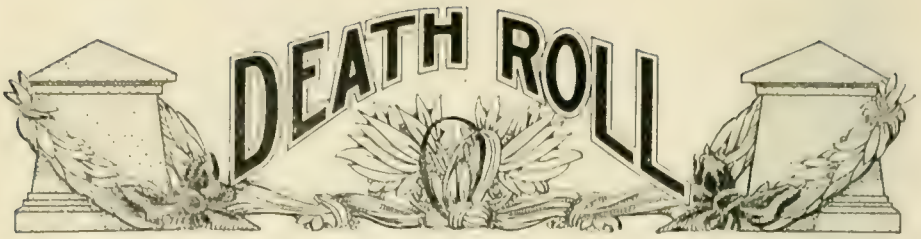
To Stop Bleeding.

Slight cuts sometimes bleed profusely, and although there is no danger, the annoyance is often very great. The application of a small piece of rag which has been soaked in peroxide of hydrogen will usually stop the most severe case. The peroxide may now be found in every drug store and is quite cheap.—Woodworkers' Review.

Which Won?—First Youth—"My papa put a mansard roof on our house." Second Ditto (proudly)—"My papa put a mortgage on ours." First—"I don't care. I heard my papa say he was insured." Second (still more proudly)—"Huh! I heard papa say he was insolvent."—Baltimore American.

That civilization is full of trouble and change is not a cause for mere fear and dread, but for faith, sacrifice and work. Nothing could be more dreadful than to have the present order of things exist without discontent, complaint and change.—Professor Herron.

Unionism promotes foresight, brotherhood, self-respect and a feeling of co-operative responsibility among its adherents, thus fostering in their minds a true sense of manhood.



O'KEEFE, CORNELIUS, of L. U. 578, St. Louis, Mo.

KETTS, WM., of L. U. 1112, Marshalltown, Iowa.

ALLEN, OLIVER H., of L. U., New York City.

MORAN, JOHN B., of L. U. 342, Pawtucket, R. I.

GIST, J. F., of L. U. 744, Red Lodge, Mont.

TRAVIS, HARRY ELLSWORTH, of L. U. 281, Indianapolis, Ind.

SMITH, FRED, of L. U. 1429, Marshall, Texas.

HAGINS, W. S., of L. U. 256, Savannah, Georgia.

MATTIE, JOHN, of L. U. 1020, Detroit, Mich.

Value of Sawdust.

It is a singular fact that with all our scientific training of the present age people will not use some insulator to keep the heat in a house during the winter and to keep it out during the summer. Fireless cookers and hay ovens are successful because they keep the inherent heat of a substance doing useful work, instead of allowing it to escape.

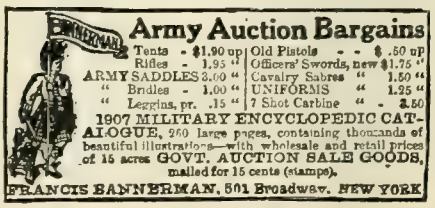
This same principle can be applied to house construction by filling the walls with sawdust and putting a layer of it over the ceiling. To most people, however, the mention of sawdust filling conjures up the following objections: dampness, spontaneous combustion, decay, odors, and nests for rats and mice. These objections are less serious than supposed. It has been proven that even if sawdust is damp it will soon dry out if placed in walls. Sawdust can not decay where there is no moisture and as it is a slow combustive it is an actual protection against fire. Rats can not live in walls when they are tightly stuffed, and any slight odor from the wood is dispelled in a few weeks. A. K. Campbell says: "I have used it for thirty-seven years in building. Every house that I have been connected with in that time has had its walls filled with sawdust and the ceilings covered. There has not the shadow of an objection developed itself during all that time in any of these instances. It has proved itself to be the greatest fuel saver I have ever known. It costs but a few dollars to fill the walls of the whole house."

A New Wall Material.

M. A. Waller of Vienna, Austria, says that it is only a matter of time when tile and steel now used in decorating and covering interior walls of stores and dwellings will be replaced by a new material recently put on the market in Europe. It is called metloid and is already extensively used in European construction. The material is adjusted with a certain glue. Much more elaborate decorations are said to be obtained by the use of this material, which looks and weighs much like tin. It is less costly than tile or steel and can be washed and scrubbed with no injurious effect.—Building Management.

Falling Hair.

Falling hair may be avoided by simply rubbing a strong solution of sage tea into the scalp, two or three times a week. This is said to darken the hair also.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" Bridles - 1.00 "
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Continued on Page 64.

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Mechanical Draftsman	Heat. and Vent. Eng.
Civil Engineer	Ad Writer
Bridge Engineer	Bookkeeper
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R. R. Const'n Eng.	Civil Service Exams.
Surveyor	French } With
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Marine Engineer	Spanish } Phonograph

Name _____

Street and No. _____

City _____ *State* _____

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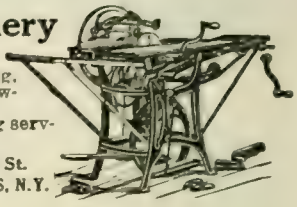

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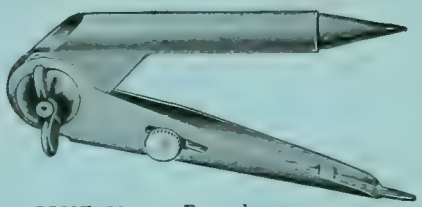

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SAN FRANCISCO, June 4, 1907.

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Dear Sir:—Some time ago I bought of you a smoothing plane XXX. I have never used a tool that gives such satisfaction as the Gage Self-Setting Plane. They are as near perfection as any plane can be made. If you know of any firm in S. F. handling your planes, please let me know, as I want to get a set of them, and if I cannot get them here will send to you for them. Please oblige

Yours truly,

133 Pierce Street, San Francisco, Cal. F. A. BENTZ.

We sent Mr. Bentz the following names of dealers who sell our planes in San Francisco: Palace Hdw. Co., Pacific Hdw. & Steel Co., Ed. Jones, Frick Wills Hdw. Co., and in Oakland, Smith Bros. Hdw. Co. and Montgomery Osborn Hdw. Co.

Feb. 1—08. **Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J.**

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

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My Mission

By EBEN E. REXFORD (Forward)

I was longing for a mission—
Something men would count as grand;
Something that would win the praises
Of the lofty in the land.
So I squandered time in waiting
For the chance that never came—
Quite forgot to think of others
In my yearnings after fame.
But one day I had a vision
Of the needy close at hand—
Of the poor whose hearts are hungry
As they journey through the land,
Starving for a word of comfort,
Yearning, but alas! in vain,
For the love of those about them,
And the smile that lightens pain.
Just a little deed of kindness,
Just a word of hope and cheer,
Just a smile! They cost so little,
But they make it heaven here!

Thus it was I found my mission—
Knew what work God meant for me,
And I cried, "Forgive my blindness;
Now, at last, thank God, I see!"
And my heart that had been selfish
In its longing to be great
Saw broad fields of labor waiting
For me just outside the gate.
I have sought to scatter sunshine
In a dark and cheerless place;
Loving words have given courage—
Brightened many a weary face.
In the joy of helping others
God's good time I waste no more
Since my life has found its mission—
Found it at the very door.
Oh, the little deeds of kindness,
And the words of hope and cheer,
And the smiles that cost so little—
But they make it heaven here.

LABOR'S DUTY TO ITSELF.

(By Prof. Ezra G. Grey.)

STUMPING the States'' in two Presidential campaigns and back to professional duties in college are interesting recollections quadrennially recalled. A Minnesota town had grown proud in having secured several manufacturing plants which added largely to its population, but low wages came on as a nightmare, high wages a hope.

''You do not want board-end cottages?''

A wave of noes! swayed the little schoolhouse.

''Ten cents a day and a day of ten hours' work, will hardly buy one board, will it?''

The spell-binder paused.

''Say, Gin'ral,'' came from the farther end of the room, ''that won't buy my daughter, Jennie, a pair of garters!''

''I believe you, sister. Tell your husband high wages come nearer the heart than garters, even though those articles be made in Paris,'' and the town went almost solid for ''high wages and home protection.''

Times have been when the country stood upon the brink of financial ruin; its national fate trembled in 1861, and uneasy apprehensions are that it may hear war roar and see ruin along its shore line. Yet it is, as it has been, strong enough to remain among the mighty governments of the world. None can destroy it, but all may laugh at it in contempt for permitting upon its soil an organization that is tyrannic, insolent and despotic, for whether the matter pertains to government in any form; to politics, whatever party is before the people; to religion, regardless of denomination; to legislation, municipal, state or national; to manufacture, no matter what the article is; to commerce, whether it concerns this country or some other; in fact, there is no action of the mind or muscle the effect or trend of which it does not assume to shape, construe and claim as within its province and scope to govern and control. The wonder is that its title is not absolute and made to read: ''The National Association of We, the People and the Power of the United States of America,'' at least, that it does not style itself ''The National Association of All the Manufacturers, Capitalists and Employers of the U. S. of A.,'' although the people well know it has but a small per centum of the manufacturers and employers, but a large one of capitalists of the country as members. Notwithstanding all of its members permit an egotism to enjoy membership in it, because of its high-sounding designation—''The National Association of Manufacturers of the United States,'' many do not approve of its deception upon the American people, especially the manufacturing and employing element, for the people and business men generally are realizing that its course is immeasurably harmful to the commercial, manufacturing and industrial, civil, political and judicial equanimity of the whole land, and that it is not only in itself a menace, but a nuisance that should be eradicated at any and all cost.

It declares that organized labor is the menace to the people.

Is it a menace or a blessing to prevent humanity from becoming toilers in immature years; to prevent involuntary servitude of American seamen; to prevent capitalistic control of competition, or the enactment of laws that throttle the tongue and silence the pen of public and private expression; to urge the enforcement of eight-hour laws or rules; to make negligent employers financially liable for injury to employes, or to protect loyal citizen-workingmen from competition of cheap foreign labor, here and abroad, and law-abiding toilers from criminal and convict labor?

These questions have properly been considered by labor unions as directly and purely incidental to labor, and in no sense political or of state craft, and it cannot be said that organized labor, as a live element in active affairs, has ever assumed to throw them before the people as its political demands. Rights it has. Upon them it places an intelligent construction of what

they mean and should cover, and only when some power more potent—but not more justified—rises to lessen, infringe or impose upon them, does it offer a vigorous defense. It has, except that labor which can see no advantage in organization, federated its strength and concedes the same right to manufacturers and employers, holding it proper for neither to go beyond its powers or province, but that if one has a right to influence court or government, or public opinion, the other should not be excepted.

The Manufacturers' Association, however, has long been, and still is, issuing "confidential" circular letters to merchants and manufacturers, members and non-members, and others, appealing for influence upon bodies, civic, political and legislative, to force its matters and methods into the policies and politics of the country, though its secretary has said they are industrial and not political, and that "no party has any business, whether from the standpoint of patriotism or simple partisanship, to make them an issue."

Extracts from some of his circulars are interesting. For instance:

"Confidential.

"Dear Sir—Our fight against a favorable report of the eight-hour bill by the House labor committee in Washington is getting warm, and we ask you, as a manufacturer and employer with a vital personal interest as well as a patriotic interest in beating this arbitrary and dangerous socialistic proposition, to help us."

My Allopathic physician declares that if working eight hours a day, recreating eight and snoring eight is socialistic, his homeopathic competitor has the more reasonable treatment.

The next is:

"Strictly confidential.

"Dear Sir—You have not replied to our recent letter. It is our fault; we didn't write you strongly enough.

"The simple question is whether your own valued company will not join the other manufacturers of the country in providing an absolute insurance against destructive and even revolutionary labor legislation at Washington and at the different state capitals. We believe that you will.

"Nobody has ever questioned that it was the National Association of Manufacturers that beat the eight-hour and anti-injunction bills."

Many a delegate to the Democratic convention at St. Louis, Mo., in 1904, will recall the following:

"Please do everything on earth that you can perfectly, secretly, without any publicity of any kind, simply scoring with each and every influential person whom you can think of as having anything to say about the matter. And please advise me what you have done and are doing, in order that I may co-operate with you as effectively as possible."

"Mr. Van Cleave, in his address," says a western paper of a city where that gentleman spoke, "advised his hearers to take an active part in politics, particularly in the election of members of congress and of state legislators, to see that these persons, whether Republicans or Democrats, are friendly to the interests of manufacturers."

And Mr. Van Cleave's official colleague said "the labor lobby may be expected to be just as active as ever in the next congress. But the Association will also be just as active."

Senator Gore tells us plainly the place and position of the great capitalists when he says: "Thousands of monopolies of greater or less effectiveness exist among us, and thousands of intelligent minds are seeking relief from their oppression. Some of the largest and most oppressive are under effective fire now, and their present tactics is to carry their cases as far from the people as possible."

Plainly is it apparent that the Association is the initiative in forcing union labor into politics in order to parallel the Association's course, though the real question is—whether labor unions shall be annihilated and the wage-earners subjected to the will and power of their employers, or the association be

permitted to continue to exercise its presumptive and assumptive powers and privileges. Evidence and indications certainly advise labor unions they cannot look to courts, which have a finality of judgment and decree, for either redress or relief, not even if lower courts are honest and courageous enough to place victory on their banners.

The White House can do nothing; the lease is expiring, and the present tenant has announced a positive desire for no renewal. The senate is silent and serene in its autocracy, the house wary and wily waiting for the judgment day in November. If that day leave its will and ways undisturbed in their present majority, it will join the Blue room, the Senate and the Ermine in banqueting the National Association of Manufacturers, and organized labor will be toasted in silent standing as an institution of ancient regime.

Seriously now, if unions have weak, incompetent, or indiscreet, unwise, injudicious, presumptuous or over-assumptuous leaders, resignations and removals are in order. Personal prominence and fulsome mouths and prolific pens do not go as far as shot that leaves smoke to evaporate, for too much Johnson of this is just as meddlesome and injurious as too-much Johnson of that.

Some true unionist I don't know who has said: "If we ever get any relief, it must come through our own efforts. If we depend upon lawyers and politicians, we may make up our minds to live and die in industrial slavery. Remember, the present laws were all made by lawyers and politicians. Just think how foolish it is of wage-earners sending a corporation lawyer to congress to make laws for laboring men. Think of sending a wolf to congress to make laws against killing sheep; of a hyena in a graveyard making an address against grave-robbing, and then of a politician making speeches in favor of laboring men.

"Let me tell you we do not exercise our power at the right place—the ballot box. We have votes and means by which we can correct any wrong. And if we think more of some rotten old political party than we do of our liberties, we are not worthy of our liberty."

IMMIGRATION IN THE SOUTH.

(By Frank Duffy.)

WE were present at a recent convention held in the city of Tampa, Florida, called by the governor of the state, to consider the question of "immigration" as it affects Florida directly and the southern states generally. As this is a matter of vital importance to the wage-workers of our country and to organized labor particularly, it deserves our most careful consideration and closest attention, so that our position may, at all times, be clear as to whether we are in "favor of" or "opposed to" immigration. It was for that reason we attended the convention, and for the further reason that our unions in Florida would be seriously affected if the "bars" were "let down" and "immigrants" of any kind, good, bad or indifferent, be admitted indiscriminately.

Among the many present representing civic, political and industrial life were Governor Broward, Don Ranon, P. Y. Milliett, Spain's ambassador to the United States, Senor R. V. M. Ybor, consul-general from Cuba, Jean Vavarse, consul-general from Italy, Hon. S. P. Bennett, of New York, member of the immigration committee, house of representatives, Hon. T. V. Powderly, commissioner of information of the immigration bureau, Washington, D. C., Hon. R. McCown, secretary of the state of South Carolina, Hon. W. H. Frecker, mayor of Tampa, Max P. Morritz, president Florida State Federation of Labor, Franklin Pimbley, former secretary of our General Executive Board, committees from other labor bodies, representatives of several boards of trade and chambers of commerce, representatives of railroads, manufacturers, employers and capitalists, and Frank Duffy, General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Indianapolis, Indiana.

It was the intention of the powers that

be to have all the states and railroads and other capitalists come together and form a plan to flood the country with cheap labor from Europe. In presenting our views we emphasized the fact that "organized labor" was "opposed" to having all kinds of people brought to this country for the purpose of filling the coffers of transportation companies, of pulling down the "standard of living," of "cheapening labor" and of "breaking strikes." While the laws define who is and who is not fit to enter, we insisted they should at least require the "immigrant" to become a "citizen" or declare his intention of doing so. We stated that organized labor was opposed to contract labor and every semblance of it, but was not opposed to strong, clean, healthy, clear-minded men and women, or those whose moral and industrial life added tone and strength to their character and reputation as toilers in our midst. Those who were not of this class were foes, not only to organized labor, but to the prosperity of every laboring and business man in the community, since they entered into all lines of industry and employment, for character and conduct are objects for analysis to be considered with active, honorable and industrial life. The worthless class is too often a hidden element that drives the willing, ready and competent into reluctant, careless and indolent action, destroying in time the profitable and valuable, yet it is this kind that comes to us from foreign countries and is given employment by capitalistic employers, because the services of such can be had for a sum wholly inadequate to procure the higher and better comforts of life. Ask any one of this lazy, indolent class now in our midst for a certificate of social standing; if presented it will, in many instances bear a barrel-house stamp. Ask for a testimonial of skill among the higher grades of mechanics on constructive work, and it will hail from establishments employing "mongrel" labor. Ask how many live in unsanitary tenements—rear and single rooms—and the answer from municipal boards of health and statistics will alarm you of the hygienic conditions of our country. Ask how many can lead you into the realms of knowledge, education and intelligence, and your answer will come from clouded minds, listless eyes and guttural throats.

What are we going to do with the vast army who come into our cities from foreign shores and stay here? I believe the main trouble is that the immigrants are not properly culled, and the invalids and sickly deported, that the tendency is for them to remain in the large cities, and make a precarious living peddling peanuts and fruit, and the like. On New Year's day in New York city alone, there were 150,000 men out of work.

Organized labor is fighting to keep immigrants out of sweatshops and other places where disease is bred because of ill-conditions and poor food brought about by low wages. At a meeting of the American Federation of Labor two years ago, a committee of physicians waited on that body and asked its aid in fighting consumption, by making a fight for better living conditions.

It was evident to us that our views were appreciated, for among others, the following was adopted:

"Resolved, That the several states carefully consider the question of foreign immigration as a national question, and that our representatives in Congress be asked to urge upon Congress the enactment of such federal legislation as will effectively stem the tide of undesirable immigration now pouring into this country through the great ports of entry, such laws as will look to a careful examination of applicants for admission at the ports of departure."

Wealth is very unequally distributed in this country, says the London Lloyd's News. About 700,000 people die every year, and of these over 616,000 die leaving nothing or next to nothing behind them, while over 50,000 die leaving an average of only £200 each. Over 10,000 die with estates not exceeding £1,000, which leaves nearly all the accumulated wealth in the hands of about 21,000 people out of 700,000.

FAITHFUL SERVICE.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

THE best definition of education has been given as knowing something about everything, and everything about something.

In the complex subject of organized labor, the student must be educated in the needs of the people. He must become familiar with all sides of the industrial problem to be able to meet the requirements of its service. To sincerely study the concentration of capital, and the dwarfing of the individual by privation, to see million-dollar homes and extravagant receptions, and just around the corner, hovels and hunger, and bare destitution,—to realize these inevitable differences is to feel one's heart aching well nigh unto breaking for pity of it all! To feel and understand in small measure the narrow limits of the average toiler in his hopes for education and his aspirations for better conditions of life, not alone for himself, but for dependent loved ones—to learn such lessons is to develop a tenderer sympathy, a broader charity and keener appreciation of others' motives. Through such studies we gain a clearer knowledge of human nature, its selfishness and frailties, as well as its divine attributes and its marvelous capacity for patient endurance.

No better work or nobler destiny has ever been wrought than faithful service in the cause of organized labor. It is pleasant and refreshing to come in contact with a personality beaming wide awake and intensely alive to the interests of a mission. When that mission is for the developments of the toiler's best and highest possibilities, and the promotion of the ideals of brotherhood among mankind, is it any wonder that enthusiasm for the work burns into one's very soul; or that a philanthropic eagerness and zeal should become like a chronic disease or a mania?

To know in the depths of our own inner consciousness that a cause is just, and to espouse the cause we believe in, is to become the living impersonation of that cause. Meeting such an idealist we meet the soul of earnest representation, and go forth from such a presence to take up our own tasks with renewed interests, inspired with new courage for individual accomplishments. A man in love with his work gets the richest blessing life has to bestow. The homely facts of organized labor's determined struggle for better conditions stand out clear and strong, illustrating the gospel of labor. For those who have mastered such facts, there is a great work destined. The very lives of such students of the economic puzzle and industrial conflict are bound up in their work, until their daily routine of duties has become sacred to them, as a part of themselves.

To clasp the friendly hand, and come within the light of the enthusiasm radiating from the great, sympathetic heart that thrills and throbs for the good of labor's hosts, is to realize that one has enjoyed the rare privilege of looking into, and communing face to face with the soul of labor's mighty cause. More and more the great minds of this nation are becoming interested in the industrial welfare of the laborers, and the humane elements of the subject must appeal to the heart as well as to the head.

"Responsibilities gravitate to the person who can shoulder them; and power flows to the man who knows how." How happy then are we when the test of responsibility comes to us, if the results of our work prove us qualified and equal to the emergency! We would not pray for "tasks equal to our powers, but for powers equal to our tasks." A rich reward of satisfaction comes to those who labor to deserve it, but congeniality with one's work is a boon from the fates. In any walk of life and in any field of labor, there is much sweetness to be gathered; and a great wealth of satisfaction is found in faithful service.

Success? If the thing is unjust thou hast not succeeded.—Carlyle.

The first effort toward protection is to protect one's self.

THE CHURCH AND LABOR.

(By Wm. D. Huber, General President U. B. of C. and J. of A.)

TWO such great, fundamental, world-wide problems, looking to the amelioration and uplifting of the wage earners, necessarily could not be antagonistic to each other; and, if this be true, then the church and labor must work hand in hand, for the church is working for the fatherhood of God and the labor unions are working for the brotherhood of man, and to have the first we must of necessity make a living reality of the second.

Since time when "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," the church has, as a general rule, put forth its efforts for the uplifting and encouragement of the fallen and down-trodden, and since the days when Rome was in the zenith of her glory the ills and wrongs of the working men (slaves during that period) have been contested inch by inch by those whose station in life necessarily made them subservient to the will of plutocracy, until now, the wage earners can justly say that many of the evils of mediaeval days and prehistoric times, have necessarily been obliterated.

The wage earners and trade unionists, as organized bodies, do not, and it would be foolish if they did, claim all the credit for the eradication of so many of these evils.

Certainly some other branch of organized society helped in the work, and without stretching facts, we could and should truthfully say that the church has been and always was a strong ally of the working man in this respect.

If not for the good, friendly, grand and magnificent work of the church and its minions of ministers we could not expect to accomplish the good we have in the past, nor predicate increased victories in the interests of right, justice and equality in the future.

All hail to the church and its expounders of the Christian religion; may their paths in life be ever and ever lightened by the beautiful gospel they are teaching and expounding, and may we, as trade unionists, ever be ready to assist in the humanitarianism and self-denials practiced by the expounders of the gospel, and thus in time fully and completely realize the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God.

LABOR LEADER TO CHURCHMEN.

SAMUEL BOTTERILL, of East Orange, president of the State Carpenters' Union, spoke before the Third Presbyterian Church recently and gave his views on labor unions and the attitude of the churches toward them. The members of Local No. 167 of the Carpenters' Union marched to the church in a body, headed by John T. Cosgrove. Mr. Botterill said in part:

"We have been pained at the indifference —the apparent want of sympathy for the labor movement shown by the churches. The circumstances surrounding the men who labor with their hands have compelled them to ally themselves with others in order that they may receive that which they are entitled to—the right to live. I am one of those who believe that if the intentions and purposes of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were carried out there would be no need of labor organizations. If the same principles that actuated the signers of the declaration actuated the men of affairs throughout the land, and all government officials, there would be no need for combinations of workingmen for self-protection.

"While we remained a pastoral people and followed agriculture every man was content with his lot, because each received a just share of that which he produced. Our forefathers were content to share with each other and to sell and barter without a thought of profit. The moment the fever of

industrialism took possession of us and we branched out into newer and larger fields of endeavor and profit the selfishness of man cropped out and the necessity for labor organizations became apparent. It was want and suffering that brought them into existence. When a man is willing to work and is able to give a fair day's labor he ought to receive such remuneration as will lift him out of the danger of poverty, and there should be nothing to prevent him from obtaining such an honorable living.

"We may have among us some who are not what they should be, but show me the large organization that is perfect. The labor movement stands today before the world having a code of ethics that will compare favorably with that of any other body.

"At one time intemperance prevailed in labor organizations and they could meet nowhere but in the saloons. It is only within a few years that we have been able to meet anywhere else. We did not get the sympathy from those from whom we had a right to expect it. If we went to hire a hall or a school room in a church, we were driven away, and in desperation the labor men had to go to the saloons. I thank God for the uplifting power of the leaders who have changed all this. As a result the people are beginning to see us rising toward a higher ideal, and I predict to you that the labor movement is going to be the most powerful temperance element in the United States. Today there is not a labor leader who would dare to enter a saloon and drink and get drunk or act in any way disorderly. If he did he would be rooted out of the organization.

"All of us are sons of the same God, and yet it seems strange that the great churches should take no interest in us. If we are neglected because we demand a fair share of what we produce the right to live and enough to provide for our families I am deeply sorry. We shall keep on preaching these truths independent of the churches. We shall preach them with all the power of our lives, and if the labor unions never did anything else, their work in helping to make child labor despicable at the hands of those who use it, and in sending to their homes and to the schools children driven into the mines and factories because the wage of the fathers of the families was insufficient for their support—if the labor unions had accomplished nothing else, their record in that battle should entitle them to the sympathy of all men.

"I say now, if the churches wish to engage in God's work, give us your sympathy. If we have faults, help us to get rid of them and you will draw the workingmen ever closer to the great throne. The employer who discharges a man because he belongs to a union is guilty of a great crime, and if this is the spirit that is to permeate humanity we want none of it. We are here to speak the truth, and if that is to be the spirit of the church it will only alienate men.

"I sat beside our governor in a street car the other day, and in speaking on labor matters he said: 'Mr. Botterill, when the employers and the employes resolve to live nearer to the sermon on the mount we will have no need for organizations.' If the sermon on the mount is to be the criterion, will you churchmen still stand aside, or will you give us the hand of fellowship? Search us in justice and truth and you will see within us the spirit that led the Great Master to say, 'Render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's and unto God the things that are God's.'"

Life is but a short chase; our game—content,
Which most pursued is most compell'd to fly;
And he that mounts him on the swiftest hope,
Shall sooner run his courser to a stand;
While the poor peasant from some distant hill,
Undanger'd and at ease, views all the sport,
And sees content take shelter in his cottage.
—Cibber.

PLUTOCRACY OR DEMOCRACY?

(By Alexander Law.)

THE irrepressible conflict between plutocracy and democracy is reaching its acute stage through the efforts of the railroad managers to reduce the wages of the men who operate the transportation systems of the nation. As a result of the dishonesty and short-sighted policy of our so-called railroad, financial and other kings, the business of the country is demoralized, thousands are out of employment, and at a time demanding wise and constructive statesmanship our captains of industry endeavor to meet this state of affairs by reducing the standard of living of those in no way responsible for the deplorable condition the nation finds itself in today. It must be evident to all that a reconstruction of our industrial and political system is imperative. With our labor organizations, upon whom the future of the nation as well as the development of government of, for and by the people depends, at the mercy of courts constantly making decisions in the interest of plutocratic corporations and ignoring the ordinary rights guaranteed by the constitution of these United States to the individual, it devolves upon all who believe in liberty for the masses and in the right of the people to rule themselves industrially as well as politically to get together, with the avowed object to take advantage of the coming presidential election in an endeavor to place in the executive office a representative of the democratic aspirations of the people, which seems impossible through the agency of the dominant parties, controlled as they are, with the machinery in the hands of the rapacious plutocrats, who in their greed to make money ignore all the ideals and add insult to injury in an endeavor to make the hard-working employes of the railroads the victims of their rapacity and dishonesty. A great opportunity offers itself to the labor organizations. The statesmen and politicians developed under conditions no longer applicable to the twentieth century have conclusively demonstrated their inability to any longer pose as representatives of the desires and aspirations of the masses. The times are big with possibilities, and the plain people of the nation must be aroused to the dangers confronting them. The logic of events is compelling the masses to face the problems now demanding solution. The Central Federated Union of New York City is calling upon the American Federation of Labor to supplement its action along industrial lines with political action, based on the demands of the people for industrial as well as political liberty. Another great crisis is now upon us, and the nation that withstood the greatest naval and military power and won its independence in its infancy and preserved the union of states by destroying the slave power in its early manhood, is now called upon to wage a relentless contest, not only in its own interest, but in the interest of progress, humanity and civilization, against an oligarchy of wealth that threatens all that the heroes of old achieved after years of toil and struggle for the benefit of the human race. It is from the ranks of the plain people the deliverer must come. All other agencies have failed to measure up to the opportunities confronting the nation today. The Eight-Hour League of America presents vital issues that all lovers of freedom and progress, independent of present political or industrial affiliation, can unite upon. An impregnable issue, voicing the worldwide demand for the universal eight-hour workday. An issue the American people are already agreed upon, and one on which all further social and industrial development of the people depends. One that can become operative through the railroad systems of the country without additional legislation the same day the next president takes the oath of office, the 4th of March, 1909. The Eight-Hour League of America also stands for the recognition of the right of the national organizations of labor to regulate the hours, wages and working conditions of their constituents. The industrial peace of the nation depends upon this recognition, and next to the initiative and referendum it is the surest way by which the working masses can retain a hold upon the government of which they are so im-

portant a part, as political liberty without industrial freedom is an anomaly the growing intelligence of the people can no longer tolerate. The industrial slavery worse than chattel slavery that now dooms over two millions of the children of this reputed "land of the free" to toil and wear their young lives out at an age when they should be in school and at play, qualifying and strengthening themselves to take an active part in what the nation is supposed to represent and stand for, can be met and eliminated by this recognition. Our labor organizations have always been foremost in insisting on humane conditions for all employes and against the employment of children. They more than our state and national legislators realize the danger to their own offspring as well as to the nation that must soon call upon them to assume the cares of citizenship. Such employment disqualifies them for the task and renders them the helpless victims of the inhuman system now in vogue. The outrageous loss of life and limb in the mills, mines and factories and on the railroads of the country is becoming greater every year, notwithstanding the safety appliances available to lessen the casualties of our industrial life, more deadly in its effects than the recent Japanese and Russian war was to its participants, can better be prevented by this recognition than possibly by all the legislation of the various states and that of the national government combined. On the score of what that recognition will achieve for humanity the American people, let alone the laboring masses, now the victims of the greed, rapacity and inhumanity of those who value their ill-gotten money more than the lives of men, should stand for it as one man. With this object in view we can rally the people to vote in their own interests and for their own protection and give to their representatives who will gravitate to the front under these conditions the power to continue the upbuilding of the great republic Washington fought for and Lincoln died for. President Roosevelt, in his recent message to congress calling attention to abuses and asking for remedial legistion, and for his efforts on behalf of the railroad employes threatened with a reduction of wages, is deserving of commendation. And it is a noteworthy fact that in the interest of the square deal he in theory so much favors he has brought upon himself the opposition of his party, which is good evidence that neither he nor any one else who should succeed him, owing election to the forces now in control of the party once represented by the great Lincoln, could or would do in the interests of the masses what they, seeking a leader of their own familiar with the obstacles now handicapping them, by the exercise of their political power can do for themselves. The industrial questions transcend in importance, so far as the future welfare of the nation is concerned, anything the politicians and so called statesmen are preparing to fight their usual sham battles about. The labor question, as the foundation question of all future advance, calls for its proper solution. And the labor element of the nation, rising to the great opportunity now before it, must by its intelligence, its devotion to the great cause of humanity and in the interest of the democratic aspirations of the plain people, upon whom the future peace and prosperity of the world depends, rise in its might and place at the head of the nation one commissioned by its authority to use any and all powers of the people to save the union of labor, now threatened by forces that have always worked against the interests of the people, and is as necessary to the present and future salvation of the republic as was the union of states necessary to its preservation in the days that tried men's souls, the heroic days of the great civil war, nearly fifty years ago.

The Stumbling Block.

The progress of labor unions is often retarded by the indifference of some of its members. Frequently the work is left to about five or six industrious men. The others lean on them and make their task all the harder. Are you working to try and improve your conditions, or are you leaning on the other fellow, and permitting him to carry a burden which partly belongs on your shoulders?—Minneapolis Labor News.

No man ever became, or can become, largely rich merely by labor and economy.—Ruskin.

INTERSTATE EXTRADITION.

(By J. O. Carson.)

IN considering the question of returning a fugitive to a state for the purpose of trying him in the demanding state for a crime committed, there are two fundamental points to bear in mind—the right of the asking state to punish its recalcitrant citizen, and the right of the refuge state to purge its territory of the wrongdoer.

The first-mentioned state owes it as a duty to all law-abiding members of its community to discipline wrongdoers for treason, felonies and other crimes, for the purpose that by such prompt action "punishment may come to few and fear to many," and further, by this means proper respect will be paid to the laws of the state asking for the fugitive.

The second-mentioned state, through its executive, owes it as a duty to its citizens to deliver up the wrongdoer in order to purge its domains, to prevent contamination of its subjects, and last, but not least, that justice, law, good order and peace may be triumphant over those who seek by their criminality to tear down this nation, which has been justly termed an "indissoluble union of indestructible states," by causing enmity between the two sovereign powers.

Article 4, Section 2, of the constitution of the United States reads:

"A person charged in any state with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on the demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime."

This section on its face is mandatory, and in the opinion of the writer it is obligatory on the part of the asylum state to render up the fugitive, but was not so held in Kentucky vs. Dennison, 24 Howard 103. This case, as we know, was rendered in a way for political reasons, and therefore should have but little force or effect in considering cases at this present time.

However, as one writer aptly observes, "He who considers merely the letter of the statute only goes skin deep," it is necessary that we support our contention that the section is mandatory by indisputable argument, and in so doing we will not have the support of the authorities, but expect to convince the unbiased mind by logical reasoning.

The original articles of confederation, which went into effect in March, 1781, and remained the supreme law of the land until March, 1789, or until the adoption of the constitution, made provision for surrendering fugitives from justice between the sovereign states, and we have quoted the section in the constitution now obtaining.

We hold as the framers of the article of the confederation, and the builders of the constitution realized the dangers and necessity and expediency of putting out of the power of the states the opportunity of furnishing a haven of refuge to those who had wantonly, wilfully and maliciously violated the laws of one state and then sought a retreat in another commonwealth, and thus right wisely made rendition obligatory.

The maxim, "Expressio unios, est exclusio alterious" (the expression of one thing excludes another), was never better expounded or exemplified than in this section; it is, in our opinion, one of the delegated powers given to the federal government by the sovereign states, and therefore rendition of the fugitive should be obligatory; in other words, the refuge state should have no choice in the premises.

No executive of any state has a legal, moral or equitable right to refuse rendition of the fugitive when proper requisition is made, and if he does refuse, then it is time for the United States courts to interfere and see to it that the fugitive from justice is delivered up and the above quoted section is enforced to the letter by issuing a "writ of mandate" on the governor of the refusing state.

One state cannot pursue those who violate its laws into other states, and as it concerns all that those guilty of the more atrocious crimes should not go unpunished, it behooves each state, out of courtesy, if nothing else would prompt them, to deliver up the fugitive.

We know that it has been held discretionary on the part of the executive to surrender up the refugee (24 Howard 66), but we contend that the court did not adopt the right line of reasoning; that it should have reasoned the necessity of rendition by the section of the constitution, and thus perpetuate the peaceful comity which should exist between the states.

Again, it has been held that where the prisoner to be tried has been kidnapped and brought back to the state where the crime was committed, he is not entitled to release on habeas corpus. This was held in Kerr vs. Illinois, 119 U. S. 436. This was a case where the fugitive was kidnapped in Lima, Peru, and while it is a foreign case, still the point decided was that it was immaterial as to how the prisoner was obtained.

Also in Mahon vs. Justice, 127 U. S. 700, where the fugitive was forcibly abducted while extradition proceedings were pending between Kentucky and West Virginia, it was held that the prisoner was not entitled to release or discharge on writ of habeas corpus. In other words, it was immaterial as to how the fugitive was obtained, just so long as he was in custody and proper service was had on him in the demanding state.

Further, it has been held in Hall vs. Patterson, 45 Fed. Rep. 352, that it was not grounds for release simply because the extradition proceedings in the other state were irregular.

In coming back to Kentucky vs. Dennison, supra, it was held that the words, "it shall be the duty to deliver up the fugitive," were not used in a mandatory or compulsory sense, but were simply declaratory of a moral duty.

This, in our opinion, is not in accordance with the line of arguments advanced where the fugitive was kidnapped, and the recent case on this is Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone vs. Idaho. In this case, as we well know, the line of reasoning was the same as in the other kidnapping cases—that habeas corpus would be denied where the fugitives were in proper custody, awaiting trial, and that it was immaterial as to how those fugitives were obtained.

If the "kidnapping" line of reasoning holds good, then very little respect is paid to the laws of a state, and if the "moral duty" line of reasoning should obtain, then it appears to us that no respect is paid to the mandatory interpretation we place on Article 4, Section 2, of the constitution of the United States.

It further appears to us, inferentially, at least, that the courts argue Article 4, Section 2, shall command the respect of the states after the prisoner is once in the custody of the demanding state by very generally refusing release to the prisoner on habeas corpus proceedings.

In 1848 congress passed a law, stating in no uncertain terms that extradition, in so far as it concerned foreign fugitives, was, under the constitution, vested in the federal government, and if this be true, and no state can protect a foreign criminal found in that commonwealth, then why, we may ask, can they protect a criminal from extradition to a sister state?

The arguments advanced by constitutional writers and the judges in rendering decisions may be specious, may be voluminous and may be convincing to some, but in our opinion they lack the saving element of common sense when they try to give more force and effect to one provision of the constitution than they do to another provision of the same instrument.

This they certainly do when they say that the federal government alone, under the constitution, is vested with authority to regulate the rendition of foreign fugitives, and under the same instrument, and with a mandatory provision to guide them, say that interstate rendition is a matter of comity between the states, and further, that the clauses of the state constitution touching this matter are merely supplemental to the clause in the federal constitution.

In other words, the clause in the constitution regulating the rendition of foreign fugitives is no stronger than the clause in regard to interstate rendition, and it should not be left to the pleasure or prejudice or humor of the state executive to say whether or not a fugitive should be delivered up to the demanding state for trial according to its laws.

In our opinion there is no choice in the premises; the section is mandatory on its face, and if the states refuse to deliver up, then it is time for congress to take the matter in hand by passing supplementary laws which will take, for all time to come,

this matter out of the hands and power of the state officials.

In considering this argument it is well to bear in mind that the authorities are generally against us on the proposition, but, in taking the argument from premise to conclusion, we hold that in the interest of law, good order, justice and courtesy between the states, as well as the provision of the federal constitution, that it is the duty of a state, through its chief executive, to deliver up any fugitive and to honor any requisition where there is reasonable cause to suspect the fugitive, and proper demand has been made, to the demanding state, and thus assist in cementing that bond of brotherhood which should exist between all commonwealths of this union.

THE TIMES WE ARE PASSING THROUGH.

(By W. J. Shields.)

THE winter just past, ushered in with what was styled a money stringency, precipitating a most severe industrial depression, subjected our general as well as our local organization to a test such as but once or twice has been encountered in our history. We faced this crisis, appreciating that we were to be subject to a trial that would demonstrate the qualities of concrete associations. The membership was plunged by the thousands into the condition of enforced idleness, causing great privation and much suffering, thereby instituting the severest kind of a test that a unionist can be subjected to—a test that in the past has depleted memberships, and in facing this present crisis we were naturally concerned if history in this particular would not repeat itself. The winter above referred to has come and gone, giving us the opportunity to reckon with results, and in this summing up I personally feel satisfied at the showing made. As far as I have been permitted to study effect, I find the shrinkage is not beyond that of the ordinary winter months. This good showing is largely due to the provisions entered into by our unions at the beginning of the crisis. Our age has also played an important part, as time is a natural developer, and to the years of service as rendered by the individual comes the better understanding of the union's necessity. Meetings have been held by our locals to instruct and strengthen the membership. In our larger communities the delegates to the District Councils have kept actively after all infringements on the trade conditions and have also taken time to study the needs of the constituent unions, and where help was needed have bolstered up the weak through the aid of the strong. Through this showing we have changed the impression that held good up to the present depression, that a trade unionist was only to be depended on during prosperous times, and that removed from plentiful employment he is apt to become a competitor with his kind to their mutual disadvantage. We are encouraged into the belief that the lesson has been learned that cheapness does not add to the volume of business. It is a well established truism that business successes are dependent on a well regulated labor condition. Steady employment, backed by high wages, is essential to business prosperity. So, in the defense of the conditions made possible through our organized efforts, we not only serve our own interest, but are the mainstay necessary to the promotion of the successes of society as a whole. Agreeing with this naturally makes of the trade unionist a more dignified, far-seeing and energetic character, one who will not allow his importance to be bartered away by narrowly-constructed, selfish beings who live entirely within self. It is one of the pleasing things to note that all the ideas, all the discoveries of the past, are our property, to be used at our discretion in just such times as we have been going through. Why should we not be able to meet an industrial crisis with all our mistakes of the past as our guidance? We decidedly assume the position that life is too short to take a step backward. The glorious record of our organization and similar organizations, the work we have entered into and accomplished for those of us and those depending on us,

the splendid outlook possible, depending on the care we exercise over the general organization. Our past is a record of splendid accomplishments. For nigh onto twenty-eight years the U. B. has been doing its work, and who will deny the great beneficial advantages derived from the fact of its existence? The good has been carried on without much bluster, but its effect has been felt in the homes of its beneficiaries. We are all better men for the fact of the U. B. existing. Knowing this, it becomes easy to understand why our members have, down through the era of these stagnant times, stubbornly contested any and all encroachments on their rights and privileges as union men. It is gratifying to feel that we have developed to the extent of being able to protect the conditions made possible through our concentrated efforts. The times we are passing through demand no let-up in further enhancing our power in this particular. We have gone through the fire of test and have come out unscorched. We have proved our qualities and are justified in feeling more secure as defenders of the cause we represent than though the test had not been applied. With the spring season opening up with its promises of relief, bringing rays of gladness into the home life, dispelling the gloom of the past, we can take up anew the work and justly strive for that mastery of control consistent with justice and equality of rights.

THE STRIKE WINNER.

(By Kenneth Ofstedal.)

THE strike seemed to drag wearily on. Day after day the boys reported at headquarters, inquiring for news and were told to hold out a little longer. But when pressed for definite information the leaders were mum. So the men would gather in groups in the meeting room, or scatter by twos or threes along the streets, discussing the situation in an atmosphere of deep gloom. The leaders would meet every morning behind closed doors and come out again with blank faces.

"Nothing doing," was their only comment.

It began to be whispered about that the strike was practically lost. The men grew impatient, and some sullenly cursed the leaders. Funds were running low and the weekly strike pay was not longer forthcoming.

"But," muttered the malcontents; "the leaders are getting theirs; else why ain't the strike called off?"

Matters were brought to a crisis by an announcement from the bosses that the open shop would prevail all over the city, and calling upon the men to return to their places within three days or consider themselves discharged.

It was well timed, for most of the men were penniless, and at home their little ones were crying for bread. Some openly announced their intention of going back; others thought so but said nothing. Yet there were also those determined to stick and fight to the finish.

Jim Higgie was one of them. He had studied the controversies leading up to the strike and had also been a close observer of developments since. When he read the announcement of the open shop, he winked one eye and grunted:

"Guess there is something doing in the enemy's camp!"

Then he tilted back his chair and sucked his pipe in deep thought.

A meeting had been called at headquarters that day—just to make an announcement, it was said. Jim went down and found the room packed. The chairman of the strike committee stepped to the platform and said:

"Boys, the situation is like this: We are out of funds and unable to give you any more strike pay, but the bosses are also hard up. Most of them would have been willing to sign our agreement and take our men back, had it not been that the firm of Colson & Krottel have got hold of a superintendent who boasts openly that he can get all the competent non-union mechanics needed. His name is Bryn, and if we can

handle Bryn in some way the victory is ours. And now, boys, that is all I can say at this time."

"Bryn," muttered Jim to himself. "I guess he must be a pretty interesting fellow if he can make good that boast. I'll have a look at him, I guess. Won't hurt, anyhow!"

So Jim set about locating Bryn, and, learning that he was in one of the skyscrapers going up on Broadway, he stationed himself at the entrance of the building. When the noon whistle blew the watchman pointed out to him a big, red-faced fellow with a drooping mustache and a heavy jaw. Jim scrutinized the face—it was an evil face—and stormy recollections crowded on his mind. He knew then that the man's name was not Bryn but Brennan —Walter Brennan. He had known him in former years; the two had grown up in the same town and learned their trade together. But Brennan had turned out bad. He became a drunkard and all around brawler, mixing into all kinds of scrapes, finally shooting his employer, robbing him of a large sum of money, and left for parts unknown. This was the man who now, after ten years of wandering, had turned up in New York as a strike breaker. And he was the prop upon which the bosses were leaning—the prop that must be knocked out from under them, or the strike was lost.

Brennan passed out of the building without recognizing Jim, leaving the latter in perplexity of mind. He could easily get Brennan out of the way by informing the police of his whereabouts, but Brennan had once done Jim a favor, and Jim was the kind that never forgot a good turn. Another course was open to him and he resolved to try it.

That evening at 5 o'clock he again stationed himself at the same entrance, and when Brennan came out and turned down Cortlandt street entering the Pennsylvania railroad ferry house he followed. In the waiting room he went up and spoke to him:

"Hello, Brennan!"

The big fellow eyed him in evident surprise, but, feigning non-recognition, he replied:

"You are mistaken, my man! I don't know you; and besides, my name is Bryn—not Brennan."

"Well," replied Jim, "let it be anything you like now; but it used to be Brennan when last I saw you, and I guess the name of Jim Higgie sounds familiar enough."

The big fellow was nettled, seeing his bluff had not worked. Then turning another tack he held out his hand saying:

"Well, Jim, I am glad to see you!"

"Can't say as much of you," retorted Jim, ignoring the hand.

"Why? What's the matter, Jim?"

"Matter enough! You are engaged in a dirty business, Brennan, and you know it!"

"I won't admit that; but supposing I am—what's it to you?"

"It is a great deal to me. You are preventing me and others from making an honest living, and you are taking the bread away from our families," asserted Jim.

"You talk like a fool! It's all your own fault!" exclaimed Brennan. "Why don't you come to work? I'll give you a job," he argued.

"No, Brennan, we are in this fight to win; we are going to win, and I want you to help us," said Jim.

"How? In what way?" demanded the other.

"By joining the union," suggested Jim.

"Not on your life!" exclaimed the big fellow, scornfully. "I'm making more money now than I can ever hope to make in the union." Then confidentially: "Do you know, Jim, I'm earning a hundred dollars a week and a little on the side? Why don't you let the union go to h— and come with me?"

"I'm not built that way, Brennan. The little temporary advantage gained could never make up for the loss of my honor, good name and self-respect. Besides, I believe our cause to be just, and I'm going to fight till we win," declared Jim.

"You'll never win this fight, Jim—take my word for it, you've lost it now," leered the other.

"Oh, no! We haven't played our last card yet. When we play that the bosses will look mighty sick, and you'll have a lifetime job where you wouldn't like to be," returned Jim calmly.

"What do you mean?" demanded Brennan startled.

"I mean that if you don't quit this strike-breaking business right now I'll do

something that goes against my grain, because I never was a squealer. I'll put the authorities on your track, and you know what that means," replied Jim, turning as if to go.

Brennan chewed his under lip and Jim perceived that his thrust had reached home with telling effect. The stream of people going across the ferry had by this time thinned considerably and it was getting late. Jim intimated his intention of taking leave, but Brennan seemed anxious to prolong the conversation and suggested that Jim take a ride with him on the ferry so they could talk matters over. After some hesitation, he finally consented and the two got on the boat, taking up a position by the rail on the forward end, where they were alone. The night was dark and a heavy fog hung over the river. Lights could not be seen a boat's length away, and the screaming of whistles, tooting of fog-horns and ringing of bells made a Babel of noises as the boat glided through the still waters at half speed.

Brennan offered Jim a cigar and they both smoked away a while in silence.

"Do you really mean to inform on me?" asked Brennan, resuming the conversation.

"Only as a last resort. If you'll join the union, we'll give you a chance to live down your past and become an honest man. Why won't you do it?"

"I can't afford it, Jim. This is a paying business, and, let me tell you, an honest man never gets rich. I'm making money and laying by some for a rainy day, too. If I could do as well in the union, I wouldn't mind, for I don't give a rap for the bosses. Let me tell you, they are an onery bunch. They would eat each other alive if they could; but they are paying me well, and that's all I care about."

"Haven't you a bit of honor or manhood about you? And isn't there something that makes life worth living aside from this insane hankering after money?"

"Honor and manhood be damned! There's no such thing! But see here, Jim; I have five hundred dollars in my pocket. That's a snug sum for any workingman. If you keep mum and leave me alone, the money is yours—here, now."

"You've run against the wrong man, Brennan. I don't barter my principles that way. You've heard my proposition; the rest is up to you."

The heavy brow of the strike-breaker contracted into a scowl and Jim caught an angry gleam from his small, crafty eyes. There was a quick move and a heavy hand clutched his throat, tightening on his windpipe, and he felt himself forced backward over the rail. The next thing he knew he was struggling in the water, gasping for breath. He emptied his mouth with a spurt and struck out swimming, shouting for help the while; but his voice was drowned by the tooting whistles. He heard the roar and splash of revolving paddles, and the danger of being run over in the darkness seemed imminent. His water-soaked clothes were weighing him down and his strength was rapidly waning. Again and again he shouted, but heard no answering response.

"Guess I'm a goner," he muttered, and the thought of Flo, his wife, and Bezzy, the baby, came to him vividly. What would become of them when he was gone? The world would be dark for them and it was terrible to die thus without them knowing what had become of him. And the boys would miss him and they would wonder if he, too, who had always been regarded as a good union man, had gone scabbing it. And that thought was also terrible.

"God, help," he prayed.

In the distance he heard the chugging of a tug-boat exhaust coming his way. There was yet hope, but his shoes seemed like lead; they were pulling his feet down and he could hardly keep his head above water. Nearer sounded the exhaust, ever nearer, and at last he saw a light loom out of the fog and bear down upon him. With an intense desire to live for the wife and for the little one, he gathered his remaining strength and with a desperate effort raised his head out of the water, shouting:

"Help!"

He heard a clanging of bells and a sharp chugging as the engines were reversed. The disturbed water rippled about his head, the tug-boat lay to and a couple of strong hands grabbed his arms and pulled him aboard.

The next day Jim went down town to a newspaper office where he knew the city editor. He handed him a closely written page of manuscript, requesting that it be

printed in the afternoon edition under large headlines.

"All right," said the editor, looking the paper over. "Can you substantiate it?"

"I can," replied Jim, "for I am the witness."

That afternoon the Journal came out with large headlines on the front page:

"FOUL MURDER.

"Man Thrown Overboard a Pennsylvania R. R. Ferry-boat.

"Police Looking for Walter Bryn, Whose Right Name Is Said To Be Brennan—A Man of Many Crimes—Witnesses Have Furnished Good Description and Police Are on the Trail—Arrest Hourly Expected."

Jim hired a newsboy to stand in front of the building where Brennan was superintendent and cry the extra at the hour of quitting. Then he went into a cigar store across the street and watched. He saw Brennan come out, buy a paper and vanish in the crowd. Then he went home satisfied that the strike-breaker would not be seen in New York for many a day.

That week the strike was settled. Every demand of the union was conceded, and but few had an inkling of how the great victory was won.

A Puzzle.

This interesting puzzle has been published at different times in previous issues of The Carpenter. Upon numerous requests, and presuming that it may still be something new and surprising to many of our members and readers, we again offer it for solution.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64

The perplexing feature of the puzzle is to transform a surface of 8x8 inches, or 64 square inches, into a surface of 65 square inches. To accomplish this take a sheet of paper 8x8 inches, perfectly square, as per sketch below; lay out and cut up this sheet, or surface, in pieces of such sizes and shape that by reassembling them in a different way, the surface shows a gain of 1 square inch or a total of 65 square inches.

Members and readers who will try to find the solution to this problem will please write to the journal stating results. Solution will follow in next issue.

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each Month at the STATE LIFE BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

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INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1908

There is a probability, not a certainty, however, of a modification by action of Congress of the decision handed down by the United States supreme court on February 3 declaring the Sherman anti-trust law applicable to labor unions.

The decision is so unwarranted, so infringing on the inherent rights and liberties of the working people, in fact so un-American, that our chief executive is recommending a revision of the law on which the decision is based. Even men of the employing class, in a sense of justice and patriotism, are urging the passage by Congress of an amendment to this law exempting labor unions from liability under its provisions.

Other capitalist interests, however, foremost the leaders of the association of manufacturers and employers, are strongly opposed to the amending of the Sherman anti trust law so that boycotts may be legalized. Yet, should Congress fail to pass an amendment to that effect, thereby exempting labor unions from the conspiracy in restraint of trade clause of said law, its revision will count for naught as far as labor unions are concerned as it will then not remedy the wrong inflicted upon organized labor by the U. S. supreme court in rendering that famous decision.

Should the Sherman anti-trust law stand as it is, and as it is interpreted by the U. S. supreme court, then organized labor is denied the right of free speech and the right of free press.

If its provisions make it unlawful for labor unions to bring to the notice of their members, their friends and the public what firm is unfair to them, what employer adheres to union rules and what employer is non-union, then there can be no conspiracy in the meaning of the U. S. supreme court's decision and the law might as well go unamended and remain as it is.

Organized labor can not afford to dispense with the right to give publicity to the fact that a certain firm is unfair or a certain employer non-union. Without the exercising of this right by the labor unions, it will be impossible for their members to distinguish the fair from the unfair employer when in search of employment. They will be unable to live up to the unions' constitution and may go "scabbing" and not be aware of it. Without this right labor organization is rendered powerless and helpless; it can not fulfill its mission, and should we be deprived of this right, we must put up a good strong fight at the ballot box for its restitution.

Our antagonists assert that there should be no distinction between trusts and labor unions in the application of the Sherman anti-trust law; that a boycott is a conspiracy in restraint of trade, whether practiced by corporations or labor unions, and that if corporations are to be inhibited

from such practice, labor unions must be likewise inhibited. This may be logical reasoning from their point of view. Capitalists generally abhor all restriction in their strife for profit and personal gain. But from a humane point of view and considering the interests of the people at large, a distinction in this respect, the exemption of labor unions from prosecution as trusts or monopolies, is not only just but necessary to the free development of the labor movement and hence to the public well-being.

The trusts are a combination of a few, banded together for the purpose of controling the sale of commodities and to secure larger profits for this few to the detriment of their competitors who in the process, in many instances, are driven to the wall.

The labor unions on the other hand, stand for the amelioration of the condition of the toiling masses, and for the economic, social, and moral uplifting of all mankind. Any improvement in the toiler's condition, be it by securing higher wages or a reduction of working hours, or by better living conditions otherwise, reverts to the general good. The toiler, the producer of wealth, not being in possession of the means of production, such as capital, factories, machinery, etc., is degraded to a position of economical dependence. He is compelled to sell his labor power to the possessor of the means of production, and if he is hampered by law or court decisions in the free exercise of his rights and liberties as a citizen of this land, if he is embarrassed in the protection of his interests against the encroachment of greedy capital, he is helplessly at the mercy of the employer. Such laws and decisions benefit only the unscrupulous employer, and as they are detrimental to the interests of the toiling masses, they work an injury to society at large.

When the time has arrived, and it surely will come, where this is fully understood and recognized by our legislators and judges, they will endeavor to promote labor organization instead of hindering it by the enactment of laws or by rendering decisions favorable to capital and detrimental to labor's interests.

This country's advanced industrial position, to a great extent, is attributable to the activity and efficiency of labor organization, while the manufacturers', or employers' associations and alliances, in their frantic efforts to crush labor organization, are a menace to the country's progress and prosperity. Were it possible to put labor unions out of existence, this country would soon be on a par with eastern European and Asiatic countries, where chattel slavery, extreme poverty and famine prevail; where industry is undeveloped and backward, and labor unions unknown.

No intelligent trades unionist takes pleasure in any boycott proceeding, or likes to see any firm's name on the unfair list. Such action is only taken when all other means of coming to an amicable settlement of differences have failed. Same as strikes, the boycott is a last resort, and as it is directed only against unjust, unscrupulous firms or employers, such as are averse to a square deal, fair minded employers or firms need not fear any boycott.

Organized labor must insist on the right to strike; on peaceful picketing; on the right to peacefully dissuade non-unionists from taking the places of their members on strike, and it must insist on the right to publish an unfair list.

It appears, however, that there is no hope for justice being done to labor organizations in this respect by our present legislatures and judiciaries, constituted, as they are, through the fault of the workingmen themselves, by men of the capitalistic class, who, naturally, will serve capitalistic interests only. Working people in this country will get no redress for their just grievances until they have a goodly number of representatives from their own ranks in congress and state legislatures; men who will see to it that the rights of the working people are maintained and protected. To effect this change in labor's interest, and for the good of the commonwealth, the workingmen of Great Britain are showing us the way.

According to information collected by the Department of Labor of the Dominion of Canada from the daily press, the trade journals of the different central labor organizations and other sources, the total number of labor organizations formed in Canada during 1907 was 232, and of organizations dissolved 58, being a net increase during the year of 174 in the number of organiza-

tions in existence. Compared with the three preceding years, the returns show a marked increase in the activity of organization. In 1906 the number of organizations formed was 154 and of organizations dissolved 85, a gain of only 69. In 1905 there was a net loss of 2, the unions formed numbering 103 and of unions dissolved 105. There was an increase of 44 in the number of unions during 1904. The year 1903 alone, since the inauguration of the present record by the department, was more active than the season just past in respect to the organization of workmen, the number of unions formed in that year being 275 and of unions dissolved 54, a net increase of 221.

If present indications are to be relied upon, a lockout in the building industry, affecting about 200,000 mechanics, is imminent in Paris, France. The men are demanding the nine-hour day and an advance in wages in commensuration with the increased cost of living, which, as the men claim, has increased 30 per cent during the past two years. The men also demand the closed shop. The master builders, in a counter-proposition, are offering an insignificant advance in wages, the nine-hour workday during the months of November and February, eight hours during the month of December and insist on the open shop. The minister of labor has offered his services as arbitrator, which offer, however, has been rejected by men and employers on the ground that the minister's intervention would only serve to aggravate the situation.

Thomas Dooley, Secretary-Treasurer of United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada, died of appendicitis Tuesday, March 17, at his home in Chicago. He died in the prime of his life. His death is a sad blow to his organization. He had a host of friends among the ranks of organized labor; all who knew him held him in the highest esteem and mourn his untimely death. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family.

We take pleasure in announcing the appearance of a new labor paper in the French language, L'Ouvrier (The Worker), in Montreal, Can. The paper is jointly and ably edited by men prominent in the movement. It furnishes interesting reading on the labor question in all its phases and promises to be a great help to labor organization in Canada. We heartily welcome this new champion of labor's cause and hope it will live long and prosper.

The article under the caption, "Labor's Duty to Itself," specially written by Prof. Ezra G. Grey for this journal and published elsewhere in this issue, is worthy of our careful attention and most earnest consideration. The methods employed by our enemies to block our progress and defeat us completely are laid wide open through their "confidentials" and "strictly confidentials." We can see from whence comes the opposition recently manifested by the courts of our country. While the employers have the blacklist, the employes are prohibited and prevented from having a "We Don't Patronize" list. Is it possible that the laws only apply to the poor, weak, downtrodden wage-worker and deprive him of a privilege his employer enjoys? It seems so. The article in question should be read by every member of our organization.

Presumably the almost entire absence of advertising matter on the inner pages in this and our March issue is a surprise to many of our members and readers. In explanation thereof we would state that this change is due to a new departure in the make-up of the journal as well as to a considerable raise in our advertising rates. There is no lack of offers from patrons to advertise in The Carpenter, but as we consider the journal to be, above anything else, a means of education and a medium for the exchange of views for our membership, we have found it advisable and to the best interest of our organization to restrict our advertising matter. This new departure enables us to devote more space to craft problems and other instructive and interesting articles. It also affords our membership more opportunities in making use of our correspondence columns, of which we hope they will avail themselves abundantly.

Better leave undone than do by halves.

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Special Notice.

To the Officers and Members of All Our Local Unions:

Brothers—The Fifteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in Salt Lake City, Utah, next September. This will be the first convention ever held in the far west, and it is to be hoped that it will be one of the best. Every Local Union should be represented if possible, so that the matters to be dealt with may receive just and fair consideration. No doubt many of our unions desire changes, alterations or amendments to our present laws. In fact, we now know that at the present time the matter of amending Section 137 is before our members for referendum vote. What we want to avoid is a repetition of the law over and over again. We should have our general constitution so plain and simple that a child can understand it, instead of having it in complicated form, as it now is. Many demands have been made on General President Huber during the past two years for information of this, that or the other section of our general constitution, with the request not to give it in the phraseology in which it is now couched, but to give it in plain language, easily understood. You can therefore realize the necessity of having the laws so framed that there will be no possibility of a doubt as to their intent and meaning.

Now is the time to consider these matters. Under the "good of the order" all Local Unions should discuss such matters. After action has been taken all propositions, changes, amendments, alterations and conclusions arrived at should be referred to the General Secretary for publication in this journal, so that the entire membership may have an opportunity to digest same and be heard from. All such changes and amendments to the old laws officially submitted to us will be published in the coming issues of The Carpenter, along with any explanations that may be sent with them.

Attend to these matters now. Don't delay until later or until the convention is in session; it may then be too late. In the past propositions were sprung from the floor of the convention, and in the hurry and rush to get through it was impossible to give them the attention and consideration they deserved and which they would have received if submitted to the General Office months in advance for publication. I would therefore ask that all changes, amendments, propositions and suggestions be sent to us

without further delay in order to give us a chance to prepare.

Hoping the instructions herein contained will be carefully carried out, I am

Fraternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Laws Governing the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and shall be composed of national and international building trades organizations recognized as such, duly and regularly chartered by the American Federation of Labor. Membership shall be confined to national and international building trades organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and which are universally employed in the building industry, either in erection, repair or alteration.

Sec. 2. The object of this body shall be the encouragement and formation of local organizations of building tradesmen, and the conferring of such power and authority upon the several locals of this department as may advance the interest and welfare of the building industry; to adjust trade disputes along practical lines as they arise from time to time and to create a more harmonious feeling between the employer and employe; to issue charters to State and Local Building Trades Councils for the purpose of attending to building trades matters. Recognizing the justice of trade jurisdiction, we aim to guarantee to the various branches of the building industry control of such work as rightfully belongs to them, and to which they are justly entitled.

Sec. 3. The annual convention of this department shall be held immediately following adjournment of the American Federation of Labor convention, at such place as may be selected by the preceding convention. Special conventions may be called by the president should a majority of the affiliated national and international organizations so request.

Sec. 4. The basis of representation in the convention shall be: From national or international unions of less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates, and so on. Questions may be decided by a division or show of hands; but if a roll call is demanded, each delegate shall cast one vote.

Sec. 5. The delegates shall be elected at least thirty days previous to the convention, and the names of such delegates shall be forwarded to the secretary-treasurer of the department immediately after election.

Sec. 6. No organization that has seceded, or been expelled or suspended by this department, the American Federation of Labor, or by any national or international organization connected therewith, or any local that refuses to join the national or international of its trade, shall, while under such penalty, be allowed representation or recognition in this organization, or in any local or State Council under penalty of suspension of the body violating this section.

Sec. 7. No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization is in good standing in the American Federation of Labor, or shall have applied for and received a certificate of affiliation at least three months prior to a convention of this department, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate whose national or international organization is not affiliated with this department.

Sec. 8. The officers of this department shall consist of a president, five vice-presidents and a secretary-treasurer, to be elected at the annual convention by ballot, these officers to constitute the executive council, and no two members can belong to the same organization.

Sec. 9. The president and secretary-treasurer shall be members of the succeeding convention in case they are not delegates, but without vote, and shall be eligible to re-election.

Sec. 10. All elective officers shall be members in good standing of their respective organizations.

Sec. 11. The terms of the officers of this department shall end on the first day of January following the convention.

Sec. 12. The president and secretary-treasurer shall engage suitable offices in the city of Washington, D. C., at headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, for

the transaction of the business of the organization.

Sec. 13. All books and financial accounts shall at all times be open to the inspection of the president and executive council.

Sec. 14. All permanent salaried officers of this department shall devote their exclusive time to its interests.

Sec. 15. The president shall preside at all conventions and executive council meetings, and exercise supervision of the department throughout its jurisdiction; sign all official documents, orders on the secretary-treasurer, and devote his exclusive time for the advancement of the best interests of the department. He shall receive for his services such remuneration as may be determined upon from time to time by the annual conventions.

Sec. 16. The vice-presidents shall assist the president in the performance of his duties.

Sec. 17. The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of the conventions and meetings of the executive council; he shall keep a list of all the officers of the affiliated organizations; he shall furnish all affiliated organizations with a monthly statement of all business transacted, and shall conduct all official correspondence pertaining to the department; he shall have full charge of the financial affairs of the department, and shall keep an itemized account of all expenditures and be prepared to submit his books and other accounts to the auditing committee at the direction of the executive council; he shall receive such compensation as shall have been determined by the convention prior to his election; he shall not be allowed to leave headquarters on official business without the consent of the president; he shall furnish within four weeks after his election a bond, to be approved, and the amount fixed by the executive council, for the faithful performance of his duties as secretary-treasurer of the department; the expenses of bond shall be borne by the organization.

Sec. 18. Regular meetings of the executive council shall be held semi-annually at such places as the board, in its judgment, may deem wise to select. Special meetings may be held in the interim, should occasion arise that may demand the instant assembling of the Council, by a call of the president.

Sec. 19. The revenue for the support of this department shall be derived from an initiation fee on the national or international unions of one hundred ($100.00) dollars each; the sale of supplies, and by a per capita tax of one-quarter (¼) of 1 per cent. per member per month upon members of all affiliated national and international organizations; sale of supplies to local and state councils, and charter fees which shall be $10.00.

Sec. 20. The president shall receive as compensation a salary of $2,200 per year.

Sec. 21. The secretary-treasurer shall receive as compensation a salary of $2,000 per year.

Sec. 22. The executive council shall receive for each meeting, and for all other work required of them, and done under orders of the president, as compensation, $5.00 per day.

Sec. 23. The above officers shall receive transportation charges and be allowed $4.50 per day for hotel and incidental expenses.

Sec. 24. Each affiliated organization shall be required to submit a written statement covering the extent and character of its trade jurisdiction, and when allowed by the executive council and approved by the general convention, no encroachment by other trades will be countenanced or tolerated.

Sec. 25. On receipt of a claim of jurisdiction the secretary-treasurer shall send a copy of the same to affiliated organizations. Should a conflict in jurisdiction occur, the parties interested shall hold a joint conference within ninety days, and endeavor to adjust their differences, and if no adjustment has been reached within the prescribed time, the disputed points shall be referred to the next convention of this department for a decision, and their award shall be binding upon all affiliated organizations.

Sec. 26. The following committees, consisting of five (5) members shall be appointed by the president:

1. Rules and Order of Business.
2. Report of President.
3. Report of Secretary-Treasurer.
4. Report of the Executive Council.
5. Resolutions.

6. Laws.
7. Organization.
8. Adjustment.
9. Local and State Organizations.

Sec. 27. The president shall direct the chief executive officers of three national or international unions, at least ten days previous to the holding of the annual convention, to appoint one delegate each from their respective delegations-elect, who shall compose the auditing committee. This committee shall meet at such place, and at such a time as the president of the department may determine is necessary for the proper performance of their duty; and they shall audit the accounts of this department for the preceding twelve months, and report upon credentials immediately upon the opening of the convention. The expenses of said committee shall be paid out of the funds of the department.

Sec. 28. Resolutions of any character, or propositions for changes in this constitution can not be introduced in the convention after the second day's session, except by unanimous consent.

Sec. 29. The convention shall have power to order an executive session at any time.

Sec. 30. None other than members of a bona fide trade union shall be permitted to address the convention or read papers therein, except by a two-thirds vote of the convention.

Sec. 31. The rules and order of business governing the preceding convention shall be in force from the opening of any convention of this department until new rules have been adopted.

Sec. 32. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of not less than a majority of the delegates attending a convention.

Sec. 33. No grievance shall be considered by any convention that has been decided by a previous convention, except upon the recommendation of the executive council, nor shall any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not previously held a conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

Rules of Order.

1. Call to order.
2. Presenting credentials.
3. Report of Committee on Credentials.
4. Roll call of delegates.
5. Reading of minutes.
6. Appointment of standing committees.
7. Reports of Officers.
8. Reports of standing and special committees.
9. Unfinished business.
10. New business.
11. Election and Installation of Officers.
12. Adjournment.

Sec. 34. Where there exists three (3) or more local unions or affiliated trades in any locality, they shall, when called upon by the department, be instructed by their respective national or international organizations to form a local building trades council or join existing chartered councils of this department, and the locals thereof, when chartered, must be governed in accordance with the laws of this department, and for affiliation in local councils Local Unions are requested to affiliate with central labor unions chartered by the American Federation of Labor where such central bodies exist.

Sec. 35. Each organization affiliated with a local council shall be held responsible for the acts of its members, and any local or organization which fails or refuses to discipline its members for violations of the working rules of the council shall be dealt with in accordance with the laws, and the secretary of the local council shall report the matter to the secretary-treasurer of this department, who shall notify the national or international organization to discipline their rebellious locals. Should the national or international refuse or neglect to do so within sixty days, the secretary-treasurer shall request the local council and the offending local organization for the evidence in the case, which will be laid before the executive council at its next regular or special meeting, who shall take such action as, in their judgment, the evidence in the case warrants; which action shall remain in full force until the next convention: Provided, however, no local organization shall be required to violate any written agreement now in force with its employers, but when said agreements terminate new ones shall not be entered into containing a

clause which will prevent any local organization from obeying the laws of this department.

Sec. 36. All local councils shall adopt a quarterly working card of uniform character, which shall be carried by all affiliated members, and to be paid for as the by-laws of the council may determine; and no other card shall be recognized by the affiliated trades on any job or building where they are employed.

Sec. 37. Where district councils or central bodies in any organizations exist, the representation to the local council shall come through that district council or central body, as the case may be; and all business between the council and their affiliated organization shall be done through the district councils of the different organizations, where such exist.

Sec. 38. Each local council shall establish an executive board composed of the president and secretary and one delegate from each affiliated organization.

Sec. 39. The duties of local executive boards shall be to attend to any business assigned to them by the local councils in accordance with the laws of this department.

Sec. 40. The officers of the local councils shall consist of president, vice-president, secretaries, treasurer, sergeant-at-arms, and board of trustees. It shall be optional with the local council, if they desire, to consolidate the offices of secretaries and treasurer.

Sec. 41. The president shall preside at the meetings, preserve order, enforce the constitution and by-laws, and see that the other officers perform their duties in accordance with the laws of this department and its local council.

Sec. 42. The vice-president shall, in the absence of the president, perform all duties appertaining to the office of president.

Sec. 43. The recording and corresponding secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the council, and attest all orders signed by the president. He shall be custodian of the archives and seal of the council. He shall furnish each affiliated union with a copy of the proceedings of the council, and he shall perform such other duties as are elsewhere indicated in this constitution and assigned him by the council. He shall receive such salary as the council, by motion or resolution, may determine.

Sec. 44. The financial secretary shall receive all dues and moneys to be paid to the council and pay the same over to the treasurer, taking his receipt therefor. He shall keep an accurate account of all moneys received and expended. He shall issue all orders for the payment of bills ordered by the council, the same to be attested by the signatures of the president and the recording and corresponding secretary. He shall make quarterly financial reports to the council. He shall notify all unions in arrears, and he shall receive such salary as the council on motion or resolution, may determine.

Sec. 45. The treasurer shall receive from and receipt for all moneys paid to him by the financial secretary, and disburse the same upon the order of the council. He shall keep an account of all money received and expended and produce his books for inspection whenever called upon by the board of trustees. He shall not retain more than one hundred dollars ($100.00) in his possession at any one time, and shall deposit all moneys or funds in such bank as the council may designate. He shall furnish such bonds as the council may require and receive such salary as the council, by motion or resolution may determine.

Sec. 46. The sergeant-at-arms shall maintain order and perform such other duties as the local council may direct.

Sec. 47. The secretary-treasurer may at any time, either in person, or by deputy, examine and take possession of the books of a local council, and in case of the dissolution of a local council, all moneys and other properties in possession of the local council shall immediately be forwarded to the general office in such a manner as the secretary-treasurer shall direct.

Sec. 48. No local council can be disbanded so long as two organizations will continue their affiliation.

Sec. 49. No member shall be eligible to hold any office in any local council unless his organization shall have paid all its indebtedness to the local council up to the first day of the current quarter.

Sec. 50. No local council shall reject an application for membership by a Local

Union, chartered by a national or international organization affiliated with this department. The eligibility of all delegates whose credentials have been presented to the local councils shall be determined by the local council in accordance with its laws. This department grants full autonomy to all local councils in the government of their local affairs in conformity with the laws of this department.

Sec. 51. All demands for increased wage or reduction of hours must be submitted to the local council and receive its approval, and under no consideration shall a local union or unions of any organization affiliated with this department be allowed to inaugurate strikes without the local council's consent.

Laws for State Bodies.

Sec. 52. Three local councils or more in any state or province may form state building trades councils in the United States or Canada with power to make their own laws in conformity with the laws of this department.

Amendments to constitution can be made only by a majority vote during the annual conventions.

Localities to be Avoided.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places; owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Amarillo, Tex.	Memphis, Tenn.
Ashland, Ky.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Mount Kisko, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.	Miami, Fla.
Baltimore, Md.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Belleville, Ill.	Nashville, Tenn.
Buffalo, N. Y.	New Orleans, La.
Bridgeport, Conn.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.	New York City.
Cleveland, O.	Owensboro, Ky.
Detroit, Mich.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Duluth, Minn.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Pueblo, Colo.
Gary, Ind.	Rockford, Ill.
Hartford, Conn.	Salineville, O.
Helena, Mont.	Sayre, Pa.
Hendersonville, N. C.	Seattle, Wash.
Johnson City, Tenn.	San Francisco, Cal.
Kansas City, Mo.	Tacoma, Wash.
Lawton, Okla.	Watertown, Wis.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Youngstown, O.	

Expulsions.

L. B. Atkins has been expelled from L. U. 1705, Nowata, Okla., for embezzlement of funds belonging to the Local Union.

✣ ✣ ✣

Henry Kline, a member of L. U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich., has been expelled by the Local Union for stealing tools from brother members.

✣ ✣ ✣

Chas. Giltner and Robert Trobough have been expelled by L. U. 156, Staunton, Ill., for defrauding and stealing tools from brother members.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Arroyo, Porto Rico.	Montgomery, Ala.
Brockport, N. Y.	New Haven, Conn.
Centralia, Wash.	Ocala, Fla.
Greensboro, Fla.	Sallisaw, Okla.
Jacksonville, Tex.	Stanton, Tex.
Laurel, Miss.	Tucumcary, N. M.
Miles City, Mont.	Wausau, Wis.

Total, 15 Local Unions.

A Useful Tree.

The "bread fruit tree" of tropical countries is not alone a producer of bread. From it cement, cloth, tinder and lumber are obtained. Cement is made from the milky juice that oozes from the trunk of the tree, the result being obtained by boiling it in cocoanut oil. From the fibrous inner bark a scarce but serviceable bark is manufactured, and the big leaves may be used for towels and similar "wipes." A good lumber is manufactured from the log of the tree, and is extensively used in building. The dried blossoms of the tree—the incipient bread—are used as tinder to facilitate the kindling of fires.—Woodworkers' Review.

Lubricator for Oil Stones.

In our experience nothing is superior to fine sperm or neats foot oil for tools requiring a keen edge. Glycerine, either pure or mixed with a little alcohol, has also been highly recommended. The proportion of alcohol should be lessened as the surface which is brought in contact with the stone is enlarged. One part of alcohol to three of glycerine answers well for razors and fine knives; for very small surfaces the glycerine should be nearly pure.—Woodworkers' Review.

Wm. B. MacFarlane.

In compliance with the instructions of General President Huber, I went to Niagara Falls, N. Y., the latter part of December, 1907, to inquire into the conditions of the Richardson & Burgess job (postoffice). I reported to the G. P. the number of men of different trades working on said job. The first week in January, 1908, I was instructed to call our members off of this job, as the firm of Richardson & Burgess, of Washington, D. C., and Boston, Mass., had sought an injunction against the building trades of Washington, D. C. The carpenters came off the job when requested to do so.

I then went to Pittsburg, Pa., and audited the books of L. U. 165, there being some difference as to the amount of per capita tax due the General Office. I believe the audit was satisfactory to the L. U. and G. S.

I then left for Youngstown, Ohio, and spent some time in that district, encouraging and advising our members. From Youngstown I went to Warsaw, N. Y., and endeavored to organize a L. U. in that town. We got a sufficient number of carpenters to signify their willingness to form a L. U. Carpenter work being at a standstill, it was deemed advisable to allow the matter to remain in abeyance for a couple of months.

From Warsaw, N. Y., I went to Jackson, Mich., and with Business Agent George J. Johnston, we canvassed the various mills and succeeded in getting the applications of all the men in one mill and about half in another. The carpenters have the situation well in hand and are lending their efforts toward organizing the mills, and I firmly believe they will be successful, although I find about the same conditions existing here as in many other cities. The mill hands are loath to do anything for themselves. If they had the same get-up-and-go-ahead that the carpenters have, they need not be working the long hours for the low wages that they are. It is a mistake on the millmen's part to expect the carpenters to strike against the use of unfair material, while they remain at work in the shop. That it is essential that the mills be organized, the hours reduced and the wages increased, there can be no doubt. I addressed a public meeting held under the auspices of the Jackson Trades Council. I spoke on government by injunction, and the Rev. Shaw Barrow, on child labor. The meeting was well attended and was favorably commented upon by the public press the following day.

On my way East I stopped off at Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Ont. I found trade very slow. It would be well for the journeymen of Detroit to quit chasing rainbows and navigating boats, and confine themselves to strictly trades lines and, until they do, the building trade will never be pulled out of the open rut that they have allowed themselves to get into.

Upon my return East, I again went to Youngstown, Ohio, and in going over the roll of membership, I was agreeably surprised to find that L. U. 171 had kept their membership almost intact through the winter. It shows plainly that men are beginning to realize the necessity of maintaining their trade union. The injunction that was granted by Judge Rodgers, upon the application of the Kahn Construction Co., of Detroit, Mich., against L. U. 171, was set for trial March 5, 1908, in the circuit court. Prior to the case being called, plaintiff's attorney offered to have injunction dismissed, bondsmen released and costs paid, the L. U. paying $20.00 for the transcript. This proposition was accepted.

Through the efforts of L. U. 171, they succeeded in having the contract for the new $800,000 court house let to a fair contractor, although a number of unfair contractors made a strong pull for it. I would advise all carpenters to stay away from Youngstown, Ohio, this season. There are plenty of resident carpenters to do all the work that is to be done this season. Some of the large contractors and material men are still

fighting for the scab shop. We expect, within the next few weeks, to have an independent straight stock lumber yard established, where our members and fair contractors will be able to purchase material without being hampered by the material men's association. I advised our members to stop catering to the men that were fighting them.

I attended a meeting of our Local in Sharon, Pa., and addressed the meeting for about thirty minutes. The Mahoning Valley D. C. has decided to meet in Youngstown hereafter. I am at present endeavoring to get the balance of the mill men in line in Jackson. When through in this city, I will go to Jamestown, N. Y., and then to the Mahoning Valley District.

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N. Arcand.

Since my last report in The Carpenter, I have visited nearly all the Locals of my district. This last winter has been a dull one for our craft, as well as for all other trades and callings. In many places the wages have been reduced, and I had a hard time in keeping our men in good standing. This is due to a general want of work and to the irrational recruitment of immigrants made by the government and the manufacturers' agents. The Canadian government has lately decided to pay $10.00 instead of $5.00, as formerly paid, for each immigrant that comes to Canada, and this, after the labor unions had besought him to take off that bonus. I hope that this will shake off the apathy of the non-unionists for the organization; I have met with many of these and they seem today to understand the necessity of joining with us and fight that disastrous policy.

Here are the names of the places and Locals that I have visited and where I have addressed meetings and done organization work: Quebec, L. U. 730; Valleyfield, L. U. 1736; Shawinigan Falls, L. U. 1775; Sherbrooke, L. U. 1686; Sorel, L. U. 761; Magog, L. U. 332; Ottawa, L. U. 93.

I have also visited Granby, with a hope of founding a new union there. I have not, as yet, succeeded, but I believe the work I have done is not lost, and will bear fruit in the near future.

I have addressed the different L. U.'s of Montreal, and attended a concert given by L. U. 1127, which met with a good success.

Despite the financial troubles and the general dullness of trade, I am pleased to state that the great majority of the L. U.'s of my district are numerically and financially in better position than ever before.

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W. J. Shields.

My last report terminated with reference to a work entered into by the Boston and vicinity District Council, pertaining to the organizing of the ship carpenters of this water front. The General President having been appealed to, delegated me to assist in the pursuance of this work. Accompanied by B. A. Cameron, we took up the work, and I am more than pleased to be able to report success. We were favored by getting before an independent union, known as the "Old Workers," and in this membership are to be found the best conditioned men in the ship and boat-building plants of this city. This association numbered between 125 and 150, and are accredited as being the pioneers in establishing the eight-hour movement in this country. The membership of this old union and their descendants have enjoyed this blessing for more than 44 years. It required two or three meetings before we were able to get this old, conservative body of men to throw over their independent attitude and become part of the U. B., but they finally yielded, and are now entered upon our list of unions.

Another branch that became interested in this agitation was the boat-builders, a union of about forty members, chartered under the International S. C. J. and C. of A. The interest displayed by our D. C. in attempting to bring all wood-workers into the U. B., attracted their attention and led them to call a special meeting, to which they invited International President Kirk and another of their representatives. We were there in the person of Business Agent Cameron and myself, to demonstrate the necessity of the work as outlined by our Council. The discussion was harmonious and friendly, my position being the need of shutting off ruinous competition and stimulating conditions for the carpenters employed at this specialty. At a later meeting the boat-builders took up the question of affiliation and, on March

11, I received a letter worded to the following effect:

"It affords me a whole lot of pleasure to be able to inform you that, at our meeting held Monday eve last, Boat-builders' Local 88 voted to surrender their charter and connect themselves with the newly formed U. B. Ship Carpenters' Union. Signed,

"LOWELL R. ADAMS, Pres."

The amalgamation of these two memberships into a U. B. union and the nucleus of men who work in the yards holding a U. B. connection with the outside unions, put us in a position of very near controlling the situation. With this force we should be able to reach the non-union element and induce them to join with us.

I have attended numerous meetings held throughout the district with the view of strengthening the membership and urging upon them the necessity of guarding zealously the trade conditions. These meetings have had a good effect, as they have not only appealed to the mind force on the lines mentioned, but consideration was given to the question of shutting off the possibility of shrinkage in membership, and to this consideration and care is traceable the good showing these unions are making after this season of depression.

Our Taunton membership appealed to General Office for assistance in an effort to better organize the craft of that city. The General President instructed me to take up this matter, and I, accordingly, entered into conference with them. In short order they put me in touch with the troublesome matters, which consisted principally of the men having all been in the union but, through trivial differences, fully 50 per cent. of them had allowed their interest to wane and to finally drop out. This condition was naturally jeopardizing the trade position. The union appointed Brother Rochette to accompany me in a canvass of the situation. We succeeded in getting a start that was satisfying, appreciating the limit of time, the season we were going through, and the natural prejudice of those we were attempting to reach. We secured the applications of one of the principal gangs, ten in number, and the securing of these will, if the work is persisted in, make our work easier in getting the remainder. The boys in Taunton have their program arranged, and the carrying of it through will, in my judgment, land them in the position aspired for.

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Carl Young.

Since my last report for publication in The Carpenter, I have visited a number of our locals, finding conditions very discouraging. The majority of our members are out of work, with not much prospect of securing employment until warm weather sets in. In some localities there will not be very much of a show even then. In Grand Rapids, fully 80 per cent. of our members have been idle since November 1, and it has been a hard winter for many of them. The plumbers were locked out in that city for three months, the bosses thinking they could starve them into submission. But the strikers have organized a co-operative shop and intend to do the plumbing business of that city, and I earnestly hope they will succeed. I think this is a good method of fighting employers who lock out their men on any old pretext.

I also visited DeKalb and Sycamore, Ill., and held good meetings with both Locals. There was some trouble at DeKalb with the Lathers' Union, on account of our members doing lathing. This matter was settled to the satisfaction of the Lathers' Union, and our members were instructed to keep within their jurisdiction. I am satisfied nothing of this kind will occur in the future. A movement is on foot in DeKalb for an increase in wages of five cents per hour on the nine hour basis. I think they could have easily secured an eight-hour day with 40 cents minimum wage scale, and I so advised them, for I want to see the eight-hour day established universally, and the sooner the better. While in Sycamore, it was my intention to visit Genoa and organize the carpenters there but, owing to the fact that the town was quarantined on account of the smallpox, it was necessary to postpone this action until some future date.

By instruction of the G. P., I visited Local 824, at Muskegon, Mich. On arriving there, I found the books in a deplorable condition, the worst I ever saw; the money gone, and some of the ex-officers had been arrested for embezzlement of the funds. I immediately began an investigation of the books, and found that the only thing I

could do was to call in all of the members' due books and enter the amounts thereon accredited to them on the ledger. I found members who had never been accounted for on the ledger, and membership not reported since June, 1907. These matters I attended to, and sent report to the G. S. as nearly accurate as it was possible. One of the parties who was arrested settled the shortage found against him, and the case was dismissed. The case against the chief culprit was also dismissed, owing to the fact that he was smooth enough to cover up his tracks. At the present time, the Local is in the hands of officers who have the interest of the Brotherhood at heart, and many changes for the better are being inaugurated; one of the best of them is a set of local rules, which will materially assist them in handling the situation. The present officers are splendid men, and with the right kind of support from the membership, Local 824 will be one of our very best. They have learned a lesson, have been tried by fire, and I feel confident that they will not get burned again; at least, not in the near future.

At present I am with Local 1265, of Monmouth, Ill., where I found the most peculiar situation I ever discovered. The Local is composed of good and true men, who have used their very best endeavors to perfect the organization, and they have given me their loyal support. We have worked hard to increase the membership, but it seems to be impossible to do so. The non-union men admit that the Local is to be credited for the conditions, as well as for any improvement they enjoy. They admit that the union is a good thing for the carpenters, and still they withhold their membership. I cannot understand why some men will always stand in their own light, and refuse to do those things that make for the good, not only good for themselves, but for their brother workman as well. I am fully satisfied that if these men would come into the union, and give it their support and co-operation, it would be a very easy matter to secure the eight-hour day and 40 cents minimum scale. I do not blame the contractors for this state of affairs. The entire responsibility rests with the men, who are willing to accept good conditions, provided it don't cost them anything to get them. The best bargain any journeyman carpenter can secure today, for the money, is membership in the U. B. The members of the Monmouth Local are as earnest as any we have in the Brotherhood, and I only have words of praise for the noble stand they have taken, and urge them to stand by their colors until victory comes to them. The "panic" has hit our members pretty hard, just as it was intended to do, and I would urge our men to stand more firmly by the principles of the organization. Politicians and demagogues of every kind and character are patting the union men on the back and telling them how they love the union, while courts are issuing injunctions that are neither law, sense, nor justice. Stand for the principles of our organization, and work and vote only for such men as will give you an equal chance in the industrial world, no matter where they may be found.

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George G. Griffin.

The cities and states recently visited by me are: Elizabeth City, Raleigh and vicinity, Charlotte, N. C., Lynchburg, Tide Water and Norfolk, Va., and vicinity. I also took part in the advocacy of the eight-hour bill in the state of Maryland.

During this period, I was instructed to proceed to Wilmington, Del., and in the meantime responded to an invitation from President Gompers, of the A. F. of L., to participate in a special conference called by him and held March 18, in Washington, D. C., my presence at this conference meeting with the approval of G. P. Huber. The latter also instructed me to attend the meeting of the New York Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., in order to obtain the information that would help me in establishing similar departments in the districts allotted to me.

Reviewing the details and the character of special work done on behalf and by request of Local Unions, I wish to say, that in many instances I find the opinion of the members greatly at variance as to its efficacy, and I believe this work costs the organization an unnecessary amount of money, while it means to the organizer the performance of a more unpleasant duty than if he was ordered to adjust any difference between men and employer. Our members in

the South are now accepting new ideas with a more reserved opinion, and exercising their thoughts to make the trade movement a factor by their own efforts and by helping themselves. This is a promise, and I am sure they mean it.

Much credit is due to the carpenters of Maryland for the success of the movement for the amending and re-enactment of an eight-hour bill that will not be open to abuses.

As per instructions of the G. P., I am again covering several southern cities. Here, as elsewhere, the great business depression has caused much suffering this winter among the rank and file of organized labor. Now, as a crisis has apparently been reached, it is to be hoped that, with the advent of spring, better opportunities will open up for the worker.

Much good may be expected from the newly formed Building Trades Department under the auspices of the A. F. of L.; with its assistance, success is assured the building trades.

How Mirrors are Made.

One of the factories in Chicago employs many men, boys and girls on this work, and its spacious four floors present an interesting series of sights to visitors whose nerves are steel and tympani proof against splitting. On the first floor he will see huge stacks and piles of glass in assorted sizes. These are all polished, some being run over by huge felt-covered wheels kept powdered with rouge, and the larger sheets scrubbed by sweating toilers with hand blocks covered with felt, like a printer's proof planer in rouge. After the glass is thoroughly polished it is taken up to the next floor, where it is laid on tables and cut into the sizes ordered. It then passes into the hands of the bevellers, who with sand and water and large grindstones, artistically finish the edges of the glass. It takes a trip upward again, to another floor, and is once more put through a polishing process, to remove any scratches or blemishes that may be on the glass. After every spot or scratch, no matter how minute, has been removed, careful hands convey the now beautiful and sparkling glass to the room where it goes through the final process—the silvering. Huge tables of cast iron or stone, made like billiard tables, with raised edges, are used in the silvering room. These tables are of great strength and solidity, and all around the edge is a drain, for the superfluous mercury is poured over the tables in quantities sufficient to float the glass, which, after being tinfoiled, is gently and carefully pushed across the table containing the mercury. Great care must be used to prevent blemishes, the least speck of dust being ruinous to the mirror. Mercury, like molten lead, is always covered with a dirty-looking scum which cannot be removed by skimming. The least bit of this scum would spoil the mirror, so the difficulty is obviated by shoving the scum along the edge of the glass. After successfully floating the glass on the mercury, a woolen cloth is spread over the whole surface and square iron weights are applied until the whole presents a compact mass of iron, two or three pounds to the square inch. After this pressure has been confined ten or twelve hours, the weights are removed and the glass placed upon another table of wood with slightly inclined top. The inclination is gradually increased until the unamalgamated quicksilver has drained away and only the perfectly amalgamated remains, coating the glass and perfectly adherent.—The National Builder.

Unrest Versus Content.

System puts a truth that every man should grasp in this fashion: There is a microbe of unrest. It blurs many a clear vision. It unbalances many a sound judgment. It sours a healthy ambition. It ferments it into a mad passion for quick riches. It urges us on to undertake things, over night, that need years of mature effort to accomplish. It makes us unfit to do our daily work. Acquire patience, a willingness to wait. Seek content—content that smothers unrest and enables us to do our present task with a true eye, a clear mind, a keen judgment.

It is the privilege of fishes, as it is of rats and wolves, to live by the law of supply and demand, but the distinction of humanity to live by the laws of right.—Ruskin.

The Situation in Seattle, Wash.

Editor The Carpenter:

The fight is now on here in earnest and we are up against it and getting the worst of it for various reasons. A few of these I will mention. A great influx of men, both competent and incompetent, principally from the East, who, finding conditions here different than they imagined, have become stranded. They have been induced to come here by misleading advertisements only to find "nothing doing." Why will men never learn? Those of us here have no occasion to lie to our brothers in the East, yet, they must think we do, for despite of our warnings, they are coming here in large numbers, and when they land on our relief committee's hands they have only a tale of woe and duplicity to relate and regret their migration.

Another reason is, a heavy assessment on our working members (one dollar a day), and a heavy drain on our sick fund, running from $150 to $200 a week at present. Our treasury is about depleted; our men are as nervous as cattle before a storm, and are hard to hold; in fact, quite a few have "cold feet."

Further, a determined effort on the part of our enemies to disrupt our organization at any cost, and by any means, such as the importation of non-union men to flood the town with cheap and unreliable help.

Real estate sharks, loan brokers and all that class of buzzards are at work to induce people to come here so they may skin them of their money. Then, the scarcity of work; no contracts of any consequence being awarded, as yet. The work at the fairgrounds is of a delusive character, and unless the United States government makes an appropriation, it will undoubtedly be postponed for at least one year. There are not two hundred men at work on the fairgrounds, when there should be two thousand. This goes to show that all calculations on employment in that quarter are problematic and unreliable.

Then, there is a yellow streak developing in our Building Trades Assembly and an undeniable impotence in dealing with the situation by that body. And then, above all, we have a great number of hungry men to look after.

It is not men's honor or principle we have to contend with, or the lack of these two qualities, but it is empty stomachs and the dire necessity of their families, brought about by no fault of their own, and no liking for the predicament in which they find themselves.

We have here men as you find them elsewhere; unscrupulous, selfish, grasping, scheming and unfeeling, who, for personal gain, care not what means they employ, legal or illegal, nor who suffers, so that they may profit. And so alluring advertisements are placed in eastern papers, and such a bright picture painted of the coast country that men are induced to come to Seattle under the promise of better wages. When they arrive here they find they have been lied to, stung and buncoed by the pirates hired by Van Cleave, etc., and paid out of that war fund. This is the truth, pure and simple, and let me say to the brothers, if you come this way, bring along money enough to last you and yours for a length of time, as we have none. And those of you that have no money but expect to make it out here, had better not come, as only disappointment awaits you here. Stay away from the coast country.

It is with sincere regret that we give this illustration of conditions existing here, but it is best to state them as we find and know them to be, than to show them off or misrepresent them, or give way to fatuous illusions and hopes that are vain and indefinite.

We are not asleep here, however; we are doing all we can to keep our union intact and to create a healthy public opinion in

our favor; to meet conditions fairly, to combat the general ignorance among a certain class of the public as to union ideas and principles, to provide work for our members and render them assistance, to conduct ourselves as respectable citizens of this country and to uphold the honor and dignity of our United Brotherhood. And as to the scabs, rest assured that we will devise some means to keep them busy this year. Now brothers, take heed of our warning and keep away from Seattle for the present.

Fraternally yours,
FRED. S. M'CULLOUGH,
B. A., L. U. 131.

Seattle, Wash.

Justice to Our Officers.

Editor The Carpenter:

During the past few months the officers of several unions of different trades in the state of Illinois came together to discuss various matters relative to the labor movement. One of the questions considered at these meetings was that of higher dues, and while all agreed that low dues was a great impediment to the progress of our movement and a hindrance to organization, it was the consensus of opinion that the paying of higher salaries to our officers was equally of vital importance, and that in justice to the men at the head of the various local or national bodies, the interest of the rank and file should be aroused to the importance of this matter. It was pointed out that the paying of low salaries to officers, especially to national officers, had a demoralizing effect upon the members of those organizations who are more liberal in this respect. That we should not allow our national officers to make any further donations, either in time or salary.

Trade organization, to a great extent, is a business proposition, and as regards the compensation due our officers, we should adhere to business principles. The paying of low salaries to our officers is false economy; we should pay them a salary more commensurate with the amount of work they have to perform, the amount of business they have to transact, and more in keeping with the mental and physical sacrifice required from them in the management of the affairs of the organization. Such a course would be more in accordance with union principles, and if we pay our officers the salary which, in justice they are entitled to, we will have have better returns, and the rank and file will also benefit by it.

Fraternally yours,
DAVE FARLEY, Sec.

American Federation of Labor.

Washington, D. C., March 9, 1908.

To the General Secretary United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Dear Sir and Brother—The Norfolk convention of the American Federation of Labor adopted the following:

"Resolved, That the president of the A. F. of L. be authorized to call a conference of five members, consisting of one person from each of five label organizations to meet in Washington, D. C., as soon as practicable in conjunction with the president, to devise ways and means to best promote the advancement of the use of and demand for union label products, and the publishing of a label law digest."

In conformity with the above, the conference was held in this city on February 12, the International Typographical Union, the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, the Cigarmakers' International Union, the United Hatters of North America, and the United Garment Workers of America being represented; the undersigned representing the American Federation of Labor.

This conference authorized the undersigned to communicate with the international unions, state federations of labor, the city central bodies, the labor press, and organizers urging that in view of the recent court decisions, that a special and continued effort be made to create a greater demand for union labor and union label products; that the officers of the international unions shall transmit copy of this circular letter to their respective local unions; that the city central bodies be urged to inaugurate a system of public lectures and entertainments with stereopticon views, for the purpose of creating a greater demand for union labor and union label products, and that the organizers shall be specially active in this line of work.

It is earnestly hoped that the above matter will be given your prompt and continued

attention and that all organized labor will heartily unite in this effort to create a greater demand for union labor and union label products.

Asking you to keep me advised as to what is done along these lines, and with every wish for success, I am,

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Pres. A. F. of L.

An Attempt to Create Press Censorship.

Editor The Carpenter:

The subjoined resolution I introduced in the Detroit, Mich., Federation of Labor. It passed unanimously and enthusiastically. It explains its intent and purpose. If this amendment becomes law The Carpenter can be suppressed as well as any other labor publication. Please publish the resolution in an early issue of the journal and oblige. Yours fraternally,

J. M. M'GREGOR, R. S.,
Wayne County Carpenters' D. C.

Whereas, Senator Boise Penrose, chairman of the senate committee on post offices and post roads, has introduced a bill in the U. S. Senate known as Bill No. 1518, and

Whereas, Bill No. 1518 is an amendment to Section 3893 of the revised statutes, and

Whereas, The amendment creates a press censorship in the hands of the postmaster-general, and

Whereas, The section of the revised statutes relates to obscene books, pamphlets, papers or other matter. The amendment, however, adds, "and when any issue of any periodical has been declared non-mailable by the postoffice department the periodical may be excluded from second-class mail privilege at the discretion of the postmaster-general, and

Whereas, The amendment covers all publications whether they are or are not obscene or indecent if they are objectionable to the postoffice department that is sufficient. It therefore places in the hands of the postmaster-general absolute press censorship. It gives the postmaster-general arbitrary power over the public press of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Detroit Federation of Labor declares said amendment an invasion of the people's rights; a violation of the first amendment of the constitution of the United States which provides that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances." Therefore, we further declare, the Penrose bill a flagrant violation of both the letter and spirit of the first amendment to the fundamental law of this nation; and, be it further

Resolved, That we believe, every member of the senate committee who recommends this bill, know of its unconstitutionality and are consequently guilty of an attempt to invade the people's rights while posing as their defenders; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That we declare such law makers a menace to a people's government and therefore deserving of public condemnation. We request that a copy of these resolutions be mailed each member of congress from Michigan, and that a copy be mailed to the Federationist and a copy be mailed to each international journal whose international is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Shawnee, Okla., March 5, 1908.

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of Local Union No. 292, of the Carpenters and Joiners of America, located in Shawnee, state of Oklahoma, that Senator Penrose is offering an amendment to section 3893 of the Revised Statutes, wherein it will give the postmaster-general of the United States absolute jurisdiction over any periodical or other publication that does not meet the approval of the administration; and,

Whereas, If such a law is passed, it will put every labor paper at the mercy of one man, and he can, at his own discretion, declare any or all labor journals non-mailable; and,

Whereas, Such a law is clearly violative of the spirit of our constitution, which guarantees the freedom of the press, and puts into the hands of one man the power of taking away or abridging this right; therefore, be it

Resolved, By said Local No. 292, that we brand any such an amendment to our postal laws as illegal, oppressive and an unwise grant of power to one man, and made in the

interest and with the intent that the same shall be used to oppress organized labor and the laboring class in general; and, be it further

Resolved, That one copy of these resolutions be sent our representative in congress and one to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

The foregoing resolution was indorsed by the Shawnee Trades and Labor Assembly at its last regular meeting, March 5, 1908.

B. C. HANSEN, Pres.
E. W. STARKEY, Sec.-Treas.

It Is Equicy We Want.

Editor The Carpenter:

Realizing the necessity of putting forth more earnest and determined efforts in the advancement of our cause, I submit to you the subjoined article for publication in our journal, The Carpenter, and if you find my few remarks worthy of a place in its columns I will continue the article with all the force I can command.

As "union" means a combination of forces, it suggests strength; the power by which we can elevate our moral, intellectual and social condition. This, however, is not well understood by many of our brothers.

The aims and objects of labor unions are vastly different from the aims and objects of capitalistic combinations or corporations. Yet both have that in common with each other that they are acting as a single individual for the advancement of the interests of each one of its members.

Corporations, after obtaining a charter from the state or states generally employ every cunning device known to man to further their business interests and in this endeavor they miss no opportunity to enlarge their personal gain.

So at the present time are corporations taking advantage of the financial depression, for which they themselves are responsible, by cutting down the wages of their employes. They are exercising every right guaranteed the people of the United States by its constitution, for the protection of their property. And still, not satisfied with their constitutional rights, they are continually petitioning the courts for the issuing of injunctions and restraining orders against labor unions, thus depriving them of the same rights unrestrictedly exercised by the corporations.

This action of our courts of judiciary is illegal and a flagrant violation of the United States constitution which decrees:

"Nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

If corporations, trust companies or banking institutions have a right to protection by the laws of this land in anything they possess, or to be secured by that law against any practices that might hamper their business operations or which might be destructive to their prosperity, then labor unions must have a right to the same protection in their endeavor to secure for their members the highest possible price for the only thing they possess, the only article they have for sale—their labor power—and to secure for their members the most humane working conditions.

Should the working people be restrained from acquiring or exercising the liberties and privileges accorded the merchant, the manufacturer or other capitalistic interests, and should labor unions not have the right to use any agency in the accomplishing of their noble purpose to elevate the condition of the laboring masses? Is there any reason why the constitution of the United States, or the laws of any state should accord special privileges and protection, by way of granting injunctions to wealthy manufacturing institutions to the detriment of the laboring masses under the pretext to protect the interests of the public? Are the manufacturers' interests of any greater concern to the public than the interests of the toiling masses of this country?

It is evident that if two work horses be put to work and one is well fed and cared for while the other is forced to do all it can, underfed and neglected, that the one will become fat and strong and able to render profitable service while the other will soon cease to exist.

We must do all in our power to down judge-made law and special privileges for corporations and all capitalistic interests; it is equity we want.

Fraternally yours,
Chaffee, Mo. M. MOORE, L. U. 875.

In Justice to the D. C. and Members of the Pittsburg District.

Editor The Carpenter:

For the past two or three years there seems to be a desire on the part of some of the prominent members of the organization to be nagging at the Pittsburg district of carpenters (this applies especially to members outside of the Pittsburg district), and have been issuing statements that are misleading, in reference to the action of this District Council as well as against members individually.

In The Carpenter of December, 1907, Page 15, you will find in the report of the G. E. B. instructions to the General President to demand of the Pittsburg District Council a correction of the irregularities in the distribution of funds appropriated by the General Office to the Pittsburg district during the strike of 1906.

In justice to this D. C. I wish to state that this D. C. has no knowledge of any irregularities in the distribution of said funds, and have accounted to the General Office for every cent that was received by the D. C., and for the G. E. B. to publish such a statement, without first making an investigation, and verify the correctness of said report, was unfair and unwarranted, and has lead not only members of this District, but the membership at large to believe that this D. C. has handled these funds, either carelessly or dishonestly.

This D. C. was informed by a letter of date of July 17, 1907, from General Secretary Duffy (enclosing check for $5,000.00) that W. J. Kelly was the official representative of the General Office, in this district, and with the distinct understanding that the money was to be distributed under the supervision of Organizer Kelly, according to instructions that had been issued to him by the General Office.

The strike of 1906 was declared May the first, 1906, and was declared off October 16, 1906. A while after the strike was declared off Organizer Kelly took the original strike rolls away from the office of the D. C. and the D. C. did not have them in its possession again for about a year.

In Organizer Kelly's report he claimed the D. C. was indebted to the General Office to the amount of $1,308.79. Under date of October 24, 1907, the General President demanded that the D. C. return the amount due the General Office. The D. C. knowing that the report of Brother Kelly was not correct, protested and appointed a committee to again audit the rolls, and President Huber instructed Brother Kelly to meet with this committee, which he did, and after the committee had finished their work the report showed that it would require $2,533.00 to square up with the Local Unions of the District, according to the number of men reporting. That report is now in the hands of the General Office, it being mailed there February 6, 1908. Brother Kelly being the official representative of this district, and the money being distributed under his supervision and never making any protest to the committee or D. C. as to the distribution of the money, why should he report to the General Office nearly a year later that there had been irregularities in the distribution of said funds?

The facts as above stated are correct, and the statements referred to as published in The Carpenter have been a reflection on this D. C., as it has made the impression on a great many members of the organization that this D. C. has not handled the money appropriated to the district in an appropriate and honorable manner.

In further justice to this district and the members of the district, I wish to call the attention of the members at large to a part of the report of Brother W. B. Macfarlane in The Carpenter, February, 1908, Page 26, wherein he makes statements that are misleading relative to this D. C. and which would lead the membership at large to believe that this D. C. is composed of a lot of chumps and unable to transact the business devolving upon it in the district.

He states that the Pittsburg district is a large one, and practically runs itself, without any real head or person responsible for the management of the same.

In the same report he admits that we have obtained an increase in wages in the past five years of $1.10 per day; have maintained the eight-hour day and the union shop, and says we have been in the throes of a strike for over a year (yet no head). Do these conditions come of themselves or do the employers grant them through affection and sympathy for humanity?

Now, when Brother Macfarlane says we

have no head the natural inference would be that we have no system. Instead of this district being in the throes of a strike for a year we have been in the throes of a lock-out and strike for more than three years, and during these three years we have been successful in having the wages increased fifty cents per day and have maintained the other union conditions, and if Brother Macfarlane's memory serves him well he will recollect that about two years ago, he was present on a certain occasion when the General President stated that the Pittsburg district was one of the best organized districts in the United States.

While the representatives of this district are always willing to consider any suggestions along progressive lines, I do not recall any instance where the district has requested Brother Macfarlane to change our system for one that might apply better to some other district, as we all know that conditions that apply to one district might not apply to another, and I believe that, considering the opposition that this district has been up against for the past three years, we have been as successful as any district under the jurisdiction of the brotherhood.

Brother Macfarlane also makes mention in his report of the failure of an attempt to increase the monthly dues of the district from fifty cents per month to seventy-five cents per month. True, there was an effort made to increase the monthly dues, and the proposition was submitted to all the Local Unions affiliated with this D. C. for a referendum vote, and the result of that vote was against the increasing of the dues, or any other individual expense during the time of trouble, such as we have been experiencing here for three years, with some of our men out of work for months and others working half time and less, and I think it little becomes Brother Macfarlane as an officer of the organization to be faultfinding and nagging at any district simply because the majority of the members in the district do not coincide with his views in every respect, and because there may be members in the district that he may not have a friendly feeling for.

The report of Brother Macfarlane would lead members of the organization who are not acquainted with the facts to believe that it was on the occasion of his last visit to Pittsburg that the matters, as referred to in his report, transpired. Such is not the case, as the last time that Brother Macfarlane was in Pittsburg on official business was in January, 1908, and then was here to audit the books of a Local Union in this district that the General Office claimed owed tax to the General Office, but his audit showed that the local referred to had paid more than their per capita tax to the General Office, but I see nothing in his report referring to this visit, but his whole theme seems to be a drubbing of this D. C. for not following out certain lines laid out by him.

Brother Macfarlane states that some of the old-time members of national aspirations are responsible for the defeat of the raising of the dues.

The Local Union to which the member referred to belongs has always been a progressive and successful organization, and if the Local Union voted against the raising of the dues they only exercised the right that they or any other Local Union has—to vote as it sees best—and I do not think that any member should take the advantage of his official position to sling mud.

I have been asked the question, "Why was this report delayed until this time?" and some of the members have intimated that it appears to have been held for the purpose of campaign ammunition for the coming election of General Officers. Whether or not such is the case I am unable to say, but I think no member of the organization has any right to use the position of his office for such purposes, or make personal matters a part of his report to the organization at large. Give every member of the organization in good standing the benefits of the rights granted in our constitution and a fair deal to every member from the humblest to the greatest.

J. C. KEPHART, Sec. D. C.

The communistic motto of the Essenes was: "Mine is thine and thine is mine." It is only the latter part of the motto which has come down to us.—Holyoake.

I early noticed the great attention given to dead machinery and the neglect and disregard of the living machinery.—Robert Owen.

NEWS NOTES FROM LOCAL UNIONS

Utica, N. Y.—All carpenters are hereby requested to steer clear of this locality for the present. Trade is very dull here, with no prospect for any improvement; hundreds of carpenters are walking the streets.

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Vernon, Tex.—Owing to scarcity of work, we would advise migrating brothers to steer clear of this town for some time to come. Three-fourths of our members are idle, and the outlook is not favorable for any work to start up very soon.

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Findlay, O.—Brother carpenters will please take warning and stay away from our city. Trade conditions are very poor and so are chances for employment for our home brothers. We hope migrating brothers will pay heed to our warning and keep away until trade has picked up again.

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Indiana Harbor, Ind.—Trade is very dull here and business at a complete standstill, there being a large number of our resident brothers idle. We would request migrating brothers to remain away from this city until conditions have improved and until further notice.

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Warren, Pa.—Work is slack here, but L. U. 1014 is holding her own. We had a very successful entertainment Monday evening, March 2. Everyone enjoyed themselves and went home at a late hour saying that the carpenters surely know how to entertain and make merry.

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Lawrence, Mass.—We desire to notify all members of the U. B., migrating carpenters especially, of the probability of serious trouble to arise in this city on account of a proposition by some of our contractors to reduce wages. Three of them have already announced a cut of 50 cents per day of eight hours. From this notice, traveling carpenters will readily see that Lawrence, Mass., is a good place to keep aloof from at the present time.

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New Britain, Conn.—In view of the fact that work in this city and vicinity is very dull, and will be for some time to come and, as a result, about three-fourths of our membership is walking the streets, we urgently request transient carpenters to steer clear of New Britain for the next few months.

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Mahoning and Shenango Valley.—Owing to pending trade demands by the various Local Unions comprising this district, and three-fifths of the membership being idle, we would urgently ask all brother carpenters to keep shy of this vicinity. Trade conditions are very unsatisfactory at present, and there is no improvement in sight.

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Pocatello, Idaho.—We desire by this means to notify all union carpenters of the trouble existing here, the Builders' Exchange having declared for the open shop. Aside from this, trade is very dull, and scarcely any work on hand. Thus, traveling brothers will readily see that this city is a good place for them to avoid at this time.

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Kokomo, Ind.—All carpenters are advised to stay away from this city for the present as work is very slack, and there are more men here now than can find employment. Pay no attention to newspaper talk about conditions in Kokomo. We have no trouble here, other than that caused by scarcity of work.

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Sayre, Pa.—The L. V. R. R. Co. has just laid off 80 per cent. of their help in the

passenger and freight car shops here, and business in the carpenter line, and in general, is so dull that we advise migrating brothers to avoid this place until conditions have improved. Please place Sayre, Pa., on the dull list in the journal.

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El Paso, Tex.—Believing it will serve our mutual interests, we hereby notify all brother carpenters that trade conditions here are very bad at present. Work is so scarce that most union-men are walking the streets. All business is at a standstill. Traveling brothers are advised to steer clear of El Paso, Tex., until further notice.

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Cleveland, O.—Trade in this city is very poor at present and prospects are none too good. While a few of our members are starting to work on jobs of short duration, we have still about one-half of our membership out of employment. Cleveland, O., is a good place for carpenters to remain away from at this time.

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Piqua, O.—To say that our L. U., No. 1908, is booming might be exaggerating the situation, but we can safely say that we are prospering and growing in membership. Two-thirds of the carpenters of this city belong to the union, and the main contractors are employing none other than union men.

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Santa Cruz, Cal.—We have more men here at present than can find work and a number of brothers walking the streets. There is also a movement on foot to inaugurate the open shop, which may result in trouble at any time. Carpenters will do well to remain away from this vicinity until this matter is settled and conditions have become normal again.

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St. Louis, Mo.—The Novel Sharpleigh Hardware Company, of this city, still refuses to employ union carpenters, although the representatives of the D. C. have repeatedly requested that firm to do so. Their antagonism to organized labor shown by their action, is causing considerable indignation and comment in labor circles here. The tools manufactured by said firm are non-union.

Montreal, Can.—Work is exceedingly scarce in this city at present, and as we see no prospect for improvement of trade conditions in the near future, we would advise all traveling brothers to give Montreal a wide berth until further notice. The editor of the journal will please place the name of our city on the dull list.

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Conneaut, O.—Work being very scarce here at present, traveling brothers are advised to avoid this place until further notice. While there is no labor trouble here, trade is so dull that many of our resident brothers have been out of employment since last winter. Give them a chance to secure work by staying away.

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Douglass, Ga.—All traveling brothers are hereby requested to steer clear of this city until further notice. Trade is very dull, and our Local Union being young and small, it would prove a task to keep intact should this place become overrun with idle carpenters. Wherever you go, remember this, Douglass, Ga., is a good place to stay away from at this time.

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Estanica, N. M.—Trade is very dull, business at a standstill and, as a result, the working population here is suffering great hardship. A large number of journeymen of our own craft are walking the streets, owing to the money stringency and consequent lack of work. Transient carpenters are advised to give this place a wide berth until further notice.

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Lincoln, Neb.—At our last meeting we listened to a splendid address on "Moral Leadership and Social Reform," by Rev. H. A. Pritchard, of Bethany, a suburb of Lincoln. We have elected an "Educational Secretary," whose duties consist of providing some one to speak at each meeting along lines that shall tend to the elevation of our members as citizens or mechanics.

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Plainview, Tex.—All carpenters are warned to keep away from this place. Trade is very slack, and large numbers of carpenters walking the streets in vain search for

employment. There is no show, whatever, for any newcomers at this time or in the near future. Traveling brothers will avoid disappointment by steering clear of this vicinity.

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Corpus Christi, Tex.—All carpenters are warned to shun this place, for various reasons. Wages here have always been rather low; at present the scale is $2.25 per day and, as a result, there is much dissatisfaction among our men here over working conditions. Trouble may arise at any time, which seems the more probable, as a citizens' alliance has recently been organized here.

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Newark, N. J.—The situation in this city is rather critical at this time. We have about 80 per cent of our members walking the streets and we are threatened with a cut in wages. It does not seem that there will be much work going on here this spring, as very few contracts have been filed so far. Outsiders are earnestly advised to give Newark, N. J., a wide berth until conditions have improved.

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Richmond, Va.—Work is very scarce here and has been for the past four or five months, nor are prospects for the near future any brighter. There are more than two-thirds of the carpenters in this city now idle. Contractors are holding their work back for no other reason than to make us work for less pay. This is the situation in a nutshell. Brother craftsmen are requested to give this city a wide berth until trade picks up again.

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Utica, N. Y.—We would urgently call on traveling carpenters to keep shy of this city pending a settlement of our trade demand for an advance in wages. During the year past the influx to this city of carpenters in search of work has been so great that bosses now think they can obtain enough men from outside districts to work for the old rate; so if migrating brothers will stay away for a while, there is chance for us to come out all right and to have our demand acceded to.

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Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Our Local Union, No. 308, is in good shape, not one unfair job in the city; neither were we affected to any great extent by the financial depression. We have removed to a new building, the third floor of which was fitted up to our needs. There is no finer quarters in the state; all unions meet in the same building. It would be useless for non-union men to even attempt to light upon our city and try to work without a card; we corral them at once.

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Springfield, Mass.—Migrating brothers will please take notice that there is no opportunity whatever in this city for obtaining employment. Trade is extremely dull and the outlook for the near future rather gloomy. We have numbers of resident brothers walking the streets, and the influx to this city of brothers from surrounding towns is seriously aggravating the situation. Take heed of our warning and keep away until further notice.

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Boston, Mass.—We would urgently request all carpenters to remain away from this city as more than 50 per cent. of our membership is out of work and prospects for the spring season are very poor. We have not experienced such a depression in the building industry since 1893, and it is obvious that as long as out of town members are flocking to the city, our present wage rate is in jeopardy. We trust that brother carpenters will comply with our request and stay away for the present.

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Fargo, N. D., and Moorhead, Minn.—Local Union 1176, with jurisdiction over both localities, desires to inform the brothers of the U. B. that the Builders' Exchange here has declared for the open shop. We have thus been thrown into a bitter fight which, however, we are determined to win. This we hope the brothers will help us to do by staying away from the above mentioned cities until the trouble is settled. Migrating brothers are earnestly requested to keep away until further notice.

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Johnson City, Tenn.—Migrating brothers will do well by remaining away from this city for the present, there being an unprecedented scarcity of work here and not five houses being built. Many of our broth-

ers are out of employment with no prospect for obtaining work very soon. Nearly all factories have shut down months ago, causing hundreds of laborers to walk the streets all winter. The papers are trying to boom this city, but their statements are misleading and deserving of no credence. The editor will please place Johnson City, Tenn., on the dull list.

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Tampa, Fla.—As the brothers may all be aware by this time, this city has suffered a most disastrous loss by fire on March 1 and, as a result, thousands are homeless and living on charity. We ask for no financial aid, but we appeal to all the brothers and through them to their friends, in the interest of humanity, to help make our burden as light as possible by staying away from this city for the present. Hundreds of mechanics of all trades are idle, and with the present precarious financial condition of the country, it will take months before building operations can be resumed. Any mechanic coming here at this time in the hope of securing employment will meet with disappointment. Keep away until further notice.

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Bismarck, N. D.—As a rule, during the months from December to May, building operations in this vicinity are at a standstill, and there is not enough work for our home members. The situation this year, however, is greatly aggravated by the financial depression, and more so by the fact that we have, as yet, not reached any understanding with our contractors relative to our pending trade demand. In view of these conditions, we would earnestly warn migrating brothers to avoid this city at this time. We hope they will stay away and give us a chance to hold our union together. Although it is a hard proposition, and odds are against us, we propose to build up the organization and make Bismarck, N. D., a strictly union town.

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Eureka, Cal.—The Hammond Lumber Co., sometimes called the Vance Redwood Lumber Co., located at Samoa, Humboldt county, Cal., have agents employed in the East distributing circulars, offering all sorts of inducements to workingmen to come to this county. Their object in doing this is to flood this vicinity with idle men so they may set their own wage scale. A contract is entered into between the company and the prospective party in the East; the contract look good, for the inducements offered are very inviting, but when the party to the contract arrives here and finds things almost the reverse from the contract, they naturally object, and are told to make the best of it or look for another job. We would warn all workingmen to look out for these nets and not be caught in them.

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Nokomis, Ill.—Trade conditions at present are far from promising and no one can tell when an improvement will come. There is a coal mine here just beginning operations, which may impress traveling brothers with the idea that it will cause considerable building. However, there is no indication of building operations to start up again very soon, and this new enterprise does not justify the coming here of more carpenters. About half of our own members are out of work, owing to the threatening coal strike and depressed business conditions. Under the circumstances, we deem it our duty to advise traveling brothers to stay away. Despite the hard times, our Local Union is doing well, which is shown by good attendance at meetings and by an increase in membership, including many active carpenters in this city.

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Nome, Alaska.—There being more carpenters here than can possibly obtain employment, and the opening of the navigation season usually bringing a great number of carpenters to this city, we would call upon migrating brothers to stay away from Nome at this time and next summer. We organized last summer and had a hard fight for a minimum scale of wages and the closed shop, especially so for the latter, handicapped as we were in every way. The working season being very short, and work never very plentiful, our members for months had to scatter out in search of work in and outside of mines, ditches and elsewhere, and, as a result, it was difficult to keep our offices filled. Now, if we succeed in preventing an influx to this city of idle carpenters, it will give us a chance this summer to perfect and strengthen our organization, and will

be the means of compelling all carpenters in this vicinity to become members of our union.

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Pine Bluff, Ark. In the February journal we reported that our city was only about half organized, and we take pleasure in informing the brothers that since that date, the situation has changed in our favor. Through diligent work of our officers and members, we have succeeded in getting about every eligible carpenter to join our fold. All the contractors, twenty in number, have signed an agreement for the ensuing twelve months, pledging themselves to employ union men exclusively. Work is still very slack on account of recent shut-downs in shops, and we have plenty of good mechanics to take care of all the work at present. Migrating brothers, especially those from the North, will please remember that we want good, honest workmen and loyal union men instead of windjammers; this class of men do more work with their mouth than with tools, and we are overrun with this class of self-esteemed mechanics. However, we don't wish to offend any brother whose shoes don't fit with this statement.

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Information Wanted.

E. B. Keene, alias King, is wanted in Sanford, Fla., for the theft of a shot-gun valued at thirty dollars belonging to a fellow-member of Local Union 1751. Keene, or King, has dark brown eyes and hair, is about 5 feet 6 inches tall, and weighs about 140 pounds. Usually, he is found in pool rooms and skating rinks.

Should he deposit his clearance card with any Local Union, the secretary will please notify Local Union 1751 by addressing

A. W. BAXLEY, R. S.,
Sanford, Fla.

Frank Jackson, who was a member of a Local Union of the U. B. in Kansas City, in 1906 and 1907, has deserted his wife and children in Rosedale, Kans., and nothing has been heard from him since last July. He is an all round carpenter and cabinetmaker; age, 34 years; dark brown hair; scar on right eye; height, 5 feet 9½ inches; weight, 155 pounds. He is supposed to be in California.

Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will please communicate with

MRS. LOUISE JACKSON,
43d and Fisher Sts., Rosedale, Kans.

J. W. Rhodus, a brother carpenter and member of L. U. 41, Champaign, Ill., is missing since the 2d of March, 1908, and no trace can be found of him. He did not take out a clearance card. He left a wife and three small children. He is 6 feet in height; weight, 185 pounds; brown hair; brown eyes; light complexion; wore a derby hat and dark checked suit; age, 35 years. Any one who can locate him, or any one who can give any information as to his whereabouts, will convey a great favor upon his wife, as well as upon Local Union 41. Kindly address,

FRED FLAGG, R. S.,
904 W. Walnut St.,
Champaign, Ill.

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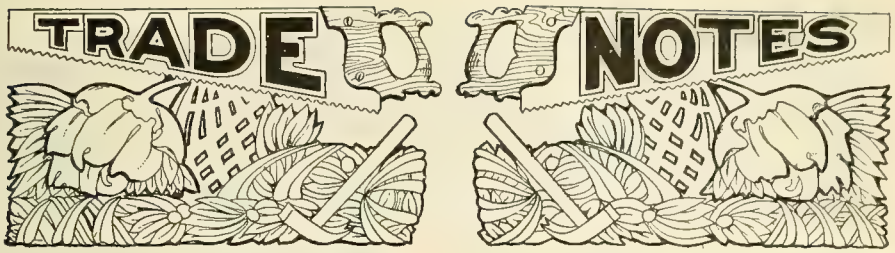
Beware of Wm. Karbley.

Mt. Carmel, Pa.—Wm. Karbley, a contractor of this place, has decamped, leaving his carpenters unpaid. He is a man stoutly set; about 5 feet 7 inches tall; dark mustache; dark complexion; weight, about 200 pounds. Brothers, beware of him.



Movements for Better Conditions.

Local Union 1756, Cleveland, O.—This Local Union, composed of brothers of the Jewish faith, has decided to demand of the Jewish contractors an advance in their wages from 37½ to 45 cents an hour, to take effect on May 1 next. So far, nine of the contractors have expressed themselves favorably to the demanded advance.

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Local Union 1570, Marysville, Cal.—This is the only town of its size on the Pacific coast working 9 hours, and what we want now is the eight-hour workday. We have made a demand to that effect with good prospect for success. With the carpenters, painters, plumbers and tinners, we have organized a Local B. T. C., and are now taking steps toward affiliation with the State B. T. C.

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Local Union 1814, Huntingburg, Ind. Trade conditions in this locality being very backward and our present wages being as low as 23 cents an hour, we are asking our employers for an increase of 2 cents, or 25 cents per hour, the new scale to become effective on May 1 next. All journeymen carpenters here belong to the union, and as our demand is so very reasonable, all employers seem willing to grant the raise and we anticipate no trouble on May 1.

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Local Union 989, Newburyport, Mass.—We expect a refusal from the contractors of this city to sign our agreement for 1908, which provides for $2.80 per day of eight hours. It seems that the contractors want us to work nine hours, but we don't propose to acquiesce, as we do not want to relinquish what we have fought for these last six years. While we are not asking for any advance in wages, we want to embody a clause in our new agreement whereby we are not to work with non-union men more than two weeks.

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Local Union 1288, Lisbon, O. –Our Local Union being in very good shape, considering present conditions in the building trade, and the prices of all necessaries of life being so high that it is impossible to live on our present wages, we have decided to demand an increase of 20 per cent. on and after May 1, 1908, this being equal to an advance of 50 cents per day. Our present wages are $2.50 per day of 9 hours, or 53 hours per week. We can not tell at this time what opposition, if any, our contractors will offer us in this movement.

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Local Union 1933, Dyersburg, Tenn.—In accordance with the provisions of our recently revised by-laws, we are demanding 45 cents per hour minimum for qualified foremen, 33 1-3 cents per hour for journeymen, and 20 cents per hour for improvers, nine hours to constitute a day's work. At present, we are working ten hours per day for 25 cents per hour; that is what good workmen are paid here. Some of the improvers are paid as low as 12½ cents an hour; foremen are receiving 35 cents an hour. We are getting along nicely and increasing in membership.

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Local Union 1894, Santa Fe, N. M.—As early as in November, 1907, this Local Union decided to make a demand upon our contractors for the eight-hour day and an increase in wages of 50 cents per day, to take effect on May 1, 1908. Our present working hours are nine per day and wages $3.00. In a letter, couched in very courteous language, we have notified the employers of our demand and, although good feeling prevails between the latter and the men, we can not say, at this time, whether an amic-

able understanding will be reached, or whether it will require harsh measures to enforce our demands.

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District Council, Paterson, N. J. We have entered into negotiations with the master carpenters for a renewal of our last year's agreement, which provides for 8 hours per day, 44 hours per week, at 47½ cents per hour, and double rate for all overtime. The employers, however, are offering a new agreement, giving us only 45 cents an hour, and time and one-half for overtime. As we firmly believe in organized labor's slogan, "no wage reduction," we are determined to have our old agreement renewed and, though we are very anxious to avoid any friction, there may be a clash on May 1, the day of expiration of said agreement.

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Local Union 1168, Port Colburn, Ont., Can.—At a special meeting held by this Local Union on January 27, a resolution was adopted asking our employers for an increase in wages from 25 to 30 cents per hour for 9 hours' work, to take effect on May 1, 1908, when our present agreement expires. We are the lowest paid mechanics in this district and feel that we are entitled to this advance in wages. The masons, for instance, are receiving from $3.50 to $4.00 per day of 9 hours. We trust that migrating brothers will assist us in carrying this movement to successful issue by staying away from this vicinity until a settlement of present difficulties has been reached.

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Local Union 502, Canandaigua, N. Y.—By order of this Local Union, to each of the carpenter contractors of this town, there has been mailed to them a copy of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That on and after May 1, 1908, we demand an eight-hour work day. The minimum rate per hour shall be 34 cents. All contract work in course of construction prior to February 13, will be completed at the present scale. Our present wages being 30 cents an hour, this means an increase of 4 cents per hour, and a reduction in working time of one hour per day."

We believe the time opportune to make Canandaigua an eight-hour town and expect little or no trouble in getting our demand granted.

✣ ✣ ✣

Successful Trade Movements.

New Castle, Pa.—We have come to an understanding with our contractors on a trade agreement for the current year. All the contractors signed the agreement submitted to them, whereby we are to receive the wages and hours we have had for the past two years.

✣ ✣ ✣

Sharon, Pa.—We have won out in our trade demand. The contractors, being eager to avoid further trouble, came up like men when we asked them for a renewal of last year's agreement and conceded our demand. We are now good for another year at the old schedule.

✣ ✣ ✣

Gary, Ind.—It is with extreme pleasure we inform the brothers of the U. B. that we have succeeded in getting an ordinance passed in this city making compulsory the employment of union labor exclusively on all public buildings and improvement work. The ordinance passed by a unanimous vote. It required unremitting hard work, but it is worth the efforts to protect the future by action in the present.

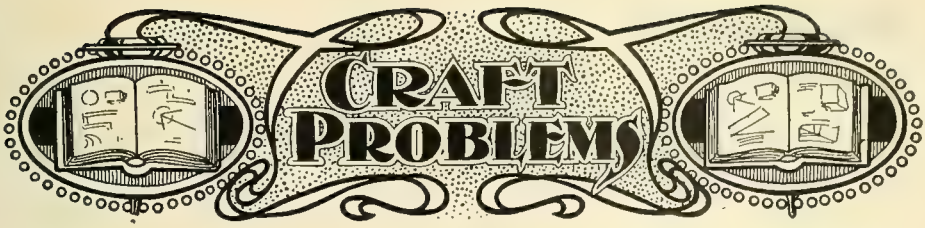
✣ ✣ ✣

Errata.

A "Trade Note" item on page 44, in the March Carpenter contains a double error. The item should have been credited to Fresno, Cal., instead of to San Francisco, Cal., as it is in Fresno where Local Union 1496 is located.

The statement that the wage scale adopted by Local Union 1496 had been indorsed by Branch 701 of the A. S. of C. and J. is also erroneous; it should read Local Union 701 U. B. of C. and J. of Fresno, Cal.

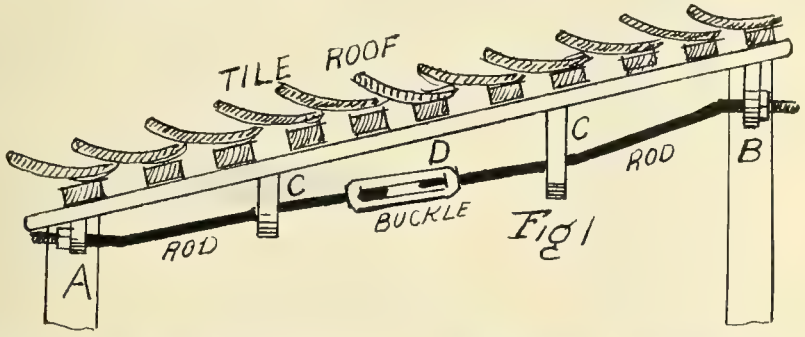
"The Carpenter," international official organ, with the January number entered upon its twenty-eighth volume. It is edited by Frank Duffy, the General Secretary, and is in every respect one of the best labor magazines issued in the country.—Minneapolis Labor Review.

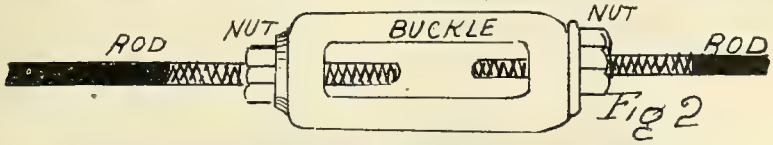


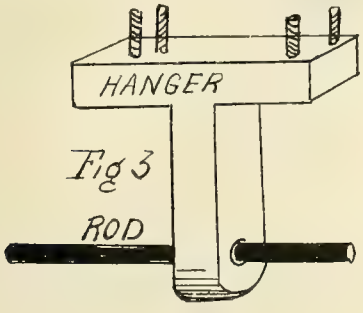
Trussing Heavy Roofs.

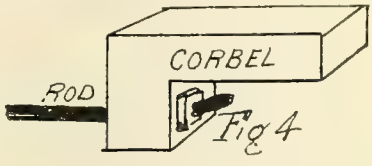
(By George Rice.)

The writer is at present in a country where they have a great deal to do with supporting heavy tile roofs. As some of the methods of the Cuban architects for trussing tile roofs may be interesting to the reader, we will illustrate a few of the principal ones. There is a vast amount of tile roof in use in Cuba, as is known. There are tile roofs in service in the United States as well. In fact, many builders of country homes and some city homes are inclined to utilize the attractive tile roofing. The flat truss is in service and so is the oval and the round ones. There are trusses erected with cables and some with single strands of heavy wire. There are supporting contrivances constructed with metal brackets with steel rods uniting the same across the under part of the roof, and there are strips of lumber employed in such a way that a truss is shaped for roof supporting purposes. In cases in which there is considerable expanse to cover, the metal trusses are, of course, the best. There should be strong buckles arranged to turn on threads cut on the ends of the jointing rods, according to the plan shown in Fig. 1. In this scheme the corbels are bolted securely to the girders. The ends of the rods at a and b are provided with adjusting nuts. Hence there are two places in which the rods can be tightened besides the center at the buckle. The braces C, C, can be made of hardwood or of strip metal and put up as illustrated. The rod passes through a hole cut into each.









The buckle is designated D. The tendency of the heavy tile is to depress the roof. Regardless of the strength of the supporting timbers, this weight almost invariably sinks the roof a little in time. Hence the use of

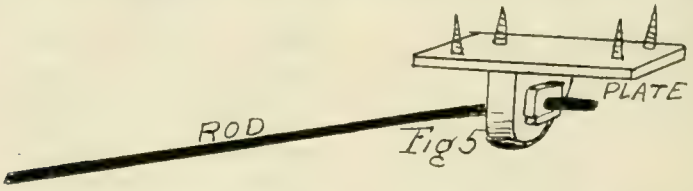


Fig 5

the adjustable trusses. As time passes the buckle can be turned enough to counteract

Fig 6

the stretch and warping, and the roof leveled up to its proper alignment.

The parts employed in the construction of this form of truss are shown on a larger scale in the next views. Figure 2 shows the design of the buckle with nuts employed in addition to the threaded terminus of the ends of the buckle. The rods at each side are cut with threads to harmonize with the threads of the buckle. The nuts are slipped on and the ends of the rods taken up in the buckle. In this form of buckle you can get a secure fastening of the buckle by tightening the nuts up against it after it is once adjusted. This avoids the troubles which follow the slipping of the buckle when the latter is not secured with tightening nuts.

One form of hanger used to brace the rod

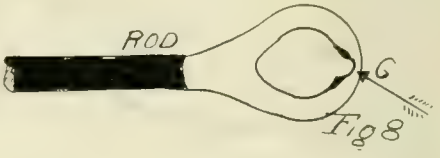


Fig 8

is shown in Fig. 3. This design can be made in hardwood, or cast in metal. I observed both wood and metal hangers in use for bracing roofs. The corbels are made of wood if for extremely light service, providing tough wood is available. But al-

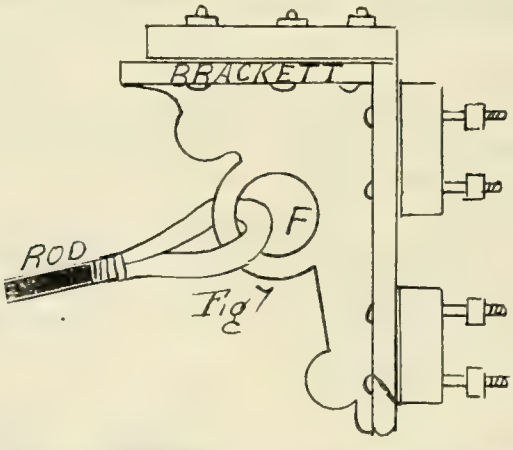
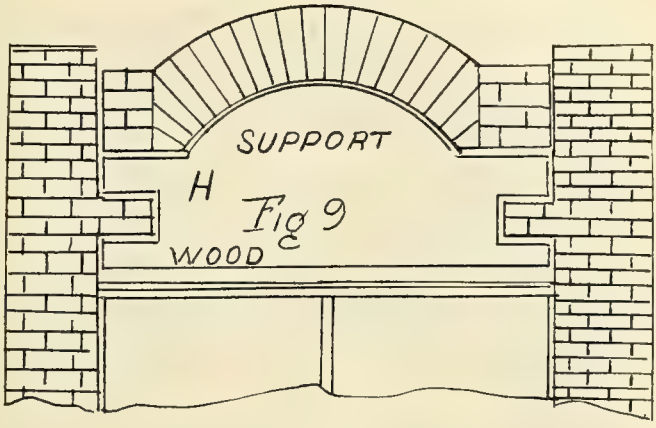


Fig 7

most always the corbels are cast iron, one of which is exhibited in Fig. 4. The blacksmith can hammer out a set of wrought iron corbels quite readily and drill the plate for the rod and the top surface for the bolts for fastening to the timber of the

building. In Fig. 5 is another form of metal bracket for supporting the end of the rod. This one is furnished with four lag screws which are turned into the woodwork.

As to the rods employed in this work, some of them are fitted with the threaded ends and nuts for securing the same, while others are turned over at the ends for loops or rings as shown in Fig. 6. One trouble is that the loop is liable to open under heavy strain, as at E, thereby endangering the roof support. I saw one or more of these systems in use and observed that the rings were about to open, due to using weak rods and unreliable connections of the loops. If the ring is properly forged on the end of the rod, and the rod of ample proportions to support the weight required of it, the chances are that the eye will hold. But often these rules are overlooked and the parts open under strain as in this case. I saw a perfectly formed metal bracket of the order shown in Fig. 7, in service in one place where a heavy roof was trussed. The bracket was cast from iron. In fact there were a dozen of them adjusted at intervals to support the rods of the system. Iron rods were strung across in the usual way and extended through correctly adjusted hangers. The ring in the bracket at F was not properly made, however, because I could see that some of the metal loops of the rods were badly cut as at G, Fig. 8, due to the wear of the frictional contact at this point. It seems that the constant mechanical action of the one metal surface against the other, arising from a miniature vibration, gradually cut into the metal and created the weak point as shown.



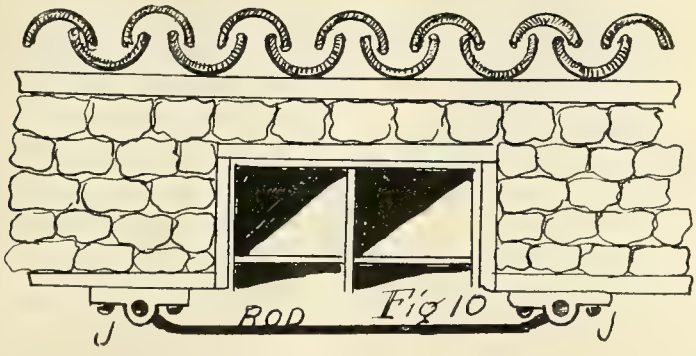
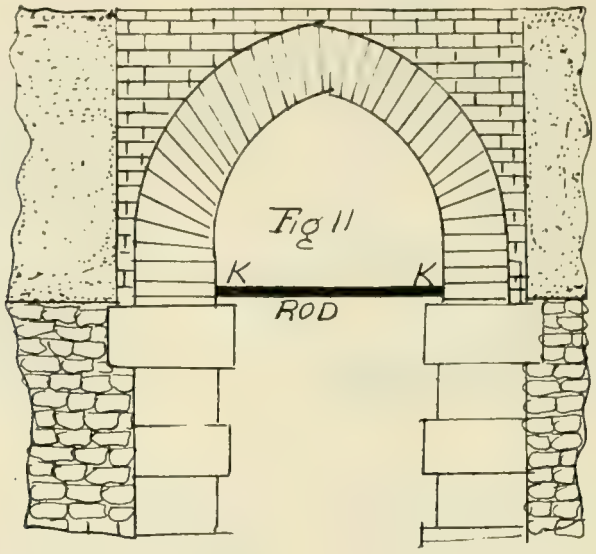
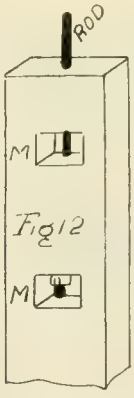


Fig. 9 explains a somewhat odd mode of supporting the frame of a large window. A

complete section of hardwood was cut out to fit into the position shown at H. This piece of wood is two inches in thickness.

It has the appearance of having been put in there by the mason for the purpose of getting a form on which to build his arch for the window. You are inclined to think that the mason forgot to remove the model. But this is not so in this instance. The wood is neatly finished and is calculated to remain as a support and a filler. Then again I noticed a method of supporting tile roofs in Cuba at the juncture of openings for windows, by employing a rod across the front and middle of the window as explained in figure 10. Metal brackets are made into the wall on either side of the open space needed for the window sash. These brackets are jointed by a rod as shown and the rod serves its purpose as a support for the heavy tile material above. You would be surprised if you were to see how much weight they get on some of the tile roofs in this country. Often there are two layers and sometimes three layers of the tile, to assure perfect tightness of the roof against rain.





But a single layer is shown in figure 10. Then the Cuban masons often extend a truss through an arch as in Fig. 11. The rod is cemented into the wall at K K, and is securely fastened by heading up the ends. Hence the rod acts as a supporting measure to the arch. Another plan is shown in figure 12, in which the rod is put through the center of the timber with openings at M M, where nuts are placed. "R."

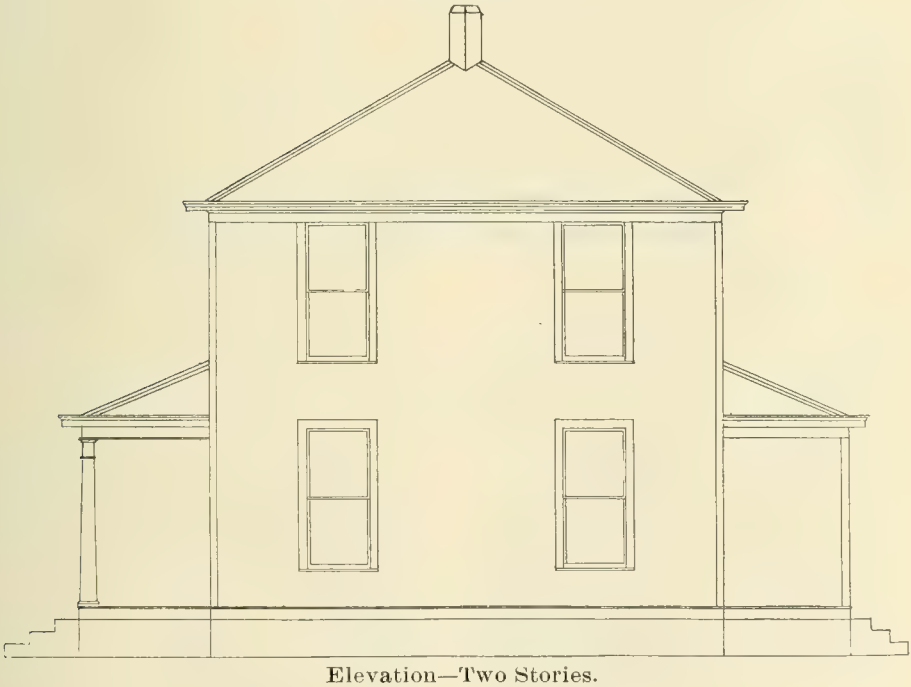
Home Building.

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

There is probably no one subject in the civilized world of greater interest to all as home building, and it surely ought to be of more interest to the carpenters than to any one else, for they not only generally have a pretty good family of their own that has to have a home, but their entire life is

spent in home building for others. Many of them never find time to build one for themselves, and therefore have to pay their hard-earned money for rent for a home or a hovel as the case may be. Yes it is often nothing more than a hovel and yet the rent for it is so much that it alone in a very few years would build a nice and respectable home.

Elevation—One Story.

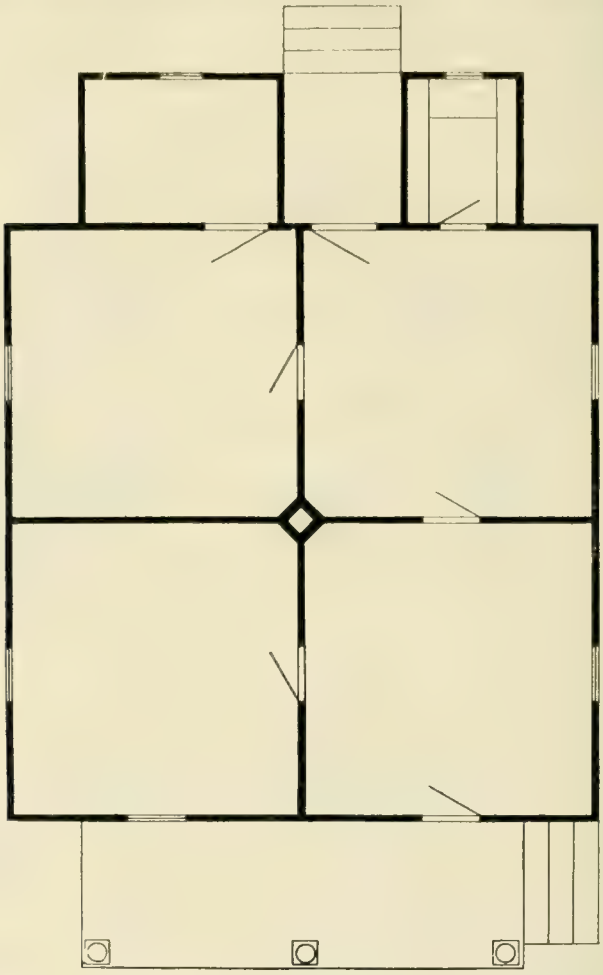


Elevation—Two Stories.

I give a plan here of a very cheap home, which some might say is not near large enough for a carpenter's big family; that

being the case he ought to build it two stories, and yet, small as it is, I am sorry to say many carpenters are living in homes

glass. Some may say, "Oh, a carpenter does not need a bath room," but my experience tells me that a carpenter needs a bath



Ground Plan.

not as large or as good, and yet their rent will build this in a very short time.

I do not intend this as an ideal plan, but a cheap one; four good rooms, a bath and a pantry. To make it as cheap as possible the bath and pantry are made by closing in the back porch, and by closing in all or a part of the front porch in the winter with glass you can make not only a good storm door for the front door but a fine sun room as well, or if you did not want to do that and wanted a permanent sun room, the front porch could be made smaller and one of the front rooms be made largely of

just as much as any one, and I find it one of the most useful and enjoyable rooms of the house. But of course if it was not wanted that room could be used for a general store or trunk room and closet, or be done away with entirely.

Some carpenters might think it not necessary to have a pantry, yet I believe he thinks as much of his wife as the other "feller" does of his servant, and it is, indeed, very seldom we build a good house where they expect to have a good many servants, that they do not arrange for pantries, butlers' closets, etc. No, there is

no one in the world more deserving of a good pantry than the carpenters' wife that does her own house work, and if everything else is lacking she surely should have a good pantry and a fair kitchen, yes, a real nice kitchen, especially if it is to be used as a combination kitchen and dining room.

The bed room should not be too small and should have plenty of light and air, not as you need the light to sleep by, but the air and light through the day makes the bed room healthy to sleep in. It would be well to always have two windows in the bed room, though in my plan, which I offer as a cheap plan, I have provided for only one window in the room that would naturally be used as a bed room. However, I did not really arrange them at all, but let those interested pick out whatever one suited them best for the bedroom or for other purposes.

The front rooms could be made even cheaper by having an arch between the two front rooms, and if you did not want a fire in only two of the rooms make a double partition between two of the rooms and put in two good closets.

The style of roof, which might be hip or gable or both, I will let the reader suggest to himself.

This plan may possibly help some brother carpenter to construct a neat, convenient, cheap home for some one, and if it is the means of any carpenter to get to figuring it out how easy he can build himself a nice home, I shall, indeed be glad I offered it.

This plan is also a convenient one for a fireplace or two, or even three or four, but, of course, they add expense. Yet, after comparing them with a base burner they are not very expensive after all.

Many carpenters will undoubtedly say, I can build any kind of a home any one wants, I care not how difficult the plan may be I can build anything they can pay for, but I can not build one of any kind at all for myself for I have not the money, which is probably true, yet perhaps there is no one else in the world that can build a home as easy and as cheap as the carpenter.

A little home out in the outskirts of the town where the land is cheap and there is plenty of room to raise poultry, garden, and fruit will soon pay for itself if properly attended to, and if you are lucky enough to be able to get hold of a good lot to build on right in the very best part of town the increased value of the lot alone has often amounted to more than the price of a cheap house.

I wish I could live to see the day when every carpenter has his family nicely housed in his own home, so that every thirty days he would not have to dig down and just practically throw away his rent money. When that day comes when every carpenter has a good home of his own, with poultry and fruit and garden, so he can have chicken, eggs, apples, pears, grapes and other fruit and garden "sass" when ever he wants it, then the day will be at hand that the carpenter will be just a little more independent and can go out and demand his rights and insist upon them until they are granted and not be starved out in the struggle.

No, there is nothing in the world that makes life worth living like home building; if there were no homes there would not be much to live for, would there?

The entire value of a good home can never be estimated, it is of such value that I hope every union carpenter will realize it and make his plans and not always spend all his time building homes for others, but at an early date build his own home, and live long to enjoy it and be happy and independent.

He Knew, All Right.

An Irishman out of work applied to the "boss" of a large repair shop in Detroit. When the Celt had stated his sundry and divers qualifications for a "job" the superintendent began quizzing him a bit. Starting quite at random, he asked:

"Do you know anything about carpentry?"

"Shure!"

"Do you know how to make a Venetian blind?"

"Shure!"

"How would you do it?"

"Shure, I'd poke me finger in his eye!"
—Woodworkers' Review.

He is all fault who hath no fault at all.—Lancelot and Elaine.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

An die Beamten und Mitglieder aller Lokal-Unionen der Vereinigten Brüderschaft.

Alle Lokal-Unionen, deren Beamten und Mitglieder, sind hiermit daran erinnert, daß die fünfzehnte General-Konvention der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von Amerika, nächsten September in Salt Lake City, Utah, zusammentreten wird. Es wird dies die erste Konvention sein die wir an einem Orte des fernen Westen's abhalten werden und aus diesem Grunde allein schon wäre es sehr zu wünschen, daß wo möglich eine jede Lokal-Union diese Konvention beschicke und die Vertretung auf derselben eine zahlreiche sei. Je größer die Beteiligung je größer die Möglichkeit alle Angelegenheiten mit denen sich eine Konvention zu befassen hat, zur Zufriedenheit Aller zu erledigen.

Und ohne Zweifel, viele unserer Lokal-Union wünschen daß dieser oder jener Paragraph unserer General-Konstitution verändert werde, oder wünschen Zusätze vorzuschlagen. Tatsächlich ist jetzt schon eine Urabstimmung über ein Amendement zu Sektion 137 im Gange. Was unsere Konstitution anbetrifft so ist es dringend notwendig daß dieselbe so abgefaßt oder amendirt werde, daß sich alle Paragraphen gegenseitig decken und ergänzen. Daß Wiederholungen der Bestimmungen oder Zurückgreifen auf dieselben bei ein und demselben Gegenstand, was immer verwirrend wirkt, vermieden werden und der Wortlaut der Konstitution so einfach und klar sei, daß er jedem Kinde verständlich ist.

Im Laufe der letzten zwei Jahre ist unser General-Präsident von vielen Seiten und fast fortwährend um präzisere Auslegung der Bestimmungen unserer General-Konstitution angegangen und ersucht worden in seiner Auslegung die schwerfälligen Umschreibungen die in unserer jetzigen Konstitution zu finden sind, zu vermeiden und eine verständliche Sprache zu gebrauchen. Dies sollte die Lokal-Unionen und Mitglieder von der Notwendigkeit überzeugen unsere Konstitution so abzufassen, daß über den Sinn der verschiedenen Bestimmungen und die ihnen innewohnende Absicht kein Zweifel mehr aufkommen kann.

Die Zeit zur Erwägung dieser Angelegenheit ist nun gekommen und alle Lokal-Union sollten unverzüglich in eine Diskussion über dieselben eintreten.

Sobald eine Lokal-Union sich über ein Amendement oder Zusatz zur General-Konstitution einig geworden und darüber Beschluß gefaßt hat, sollte der General-Sekretär davon benachrichtigt werden, damit solche Amendements oder Zusätze in unserem offiziellen Journale veröffentlicht und zur Kenntnis unserer ganzen Mitgliedschaft gebracht werden können um derselben Gelegenheit zu geben diese Konstitutionsveränderungen ihrerseits zu erörten und sich darüber zu äußern.

Mit der Veröffentlichung der bereits eingelaufenen, oder von nun an einlaufenden Amendements oder Zusätzen, wird in der Mai-Nummer des Journals begonnen werden; ebenso mit der Veröffentlichung von etwa beigefügten Erklärungen oder Erläuterungen.

Die Lokal-Unionen sind hiermit aufgefordert sich ohne Verzug mit diesen und allen anderen Angelegenheiten zu befassen die von der nächsten Konvention erledigt werden sollen und die Inangriffnahme dieser Sache nicht aufzuschieben bis es zu spät ist. Es sollte nicht mehr vorkommen, wie es früher geschah, daß Amendements zur Konstitution erst während der Tagung der Konvention eingebracht werden, die dann gewöhnlich ohne ihnen die Aufmerksamkeit und Sorgfalt zu widmen die ihnen gebührt, und die ihnen gewidmet worden wäre wenn sie vorher veröffentlicht worden wären, in der Eile abgefertigt werden. Wir bitten daher alle Amendements oder Zusätze zur Konstitution oder etwaige andere Vorschläge schleunigst zur

Veröffentlichung im „Carpenter" einzusenden und die hierin enthaltenen Anweisungen gewissenhaft zu befolgen.

Mit Brudergruß,
Frank Duffy, Gen. Sek.

Die Organisation der Arbeiter in ernstlicher Gefahr.

Die in letzter Zeit gegen Arbeiterorganisationen gefällten Entscheidungungen der Obergerichte sind so ungeheuerliche und von so großer Tragweite daß, obschon die Arbeiterpresse bereits eingehend darüber berichtet hat, wir doch nicht umhin können uns auch an dieser Stelle in einigen Worten darüber zu äußern und auf die Situation die durch diese Entscheidungen geschaffen ist aufmerksam zu machen.

Zu besserem Verständnis unserer Ausführungen wollen wir diese Entscheidungen in kurzen Worten hier anführen:

Am 18. Dezember v. J. fällte das Obergericht des Distriktes Columbia eine Entscheidung im Falle der Buck's Stove & Range Co. gegen die American Federation of Labor und ihre Beamten, worin Richter Gould den Klägern einen Einhaltsbefehl gegen die Verklagten bewilligte, und in welchem es letzteren verboten ist fernerhin, weder durch Druck, brieflich oder mündlich, die Tatsache bekannt zu machen, daß die Buck's Stove & Range Co. mit den organisirten Arbeitern in Fehde liegt und deßhalb von jenen als „unfair" betrachtet wird. Es bezog sich dieses Verbot in erster Linie auf die im Federationist, dem offiziellen Organ der A. F. of L., veröffentlichten, „We Don't Patronize" Liste, die nun auch aus dem Federationist entfernt wurde, entfernt werden mußte, weil die Gefahr nahe lag, daß auch andere in dieser Liste aufgeführten Firmas ebenfalls den Gerichtsweg zur Erlangung ähnlicher Einhaltsbefehle betreten könnten.

Eine andere dieser kürzlich gefällten Entscheidungen ist die des Oberbundesgerichtes in welcher ein vom vorjährigen Kongreß angenommenes Arbeitgeber-Haftpflichtgesetz, welches verfügte, daß Eisenbahnangestellte oder ihre Angehörigen bei Unglücksfällen zu Entschädigung berechtigt sein sollten, als unkonstitutionell erklärt wird.

Am 3ten Februar d. J. nun, gab das Oberbundesgericht, in dem Falle der Hutfirma Loewe & Co. von Danbury, Conn., gegen die United Hatters' Union eine der Ver. Staaten-Konstitution Hohn sprechende Entscheidung ab. Arbeiterorganisationen werden in dieser Entscheidung dem sogenannten Sherman-Gesetz unter—und den Trusts gleich — gestellt. Ferner erklärt diese Entscheidung die Verhängung eines Boykotts über eine Unternehmerfirma als ungesetzlich. Fast zur selben Zeit aber entschied dasselbe Oberbundesgericht in endgültiger Erledigung einer, von einem Eisenbahnangestellten, gegen eine Eisenbahnkompagnie anhängig gemachte Klage, weil ihn diese wegen seiner Zugehörigkeit zu seiner Gewerksorganisation entlassen hatte, daß das Führen von schwarzen Listens seitens Unternehmer, also der Boykott gegen Union-Arbeiter, gesetzlich sei.

Indem das Obergericht des Distrikts Columbia den Boykott, wenn von einer Arbeiterorganisation verhängt als ungesetzlich, aber das Boykottverfahren von Unternehmern in Scene gesetzt, als gesetzlich erklärt, bestätigt es die von den vorgeschritten Arbeitern längst erkannte Tatsache, daß die Gerichtsbarkeit dieses Landes mit zweierlei Maße mißt, daß dem armen Arbeiter nicht dieselben Rechte gewährt werden die der reiche Mann, der Unternehmer, der Kapitalist, in ausgiebigster Weise genießt. Die Richter die diese Entscheidung gefällt, haben sich dadurch als Handlanger kapitalistischer Interessen und als Feinde der Arbeiter erwiesen.

Ihre Entscheidung ist ein unerhörter Eingriff in die von der Ver. Staaten-Konstitution garantirten Preß und Redefreiheit. Durch sie wird die ebenfalls garantirte Vereinsfreiheit illusorisch gemacht. Denn, sollte diese Entscheidung zu Recht bestehen und nur der Kongreß kann hier Remedur schaffen, so können die Gewerkvereine fernerhin nicht einmal ihre regulären Geschäfte abwickeln. Ihren Mitgliedern bekannt zu geben, daß dieser oder jener Unternehmer die Organisation bekämpft oder die Unionregeln verletzt, wäre eine gesetzwidrige Handlung derenthalben eine Union wegen Mißachtung der Gerichts belangt werden könnte. Und doch ist eine solche Bekanntmachung absolut notwendig um es zu verhindern, daß die Mitglieder ihrerseits, diese Regeln, durch Inarbeittreten bei einem Unternehmer der „unfair" ist unwissentlich verletzen.

Die Freunde der Arbeiter von der Feindseligkeit eines Unternehmers in Kenntnis zu setzen, oder ihre Sympathie in dem Falle anzurufen, ist nach der Erlassung des Einhaltsbefehles gänzlich ausgeschlossen.

Die Unkonstitutionellerklärung des auf Eisenbahnkompagnien und ihre Angestellten bezüglichen Haftpflichtgesetzes ist ein weiterer Rückschritt in der Arbeiterschutzgesetzgebung dieses Landes in welcher die Ver. Staaten, so wie so, noch weit hinter europäischen, und dazu monarchischen Ländern, zurückstehen.

Wohl haben wir auch hier staatliche Haftpflichtgesetze, aber wie lose dieselben gehandhabt werden und wie schwer es dem beschädigten oder verunglückten Arbeiter oder dessen Angehörigen gewöhnlich hält Schadenersatz zu erlangen, ist ja männiglich bekannt. Ebenso, daß sich die Unternehmer gegen Schadenersatzklagen in Gesellschaften versichert haben, die wenn wirklich eine Klage zu Ungunsten des Unternehmers ausfällt, für die Entschädigungssumme aufkommen und deßhalb in den Gerichten alle erdenklichen Kniffe anwenden um eine Abweisung der Klage zu erwirken.

Die am 3ten Februar gefüllte Entscheidung des Oberbundesgerichtes schlägt nun dem Faß ganz und gar den Boden aus.

Wie schon oben bemrekt, hat das Oberbundesgericht entschieden, daß das Shermanische Anti-Trust-Gesetz auch auf Gewerkvereine anwendbar sei. Demnach wäre also ein Gewerkverein, obschon ein solcher keinerlei Waare zu verkaufen hat und obschon dessen Mitglieder nichts anderes zu Markte bringen könen als ihre Arbeitskraft, ein „Trust."

Die Fabrikanten und Arbeitgeberorganisationen haben sich schon seit Anfang ihres Bestehens bemüht eine dahingehende und ausschlaggebende gerichtliche Entscheidung herbeizuführen; die Oberbundesrichter, ihre getreuen Diener, haben nun diesen sehnlichsten Wunsch der Unternehmer erfüllt.

Während nun das Sherman-Gesetz, welches ausschließlich gegen die Trusts gerichtet und dazu bestimmt war deren Monopolisations und Profitsucht Schranken zu setzen, während den vielen Jahren seines Bestehens, wo immer es auf die Trust angewandt wurde, sich als ein Fehlschlag erwiesen hat, können wir uns darauf verlassen, daß es mit Erfolg zur Anwendung und Ausführung gebracht werden wird wenn es sich um Arbeiterorganisationen handelt.

Auf Grund der Entscheidung des Oberbundesgerichts vom 3. Februar, und mithin auf Grund des Sherman Gesetzes kann der Kampf der Arbeiter um bessere Lebensbedingungen nun unmöglich gemacht werden. Wenn Gewerke für den strikten Unionshop, für höhere oder kürzere Arbeitszeit in den Ausstand treten wollen und es beliebt den betreffenden Arbeitgebern die Gerichte anzurufen, so kann der Ausstand als ein Verfahren ausgelegt werden das den Zwecke habe die Arbeitsleistung zu monopolisiren, den Arbeitspreis zum Schaden Anderer zu erhöhen, und der Ausstand kann einer Gewerkorganisation durch Einhaltsbefehl untersagt werden.

Wir sehen also, daß durch diese Entscheidungen die Existenz der Gewerkvereine in Gefahr gebracht ist; daß sie ihrer wirksamsten Waffen im Kampfe um eine menschenwürdiges Dasein dadurch beraubt sind; daß sie ihren Zweck nicht mehr erfüllen können und somit nicht nur die organiiirten Arbeiter, sondern die ganze Arbeiterklasse schwer durch diese Entscheidungen geschädigt ist. Unter gegebenen Umständen bleibt den Gewerkvereinen in dieser kritischen Situation nur die einzige Hoffnung, daß Unternehmer die noch ein wenig Freiheitsliebe und gesunden Menschenverstand besitzen die Ungeheuerlichkeit und sogar Lächerlichkeit dieser Entscheidungen einsehen, und von denselben keinen Gebrauch machen werden.

Immerhin ist es höchst an der Zeit, daß die Arbeiter des ganzen Landes energisch ihre Stimme gegen diese Entscheidungen erheben und schleunigstes Handeln aller Gewerkvereine ist dringend geboten, denn es ist Gefahr im Verzuge.

Werden sich nun unsere Führer den Anforderungen die ihnen die gegenwärtige Situation stellt gewachsen zeigen?

Als vor etwa zwei Jahren das englische Oberhaus in dem Taff-Vale-Falle eine Entscheidung füllte, ähnlich der des Oberbundesgerichtes vom 3. Februar im Falle der Hutmacher, da ermannten sich die Gewerkvereine Großbritaniens und begannen einen Kreuzzug gegen das Unternehertum auf politischem Felde. Sie machten gemeinschaftliche Sache mit der socialistischen Arbeiterpartei und so vereint, gelang es ihnen über fünfzig Vertreter aus ihren eignen Reihen in das Parlament zu senden. Die Taff-Vale Entscheidung wurde seitdem außer

Kraft gesetzt und die britischen Arbeiter sind heute eine politische Macht mit der die Regierung rechnen muß.

Werden die Arbeiter dieses Landes endlich dem Beispiele der Arbeiter Großbritaniens und anderer europäischer Länder folgen?

Werden nun die noch weiter wie die Taff-Vale-Entscheidung gehenden Entscheidungen unserer Obergerichte auch den Arbeiter dieses Landes die Augen endlich öffnen. Werden auch sie sich endlich von den bürgerlichen politischen Parteien lossagen, eine eigne Partei der Arbeiter bilden und Männer ihrer eignen Klasse in die Gesetzgebungen senden?

Kein anderer Weg führt hier nach Küßtnacht! Kein anderes Mittel steht uns zu Gebote um die hier besprochenen Entscheidungen auf immer unschädlich und zu nichte zu machen.

Unterdessen ist es aber unumgänglich notwendig, daß unter den Arbeitern dieses Landes eine Bewegung in's Leben gerufen werde die stark und mächtig genug ist einen dahingehenden Druck auf die Gesetzgebung auszuüben, daß den Obergerichten die Flügel, daß ihnen ihre Autorität die sie schnöde mißbraucht haben, beschnitten wird.

Es ist eine Schande und Schmach für das ganze amerikanische Volk, ja geradzu lächerlich, daß in einer Republik, nachdem eine Gesetzgebung ein Gesetz angenommen hat das von den Vertretern des Volkes, unter denen sich auch eine ganze Anzahl hervorragender Juristen befindet, als konsttitutionell befunden wurde, daß dieses Gesetz von einer Handvoll anderer Juristen, den Mitgliedern des Oberbundesgerichtes als unkonstitutionell erklärt, oder anders als im Sinne der Gesetzgeber ausgelegt werden kann. Diese, sowie die ganze hier besprochene Frage, ist so ernst und wichtig, daß wir wahrscheinlich in einem späteren Artikel darauf zurückkommen müssen.

Ein Neues Statut der Internationalen Union der Holzarbeiter.

Wie die „Internationale Union," das Organ obigen Verbandes in seiner Februar-Nummer berichtet, ist gemäß des Beschlusses der internationalen Holzarbeiterkongresses zu Stuttgart, das neue Statut der Internationalen Union am 1. März in Kraft getreten. Es handelt sich hierbei hauptsächlich um die Regelung der Bedingungen für den Uebertritt und die Unterstützung der Mitglieder im Ausland. Seither waren zu diesem Zwecke besondere Kartellverträge zwischen den einzelnen Verbänden der verschiedenen Länder erforderlich. Durch den Stuttgarter Beschluß sind solche Kartellverträge für alle diejenigen Verbände, welche der Internationalen Union der Holzarbeiter angeschlossen sind, überflüssig geworden. Die einfache Tatsache, daß ein Verband der Internationalen Union angehört, genügt hinfort, um zu wissen, daß seine Mitglieder, wenn sie die heimatliche Landesgrenze überschreiten, bei allen übrigen angeschlossenen Verbänden im Ausland unter Anerkennung ihrer Mitgliedsrechte aufgenommen und auch unterstützt werden.

Zur Erläuterung dieses internationalen Gegenseitigkeitsverhältnisses hat der Vorstand des Deutschen Holzarbeiterverbandes, auf dessen Antrag der Stuttgarter Beschluß zustande gekommen ist, für seine Funktionäre im Lande ausführliche Anweisungen erlassen.

Diese Anweisungen bestehen aus 22 verschiedenen Punkten die sich aber fast alle auf Reise- und Arbeitslosenunterstützung beziehen und den Verbandsmitgliedern, in und außerhalb Deutschlands zur Richtschnur dienen. Diejenigen Punkte die allenfalls auch für Mitglieder fremdländischer, nicht affilirter Verbände ein Interesse haben könnten, sind die Punkte 21 und 22 die folgenden Wortlaut haben:

21. Mitglieder des Deutschen Holzarbeiterverbandes, welche vorübergehend im Ausland gearbeitet und dort der Organisation angehört haben, können bei der Rückkehr nach Deutschland, wenn die Organisationszugehörigkeit keine Unterbrechung erfahren hat und die Wiederanmeldung innerhalb vier Wochen nach ihrer Rückkehr erfolgt, ihre Mitgliedschaft auf ihr altes deutsches Buch fortsetzen, in welches die Dauer des Aufenthalts und die Beitragsleistung im Ausland einzutragen ist. Erfolgte dieser Eintrag nicht schon vor der Heimreise seitens der ausländischen Organisation, so muß er von dem Bevollmächtigten oder Kassierer in Deutschland nachgeholt werden, wobei das Mitglied sein ausländisches Buch zum Ausweis der Beitragsleistung mit vorzulegen and dasselbe abzugeben hat.

22. Die im Ausland gezahlten Beiträge

(Fortsetzung auf Seite 60.)

DEPARTMENT FRANCAIS

La Cour Supreme des Etats Unis.

Voilà une institution que ne répond guère aux aspirations libérateures d'un people qui a fait une guerre acharnée et victorieux pour l'eselavage noire.

En Russie, c'est Monsieur le C'zar, qui est l'arbitre du bien et du mal, que l'on fait souffrir au people russe par les lois peu en rapport avec les idées modernes.

En Allemagne, l'empreur Guillaume II conserve encore, malgré le parlement appelé le Reichstag, et malgré la Diète, c'est à dire le conseil des représentants des cours divers formant la tête multiple des royaumes grand duchés et principautés, et que l'on a baptisé du nom de Bundesrath. L'empreur disons nous, conserve assez d'autorité individuelle pour imposer très souvent sa volonté à la majorité servile de son parlement. Tandis que l'Autriche, l'Italie, les pays scandinaves et l'Angleterre sont gouvernés par la majorité des représentants du people. Leurs rois, malgré leur qualité de chef executif du pouvoir gouvernemental, se tiennent strictement au rôle que leurs accorde leur constitution législative et malgré leur droit de veto dont certains d'entre eux jouissent, on entend rarement que l'un ou l'autre ose se servir de ce privilège dangereux.

Pourtant, nos camarades americains, qui ne connaissent que peu les us et contûmes des pays européens, croient toujours avoir le droit de regarder sur ces nations d'outre mer d'une air commisérable, de pitié, en pensant que seule, nous, les hommes superieures d'un Nouvau-Monde, avons le privilège d'être une nation d'hommes libres.

Notre légende, nos chants et hymnes patriotiques nous l'enseignes, à l'école publique nos enfants apprennent le mot fameux, "We can beat everybody," et nous sommes très loin de nous étonner que l'opinion publique soit guidé aussi mal, et enseignée si piteusement dans l'histoir des peoples étrangers.

Il serait cependant très utile pour eux de savoir qu'en Europe les lois sont faites par la législature, généralement composé d'une chambre commune et d'un Senat tout comme chez nous et que, sauf par le droit du veto accordé au roi, empreur ou président de la republique, en France, et qui peut encore être couvert par un nouveau vote de la législature et passé outre, les lois ne peuvent être renversés ou annullés par personne, ni roi ni empreur ni président.

Que voyons nous aux Etats Unis d'Amerique? Aussitôt que les représentants à Washington, aussi bien que dans les corps législatifs des Etats divers que composent notre Republique, ont, par voie de majorité, ou même à l'unanimité, fait une lois en faveur du people "at large," ou de la classe ouvrière en particulier, les corporations, les trusts et autres monopolistes s'adressent à leurs grands protecteurs, les divers cours suprêmes des Etats, ou si la matière est de grande portée, à la cour des Etats Unis de Washington.

Lorsqu'une législature democratique avait, de par la loi, introduit une contribution progressive sur le revenue, et que cette loi avait reçue la sanction du Président Cleveland; que même cette loi avait été mise en execution pendant une année, nos millionaires individuellement et en corporations se sont dépéché de crier au secour, la cour suprême du Gouvernement a déclaré cette loi anticonstitutionelle. Peu importe les motifs, les excuses que cette cour use pour couvrir leur jeu clandestin, c'est toujours la même chose.

Un jour une cour suprême rejette une loi faite en faveur de la reduction des heures de travail des femmes et des enfants, un autre jour une autre cour rejette la loi rendant les compagnies de chemins de fer responsable des accidents arrivés à leurs employés pendant l'exercise de leurs fonctions.

Mais que lá classe ouvrière porte plainte contre une injustice commise à son égard la chose change immédiatement.

Quand on avait enlevé nuitamment nos comarades Moyer, Haywood et Pettibone de leurs lits pour les emmenés, contre toute loi et toute justice dans une autre état, pour y être jugé et condamné à mort, si la chose pouvait se faire sans trop de bruit, les défenseures de nos amis s'adressèrent aux juges de la cour suprême des Etats Unis, demandant justice contre cette violation flagrante des droits garanties à chaque citoyen. Cette fois, la fameuse cour suprême fit la sourde oreille, malgré l'avis contraire opiné par un seul des juges et qui, croyons nous, la conscience empêchait de dormir après une act pareil de lèsejustice.

Qu'allons nous faire à présent, pour qu'on fasse droit à nos demandes plus que justifiées? Après avoir antéchambré pendant des années devant les législateurs divers, après avoir mendée pour chaque bagatelle, pour la moindre petite amélioration du sort des prolétaires de notre pays, après avoir obtenu des petits concessions par la loi, il suffit à nos patrons d'appeler devant les cours suprêmes, et le crouton législatif est retiré des droits d'execution.

Le people americain s'est revolté contre l'oppression de l'Angleterre, il y a un siècle et un quart, il a fait la guerre à la traite des Noires dans le Sud de notre territoire, il s'adresse au fameux juge "Linch" si la justice courante du pays ne fonctionne à son gré, mais contre l'injustice obstinée et flagrante des divers cours suprêmes, contre les grands protecteurs de la proprieté, gagné honêtement (?) ou autrement, notre grand people americain n'a pas encore trouvé de remède. Peut-être parce que ce remède se trouve si facilement et tout à sa portée.

Dans un pays qui se rejouit du droit, donné au people sans distinction aucune, du suffrage universelle du droit de vote, il devient ridicul de préconiser la bombe, il est superflue de prêcher la révolte au moyen du fusil, et mêmes les baricades commence à devenir une légende surannée; tandis que l'usage intelligent du bulletin de vote reunit en lui tout seul les qualités des bombes et des baricades, en les rendants inutiles.

Quand donc le travailleur americain comprendra que le seul parti qui sera capable de lui rendre justice et le débarrasser des juges corrompues, au service de ses adversaires, c'est le partie à lui, le parti ouvrier qui refuse toute connection avec les parties bourgois, se basant sur la lutte de classe, la seule base justifiée par les evenements?

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

C'est avec plaisir que nous appelons l'attention de nos membres de la langue française sur une nouvelle publication ouvrière de leur langue sous le nom de "L'Ouvrier." C'est un journal hebdomadaire, paraissant le dimanche à Montréal, Can.

Le journal est rédigé en collaboration et ainsi que son nom l'indique défendra les intérêts et les opinions des travailleurs organisés. Il donne d'intéressants renseignements sur le mouvement syndical en Canada et ailleurs. Nous y trouvons d'abondance d'articles, également intéressants, traitant la question sociale en tous ses phases.

Le numéro coute 2 sous. Pour s'abonner il faudra s'adresser à: L'Ouvrier: Temple du Travail 127 St. Dominique, Montréal, Can.

Nous espérons que ce nouveau combattant pour la cause du travail réuissira dans sa grande tâche et sera de longue vie.

Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

Le ministère du Travail vient de publier les statistiques du mouvement syndical en France en 1906 en fixant la situation des organisations, tant patronales qu'ouvrières, au 1. Janvier 1907.

Ces chiffres sont toujours curieux à consulter et méritent d'être examinés d'un peu près. Ils permettent de faire ressortir, par comparaison, le travail accompli de part et d'autre au cours de l'année écoulée.

En France, le nombre des ouvriers employés dans l'industrie est généralement évalué à cinq millions en chiffres ronds, alors que celui des patrons doit certainement approcher du million.

Ces points étant fixés, je passe à la situation des deux partis au 1. janvier 1907, au point de vue de l'organisation bien entendu.

Le nombre des syndicats ouvriers s'élevait à 5.322, en augmentation de 465 sur l'année précédante et celui des syndiqués à 896,012 accusant une accroissement de 60.872.

Pour les patrons, le nombre des syndicats attaignait 3.612, en augmentation de 221, pendant que celui des adhérents passait

à 315.271, soit 47.235 de plus qu'au 1. janvier 1906.

Je ne parle pas des 154 syndicats mixtes et de leur 30.698 membres, cette form d'organisation n'ayant pas d'influence et n'étant susceptible d'aucune développement en France. Sa constitution hybride la condamn à demeurer en marge de l'action syndicale proprement dite.

Du côté patronal, aussi bien que du côté ouvriers, la progression continue donc sans cesse. A l'organisation des exploités, les exploiteurs répondent par une organisation simulaire apportant à cette besogne autant d'ardeur que les travailleurs. Plus que jamais ils sont résolus à se defendre et à résister aux légitimes demàndes formulées par le personnel, mettant toujours celui-ci dans l'obligation d'imposer par la lutte ses revendications. Certains même polissent ouvertement, leurs armes rêvant de passer à l'offensive et de reprendre les maigres améliorations qu'ils ont du consentir-sous la pression ou la menace des grèves.

A l'organisation ouvrière repond l'organisation patronale. C'est dans l'ordre logique des choses. Chaque fois que les ouvriers réunis en syndicats dans une localité s'unissent aux syndicats des autres villes pour donner plus d'ampleur à leurs revendications et les généraliser, on voit les patrons des mêmes industrie, jusque la tenus à l'écart les uns des autres par l'apre concurrence qu'ils se font, se rapprocher peu à peu, prendre contrat et conclure finalement un traité d'alliance contre l'ennemie commun. C'est un phénomène que chacun a pu constater et dont il serait toujours facil d'indiquer par avance le processus. En ce faisant ils rendent involontairement hommage à la méthode préconisée par les ouvriers. Il n'y a pas bien longtempts qu'à l'ouverture d'un congrès des patrons imprimeurs le président donnait à ses collégues, comme modèle d'organisation, la Fédération des Travailleurs du Livre qui venait, par ses seuls moyens, de leur imposer la journée de neuf heures.

En se rapportant au nombre global des ouvriers et à celus des patrons employés aux travaux industriels (nombre donné plus haut), on constate que les ouvriers syndiqués y entrent pour 17.92 pour cent alors que la proportionalité des patrons atteint 31.52 pour cent. If y a donc un avantage très marqué en faveur de ces derniers.

Si, d'autre part, on compare entre eux les chiffres des deux dernières années on constate que le nombre des syndicats ouvriers a augmenté de 9.57 pour cent pendant que celui des syndiqués s'élevait de 7,29 pour cent.

Chez les patrons, le nombre des syndicats indique un accroissement de 9.46 pour cent tandis que celui des membres monte de 17.63 pour cent.

Doux marche progressive à peu près equivalente quant au nombre des syndicats mais supériorité incontestable en faveur des patrons quant au total des adhérents.

J'aurais aimé comparer les fédérations ouvrières avec les fédérations patronales, mais la statistique que j'ai sous les yeux mélange, sous le même rubrique, les fédérations des métiers ou industrie proprement dites et les unions de syndicats, unions qui comprennent souvent des syndicats de profession différentes.

Parmi les syndicats ouvriers, 1.105 ont organisé le placement de leurs membres; 792 prossèdent des bibliothéques; 988 des caisses de secours mutuels; 864 des caisses de chômage; 1,010 distribuent des secours de route; 396 ont organisé des cours professionels, 9 des laboratoires d'analyses ou d'expertises, 110 des caisses de retraites, 64 des caisses de crédit mutuel, 2 des sociétés d'assurances contre les accidents, 196 des sociétés coopératives de production, 20 des concours professionels et expositions, 7 des champs d'expériences, enfin 189 publient soit un bulletin, un journal ou un annuaire.

Mis en regard du nombre des syndicats (5.322), ces chiffres n'ont point besoin d'être soulignés pour montrer toute la besogne qui reste à accomplir.

Les Bourses du travail, dont j ai eu l'occasion d'indiquer le rôle et le fonctionnement dans de précédentes correspondences, sont maintenant au nombre de 131 avec 2,586 syndicats groupant 455,790 adhérents. Elles ont touché, comme subventions pour leur fonctionnement, soit des conseils municipaux ou départementaux, une somme de 490,329 francs. Le placement d'ouvriers effectués par elles en 1906 s'élèvent à 62,324. Les Bourses du travail forment

(Voir la suite à la page 60.)

CLAIMS PAID DURING MARCH, 1908

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
8563	Warren A. Robbins	7	$ 50.00
8564	Mrs. Catherine Swank..	13	50.00
8565	Mrs. Margaret Tardiff...	19	50.00
8566	Henry E. Cheney	33	50.00
8567	Amon W. Buck	66	200.00
8568	Zachary Aumick	211	200.00
8569	S. B. Collins	246	50.00
8570	James Wood	258	50.00
8571	Mrs. Lucy A. Sprawls..	268	50.00
8572	John T. Hughes	269	50.00
8573	Charles Detzel	375	200.00
8574	Cosmos Herzog	375	200.00
8575	Mrs. Annie L. Smith....	459	50.00
8576	John R. Graham	106	200.00
8577	Mrs. Cora E. Gulick	139	50.00
8578	Charles Harmon	260	50.00
8579	H. H. Elston	587	50.00
8580	Mrs. Cora L. Simons....	701	50.00
8581	John M. J. Hanquist ...	715	200.00
8582	Wm. H. Quin	766	50.00
8583	John A. Parks.....	1514	50.00
8584	Bartholomew Lebret ...	1747	200.00
8585	Mrs. Rosa L. Bohannon.	388	25.00
8586	Geo. McGill	574	100.00
8587	Mrs. Gertrude N. Clifford	802	50.00
8588	Thomas W. Davis.....	827	200.00
8589	Mrs. E. D. Caterino....	1625	50.00
8590	Jacob Retzer	12	200.00
8591	W. Bizzinski	31	200.00
8592	Leopold Reck	45	200.00
8593	Mrs. Margaret Keigharn	51	50.00
8594	Mrs. Rose A. Fluckiger..	72	50.00
8595	A. T. Bozarth	276	200.00
8596	Mrs. Annie Sikma	434	50.00
8597	John Bernardy	449	200.00
8598	Andrew Bidlingmaier ..	8	200.00
8599	Mrs. Luzia Lieser.....	10	50.00
8600	John Johnson	10	200.00
8601	John Ubbink	28	200.00
8602	James McGregor	64	200.00
8603	John F. Leahy	64	200.00
8604	Mrs. Lucy Irene Casey..	126	50.00
8605	Mrs. M. Van Coughnet..	278	50.00
8606	James Boughton	343	200.00
8607	Charles F. Faux	715	200.00
8608	Benj. W. Pinkham	1138	50.00
8609	Harry K. Husson	1364	100.00
8610	D. C. Jessup	1652	100.00
8611	Frederick Hormuth	1747	50.00
8612	Isom S. Elrod	55	50.00
8613	David McKay	55	200.00
8614	Mrs. Mary Hannon	64	50.00
8615	Irving A. Mattison	131	200.00
8616	Ernest Eckert	375	200.00
8617	Mrs. Cora Bell Pierce...	1089	50.00
8618	Mrs. C. MacDonald	1747	50.00
8619	Victor Hoffman	1784	200.00
8620	Mrs. Mina Behr	1	50.00
8621	W. J. Gorham	1	50.00
8622	Mrs. Carrie Gatliff	22	50.00
8623	S. A. Woodward (dis.)..	259	400.00
8624	Charles Taylor	325	200.00
8625	Mrs. Eliza Weed	325	50.00
8626	Mrs. Anna Schmidt	824	25.00
8627	Mrs. Sallie Mae Newbold	1338	50.00
8628	Mrs. Ila Brewer	3	50.00
8629	Chas. P. Nordstrom....	7	200.00
8630	Mrs. Nellie Mason	73	50.00
8631	Wm. John Baxter	109	200.00
8632	Mrs. Mattie D. Wiggins.	183	50.00
8633	John J. McIntire.....	218	200.00
8634	Theodore Hermann	375	200.00
8635	George Bartlett	408	200.00
8636	Mrs. Julia A. Cannon...	473	50.00
8637	John Eckmueller	419	200.00
8638	Henry Kocmond	521	200.00
8639	Mrs. Eva Flora	1354	50.00
8640	Louis Verronneau	1719	200.00
8641	Mrs. Mary Wilke	1748	50.00
8642	Harry E. Travis	281	200.00
8643	Michael Murrer	473	100.00
8644	Charles E. Eklund	519	50.00
8645	Mrs. Rebecca Hopkins...	542	50.00
8646	Benj. S. Losee	1015	50.00
8647	Mrs. J. M. Thompson...	1717	50.00
8648	Mrs. Lucia Rodriguez ..	1729	50.00
8649	Mrs. Eleanore Gruner ...	1747	50.00
8650	Henry Hoeger	9	200.00
8651	Christian Fauth	12	200.00
8652	Thos. P. Sweeney	33	200.00
8653	Mrs. Christina Jacolson	58	50.00
8654	Olaf L. Olson	58	200.00
8655	Frank Bell	98	50.00
8656	Mrs. Mary Doble	139	50.00
8657	Mrs. Lottie B. Henderson	245	50.00
8658	Mrs. Mary J. Conlon....	247	50.00
8659	Mrs. Ida Kiekhafer	252	50.00
8660	Henry Rosenbaum	416	200.00
8661	C. E. Lindquist	534	200.00
8662	Mrs. Margaret Spurr ...	563	50.00
8663	Robert A. Ray	17	200.00
8664	Mrs. A. E. Johnson.....	66	25.00
8665	Adolph Fournier	70	200.00
8666	A. D. Jackson	326	50.00
8667	Charles G. Kennedy	430	200.00
8668	M. R. Meech	434	50.00
8669	Mrs. Antonio Zuboeyski.	490	50.00
8670	Henry Honaker	494	200.00
8671	N. B. Cook	550	50.00
8672	John Head	633	50.00
8673	Narcisse Plante	761	200.00
8674	George L. Smith	927	50.00
8675	R. W. Martin	1082	200.00
8676	Mrs. Mary Prindeville...	1717	50.00
8677	Fred F. Bachus (dis.)..	33	300.00
8678	Raphael Galano	33	100.00
8679	Peter Peterson (dis.)...	62	300.00
8680	James S. Foley	67	50.00
8681	Mrs. Louisa W. LeCorgne	76	50.00
8682	Ensebe Brais	108	50.00
8683	James Hathaway (dis)..	169	400.00
8684	Elmer Broden	181	200.00
8685	E. S. Johnson	215	50.00
8686	George B. Franklin	322	100.00
8687	Cornelius Baker (dis.)..	490	200.00
8688	Albert Rainey	495	50.00
8689	John Robertson	672	50.00
8690	Mrs. Amelia L. Biggar..	713	50.00
8691	G. C. Coe	985	100.00
8692	Mrs. Caroline Rhodes...	1316	50.00
8693	Ed. Rutherford	1481	200.00
8694	John Applebee (dis.)...	1656	300.00
8695	Arthur B. Bruce	343	200.00
8696	Thomas Broaddus	1478	200.00
8697	Ole Heggem	7	200.00
8698	Mrs. Cordelia Paro	96	50.00
8699	John Richlin	125	200.00
8700	August Weber	125	200.00
8701	Arthur C. Bright	131	200.00
8702	Joseph Bullock	158	89.20
8703	Nathaniel Mulholland ..	165	50.00
8704	W. G. Morgan	170	200.00
8705	Mrs. Mary R. McMurray	206	50.00
8706	Jacob Sherer	211	200.00
8707	Jacob Bergdoll	238	200.00
8708	Mrs. Clellie C. Vantine..	374	50.00
8709	Mrs. Adele Topp	423	50.00
8710	W. R. Norris	515	200.00
8711	Chas. W. Wiele	534	200.00
8712	Reuben T. Gaunt.....	781	200.00
8713	Wm. C. Hewlett	944	200.00
8714	Mrs. Bird Ella Grennay.	1077	50.00
8715	Mrs. B. F. Thompson..	1112	50.00
8716	L. C. Hunter	1391	100.00
8717	Mrs. Arselia Brodeur...	1679	50.00
8718	Guvenal Descamp	142	50.00
8719	George E. Main	453	200.00
8720	Henry Dillingham	481	50.00
8721	Henry Mason	13	200.00
8722	M. V. Hubbell	62	50.00
8723	John Freeberg	87	200.00
8724	Andrew Kjeseth	98	200.00
8725	Warren D. Wood	158	200.00
8726	John F. Jackson	746	50.00
8727	W. B. Pennington.....	773	200.00
8728	Mrs. Emma A. Hartley..	1036	50.00
8729	Mrs. Wm. Bennett	1138	25.00
8730	W. D. Gibson	1617	200.00
8731	Bartlett Stubert	2	50.00
8732	Mrs. Mary Cantwell....	6	50.00
8733	Nathan Miller	73	50.00
8734	Mrs. Lillian J. Manning.	137	50.00
8735	Irving G. Hubbell	163	200.00
8736	Mrs. Elizabeth Day	314	50.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
8737	Mrs. Francis Vogel	473	50.00
8738	Elias Schopf	1530	50.00
8739	Martin Wieland	375	100.00
8740	John Clemie	483	50.00
8741	Wm. Harger	827	200.00
8742	Adolph H. Johnson.....	1140	200.00
8743	James A Clark (bal.)...	1400	55.00
8744	Wm. A. Horne	1423	100.00
8745	P. R. Kennedy	13	200.00
8746	Mrs. Anna F. Benson...	7	50.00
8747	Wm. Lawson	22	50.00
8748	H. G. Ten Eyck	55	200.00
8749	Mrs. Fannie Newmair ..	131	50.00
8750	Mrs. Bridget Wohlfahrt.	375	50.00
8751	John Jankoski	879	200.00
8752	Mrs. Mary F. King.....	1413	50.00
8753	Mrs. Ellen E. Pearson...	1790	50.00
8754	Mrs. Minnie Goete	1868	50.00
	Total		$22,744.20

(Fortsetzung von Seite 55.)

werden bei der Rückkehr in den Deutschen Holzarbeiterverband in gleicher Weise angerechnet, wie dies in Ziff. 16 in bezug auf die Mitglieder der Internationalen Union dargelegt ist. Die Zahl der anzurechnenden Beiträge ist in das alte, deutsche Mitgliedsbuch einzutragen. Auch die Vorschriften in Ziff. 17 und 19 finden auf diese Fälle volle Anwendung.

Karl Kloß, der erste Vorsitzende des deutschen Holzarbeiter-Verbandes, ist am 12. Februar in Hamburg gestorben. Kloß war in Diensten des Verbandes nach Hamburg gekommen, wo ihn also mitten in der Arbeit der Tod ereilte. Kloß wurde im Jahre 1847 in Berlin geboren, nahm später seinen Wohnsitz in Stuttgart und betrieb von dort aus sehr eifrig die Organisirung der Tischler Deutschlands, die er im Jahre 1886 in dem deutschen Tischlerverband zusammenführte. Im Jahre 1893 vollzog sich unter der Führung von Kloß der Zusammenschluß verschiedener Holzarbeiterorganisationen zu dem deutschen Holzarbeiterverband, dessen erster Vorsitzender K. ununterbrochen bis zu seinem Tode war. Bei der Gründung der Generalkommission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands war K. auch Mitglied dieser Körperschaft; ferner gehörte er fünf Jahre, 1898 bis 1903, als Vertreter Stuttgarts dem deutschen Reichstage an, außerdem seit 1891 unterbrochen dem Stuttgarter Stadtgemeinderat und seit 1895 dem württembergischen Landtage.

(Suite de la page 58.)

une des deux sections de la Confédération générale du travail, l'autre se trouvant constituée par les fédérations de métier ou d'industrie.

En ce qui concerne la Confédération je n'ai pas les chiffres pour l'année 1907. Je me borne donc à rappeler que le rapport confédéral au Congrès d'Amiens annonçait 2.399 syndicats avec 203.273 adhérents, soit 49.39 pour cent du nombre des syndiqués et environ 5 pour cent du total des ouvriers d'industrie.

De ce côté également tout, ou presque tout, demeure encore à faire. Ce ne sera pas trop de toutes les bonnes volontés, de l'entente de tous, de la coordination de tous les efforts, si minces soient-ils, pour mener à bien une besogne aussi considérable et souvent ardue. G. GUENARD.

At the same time that we endeavor to render a city obedient to its magistrates, we must beware of reducing it to a servile or too humiliating a condition.—Plutarch.

It is better that many of the Romans should return with silver in their pockets, than a few with gold.—Cato.

The protection of God can not, without sacrilege, be invoked but in behalf of justice and right.—Kossuth.

Narrowness is the sister of selfishness. Helpfulness widens life in ever increasing measure.

Very few of the ideas that a man "sets" hatch out anything that can take care of itself.

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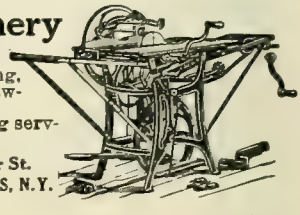

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Continued on Page 64.

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Steam Engineer	German } Edison
Marine Engineer	Spanish } Phonograph

Name _____

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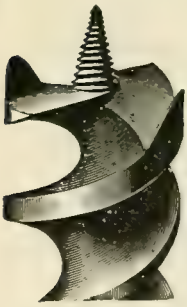

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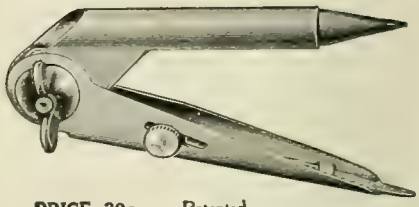

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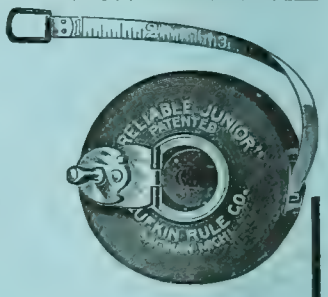

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXVIII—No. 5 **INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1908** **One Dollar Per Year**
Established in 1881 **Ten Cents a Copy**

Look Ahead

COLUMBIAN RECORD

No matter what's your trouble,
Look ahead;
Never mind how trials double,
Look ahead.
Past mistakes are sure to find you
If you let their memory bind you;
And so never gaze behind you—
Look ahead.

Don't stop in the way you're going,
Look ahead.
Don't waste time upon past showing,
Look ahead.
If the past has gone in failing,
Spend no precious moments railing;
With fresh energy prevailing,
Look ahead.

Turn your back on life's disaster,
Look ahead.
If the past has failed, then faster
Look ahead.
Let the future wrest successes
From the past's mistakes and guesses,
While the present this impresses—
Look ahead.

Looking backward on past glory,
Not ahead,
Told of Lot's wife the sad story,
While ahead,
Lay her land of woe forsaking.
So, if fortune you'd be making,
And of ill your leave be taking,
Look ahead.

HOW THE EMPLOYER VIEWS HIS HIRE.

(By H. B. Moyer.)

IN what light should the employer look upon his hire? This is a question which a large number of our modern-day employers would find it profitable to ponder over. It is pretty hard to say it, but the fact remains that the average employer in all lines of work looks upon his workmen just as he would on so many machines graded according to ability to grind out the almighty dollar, that he, the employer, might live on the fat of the land. And why, pray, should this be so? Is it not as Burns said, "A man is a man for a' that?" It matters not whether he be a hod-carrier, a laborer or what not—he is a man of the same flesh and blood as the so-called blue-blooded aristocrat whose chief occupation in life seems to be the making miserable of every other person with whom he comes in contact.

If there is anything which makes my blood boil it is the rot thrown forth by members of the "four hundred" in reference to what constitutes a gentleman and what constitutes the make-up of a lady.

Anarchy is beyond me, but I have the utmost contempt for anything connected with modern society, and take a great delight in saying so.

Not long ago while attending to my newspaper duties I had occasion to write up a suit for damages against a large machinery manufacturing concern. The suit was instituted by a little, twelve-year-old girl who had suffered the loss of an eye through the negligence of the firm in safeguarding a machine which she was handling, engaged in doing some sort of shearing.

The lawyer for the defendant firm, in his address to the jury, took occasion to remark that the matter was not one of sympathy, but purely a business matter. The loss of her eye might disfigure her slightly, but the matter was not of as much consequence as if the girl was one who could even hope to some day take her place among society women.

Judging from the verdict ($5,000) the jury did not take to heart the remarks of the learned counsel, and I might add that I took great delight in polishing up my report on the case to practically suit myself.

If a wealthy man becomes injured he generally sues for triple the amount an ordinary workman would ask for. And why? Because he values his possibly worthless carcass as triple the value of that of the common flesh and blood human being.

The real human hearts are not found beneath silken vests laden down with tainted money. True hearts are found only, as a rule, among those who know life in all its bitterness. People who have never suffered cannot know the true meaning of genuine sympathy.

There have been occasions where men have been killed in a coal mine and the work still ordered continued. "There are lots more men where they came from" is the heartless cry, and unless the men had a union to enforce their demands and protect them they were compelled to obey orders and continue work or lose their jobs.

How many times are poor, ignorant foreigners sent up to the very top of lofty blast furnaces to make repairs while the boiler plates are throbbing from the intense strain to which they are subjected? One can read of accidents from this source almost every day in Pittsburg.

"But what is the odds?" say the employers. "Of course, we hate to see any of our men getting hurt or killed—especially when labor is scarce, but then little things like that can not be avoided, so what is the use of worrying about it?"

Life is as sweet to the lowliest laborer as it is to the wealthiest snob in the world. But what, after all, is a man's life when compared with the financial welfare of those who already have practically all the wealth of the world at their feet?

The average employer is the most miserly being in the world when it comes to succoring those of his employes in distress. Past good work counts for naught. Cut off a man's earning power and you cut off all

friendship on the part of Mr. Employer. Business is business, you know. A dollar is a dollar, and the dollar stands much higher in the average capitalist's estimation, every day in the week, than a human being's happiness or comfort.

The carpenters, as a rule, notwithstanding their dangerous calling, meet with comparatively few accidents. In that they are more fortunate than workmen of many other callings, such as iron workers, for example. Still the average carpenter runs almost as much risk as the iron worker when working on the same job with him for the reason that the largest number of fatalities in that line are from falling tools and not, as most people would suppose, by reason of falls.

The time must come when all labor unions will provide a liberal benefit fund for their members in all emergencies. Of course, there are some which do so at present, but there are perhaps many more which do not.

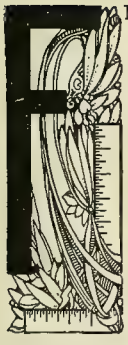
Certainly one can not hope to look to the employer to do anything a law court does not force him to do in the way of providing for his injured hire. Far be it from him to reduce his profits one iota if he can avoid it, and so long as he is allowed to he will continue shirking all responsibility in that line.

Look deep down into the heart of your common monopolist and you will find that he spells labor with six letters, and the word is "Cattle." He respects labor only when he has to, and there is only one way to bring him to time and that is by way of the trade unions.

The carpenters have, indeed, great cause for self-congratulation in having such a sturdy, magnificently organized, well-balanced, and efficient body as the Brotherhood to stand by them.

IS THE LABOR UNION A TRUST?

(By Arthur M. Watson.)



FIRST let us define that much-used term "the trusts," at whose doors a large majority of our people place the burden of fault for our present industrial depression.

The theory of concentration of management, wholesale buying and selling is commendable; the operation of these theories as exemplified by our present day corporations is abominable. From becoming the servant of the nation, producing, manufacturing and distributing with the facility which comes from centralized organization, we find them to be arrogant monopolies, paying to labor the lowest possible living wage, and giving the public whatever in service or price suits their fancy, defying the government and the courts, and levying illegal tribute on the whole people.

We see the elimination of competition and the reduction of that honored and profitable citizen, the small business man, to the place of a mere cog in the great wheel. This gigantic peril is daily strengthening its hold on the liberties and institutions of this land, and by means of "gentlemen's agreements," "curtailments," "stock watering" and other infamous devices can make or unmake industry and happiness for millions.

This power which seems to be beyond the reach of law, and is enriching the few at the expense of the many, should not be classed either in motive or accomplishment with the purposes and proved results of a generation of trade unions.

The vital question for the American people is whether or not these great monopolies and trusts are not stronger than the government, and how to prevent them from exacting from a quiescent public millions above and beyond just payment for services rendered.

The trust represents the acme of selfishness, the exploitation of the many for the benefit of the few. The trade union represents the higher type of benevolence and begets that mutual spirit of helpfulness and fraternity so sadly needed in these dollar worshiping times.

The unions furnish today the chief obstacle in the way of the Wall street campaign to force American labor into complete submission and docility.

The benefits to the community from the efforts of the trade union movement are diffused in all grades of society and not retained as are the profits of the trusts. The well paid union mechanic is a better customer of the trusts than the Asiatic and southern European labor which they attract to these shores.

The labor movement is based on the shorter work day to give time for needed rest and recreation; on fair wages on which to maintain American homes; on benevolence as exemplified by our insurance, out of work and sick and accident benefits; on education as mechanics and citizens by associated effort. By reason of our successes we have come under the ban of the high financiers, and the United States supreme court has classed us with the criminal trusts as "combinations in restraint of trade."

How can a combination exist in something which is not? The combination of the owners of our product and our amalgamated labor power are distinct propositions. The work of our unions is not finished, we are necessary to continue the evolution of the producing class and to insure to them a large return of their product. Let us lend united effort to hasten the day when our laws will no longer "be blind to a starving wage, while guarding the owner's sweat-wrung hoard."

INDUSTRIAL ENEMIES TO IMMIGRATION.

(By John B. Powell.)

STUDIES within our country's gates of immigration fail to confirm capital's assertion that organized labor has no right or reason to pass judgment upon the character and condition of those immigrants who are permitted to come into our country and be accorded all the privileges and preferments which our native population enjoys. In assumed indignation the capitalists rise and declare labor unions are opposed to immigration and the immigrant in order to enforce higher wages, shorter working hours and conditions upon which labor, skilled and common, may be employed. They insist that it is a matter wholly confined to the economics of the country and has no possible relation to our social, moral, political and intellectual state. On the other hand, the unions assert that they are now, and will always be ready and willing to extend a cordial welcome to those who strive rather to advance than retard our skilled and common industries, improve our manufactures and constructive utilities, and raise our ideals of American citizenship, freedom and privileges.

To immigration this country owes its greatness in many ways. Its wonderful development, its increase in population, its growth in material riches have been shared in by immigration. But a large majority of those who have come here while these strides were being made, have been out in the open fields of common labor, while many have found engagement under pretentions of trade skill, sharp care and fair knowledge in the constructive and operating lines of employment. But how much better off would they and how farther along would our country have been had they not cheapened labor by lowering the wage of those who build our great structures, run our mighty railways and construct our inland and overland and water enterprises.

We believe that the United States was, beyond doubt, originally intended to be habited and governed by the pure white or Anglo-Saxon race, but there is a possibility before the American people of today that a time may come when they and the whole world will be astounded by the realization that the United States of America has become what its founders never intended it should be—a country and a government controlled by a foreign born element who give it allegiance but not loyalty.

The head of our nation can come only from our nativity. Below that, birth has no exclusion if matured life has developed intellectual force, moral character and in-

dustrial energy. Our executive force comes from students and past masters of political and economic sciences, our judiciary from the broadest, most varied fields of practical law and legal learning and, with hardly an exception, legal minds predominate in our legislatures.

If our national prosperity and social, civic and industrial advantages are so marvelously attractive to the people of other lands that they come to annually swell our already immense population more than a million of foreign born humanity, is it unreasonable to apprehend our own consanguineous kind and kin are disposed to limit procreation and encourage race suicide?

"Nonsense!" cries the White House. "To some of these may be born a successor of mine."

"Nonsense!" cries Wall Street and those who trend and train with its habitues and votaries, "primogeniture runs back to Adam."

"Nonsense!" cry we, "Your ancestors became thorough Americans. From them you inherited the spirit of progressive America; old generations die out, their descendants take on a life different in development to their sires, discarding the defects of the past for the pleasure and profit, the comfort and advantages of modern thought, spirit and action."

If the alien held back the prosperity of his fatherland, can we expect him to aid in building up our own if his ruler made no attempt to hold him in residence and allegiance but gladly permitted him to seek the fate and favor of fortune elsewhere?

Why should we give him civic and industrial equality, accept his doubtful loyalty, trust him to support our government or receive him to our home circle and its associations when his tradition shows his life has been rude, rabbleous and discordant?

Remigration has afforded us no relief of perceptible consequence. The average annual increase of immigration in the past ten years has been 128,320. The total in 1907, ending June 1, was 1,311,477, less 13,064 rejected, netting 1,298,413 against 1,113,167 net, in the preceding 12 months, thus raising the yearly average to 182,526 or an annual average increase of 56,936 more than is seen in the ten year showing.

It is apparent from this observation that the rejections have been permitted greater laxity or a less searching examination.

If this incoming alien *novus homo* was not startling in its quantity, of mixed and shaded quality, the whole world would not be humiliating us in witnessing with amazement our country feeling in the vertigo of danger of contact with and infection from the ignorance, illiteracy, poverty and disease which this quantity and quality menace us. Broadening this situation, neither the old nor the new arrivals show any high order of search or possession of thought, science, art or industry or social caste, intellectual attainment, exemplary conduct, peaceable disposition, or healthful form.

The Briton vies with his descendant here in education, enterprise and accomplishments. The two are before the world as speaking the same language, having the same refinement, and, in their commonality, the same activity in public affairs. Of Britain's dependents, the Irish, Scotch and Welsh form a numerous immigration. But to them the English language is so readily at command that its acquirement is never difficult; and their blood is so clear in color and pure in quality that its transmission only enriches our human soil. The German is thrifty and of thrifty disposition. Work is his delight. The highest wage obtainable is his demand, for which, however, he will give the longest, most reasonable service. If a Socialist at all, he is a real one, and only when insane an anarchist, but never is he a Nihilist.

Politically, the glory of France, whether the country be an empire, a monarchy or a republic, lives and always will live in every Frenchman's heart. The exquisite is the polish of his social life, for the lascivious is not always an absent blemish. In an industrial view, he is seldom a servile toiler. The Italian has a beggarly life. He yields to slavish toil at slavish wage and often is in the law's net. The Greek is vain in his ancient classics and as renowned as the "Unspeakable Turk" for reticence and the acquirement of surreptitious wealth. The Hebrew runs to his "lost tribes" and a tact for doing little, charging much and paying less for the things of life. Trait and disposition of the Russian, Austrian, Hungarian and Slavonic "monuments" are the

dreaded objects of rulers and nations as they are the sullen subjects of Slavish toil. The Norse people bring with their brain the might of their brawn, a respect for law and ambition to follow in progressive life. Turn to the Asiatic or Mongolian lines and the Anglo-Saxon repels them, as Bishop Newman says, as an element "against moral assimilation and syncretic reconcilability, from which nature turns because of moral impurities, servile tendencies and listless enterprise."

Is it reasonable to permit capital to aid or shelter or employ this mongrel throng or allow it to charge organized labor with mercenary motives in opposing the inflow of such undesirable additions to our domestic and industrial preserves? The workingmen of this country are hard, earnest, serious toilers. Their brain and brawn and nerve will, however, never expand while their great hearts throb under pressure from this dangerous influx of idle, indolent, conglomerate souls. No organization or class of men in active affairs feel so keenly this affliction, or struggle so singularly against such potent circumstances, as unions and union members to impress upon the minds of the American people the incontrovertible fact that such immigration benefits no merchandise, manufacture or enterprise which conduces to increase the people's purchasing power or improve the pleasurable associations of life.

Consulting our reflections, an impartial consideration will lead us not to charge the coming of these to the direct work of employers and those who oppose organized home labor. Truth and fact, however, hold them largely instrumental in offering, through translated printed matter, paid for by them, inducements which present paying wages, profitable business and prospective title to comfortable homes. Thousands of these people, with these inducements in their minds, have come here determined to forget the oppression and deprivation they suffered in their fatherland. It was a hard struggle to gather the requisites to come. No time was lost when the sufficiency was obtained, and now only an illiberal mind will imprecate them for here giving rein to former turbulent and dissatisfied tendencies upon finding they have been and are being most woefully misled or forced to accept conditions of little, if any, relief.

A distinguished statesman is frank enough in a private letter with which we are favored, to say:

"In my opinion, a general exclusion act would be against national policy. Certain races and people should not be given residential, civic nor industrial privileges in this country. Our social, political, commercial and industrial advantages should be reservations for our ancestral and confirmed race and citizenship. Wealth should be acquired by honest effort, and any act of capital or of labor to block or lessen such acquirement, by conditions of toil or remuneration should not be encouraged.

This is exactly the position of labor unions in this country and is the accurately drawn line between them and capital. It is the *resume* that organized labor lays before the government and the people—not as its defense against the accusation of capital, but in support of the principle that "the elevation of industry is the protection of home."

A Prosy Poem.

'Twas just a little poem,
A simple scrap of song,
To cheer the heavy laden
And help the world along;
This prosy little poem,—
The secret here we tell,
Besides its public mission
Served private interests well.

Though just a little poem
To brighten up the page,
It helped to meet expenses
In this prosaic age.
Though it was not intended
To win renown or fame,
To "keep the pot a bilin'"
Was its commercial aim.

In times of stress such poems
Are sweetest melody,
For panics leave us stranded,
And *checks* are good to see!
The poem's ray of sunshine
It shared where all may read,
But for the author's pocket
Performed a noble deed!

'Twas just a bit of poem
And not so very long,
But faithful to the toiler
This prosy little song;
It helped the one who made it
And those who read it too,
At helpfulness it did its best,—
No more can angels do.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

THE DISCHARGE OF UNION MEN.

(By Henry George, Jr., in Cincinnati Post.)

THE discrimination against men because of their religious beliefs led to the slaughter of thousands and the abject misery of hundreds of thousands and even millions through the centuries in Europe.

Likewise the discrimination against particular workmen because of membership in trade unions has cost much bloodshed and suffering in this country.

That was one of the causes of the sanguinary strike in 1892 at the Carnegie works at Homestead. Armed Pinkertons met armed workmen and 11 men were killed.

It was one of the causes of the great Pullman strike in 1894, with its ramifications over the country.

It was a bottom cause of the great Colorado labor struggle in 1903-4, involving the loss of many lives, the violent deportation of citizens to points beyond the borders of the state, and the supplanting of civil courts by martial law.

Ever since the railroads and other monopoly powers have become so dominant they have striven to hold at their mercy their employes by preventing or destroying organization among them. The employes have resisted, and more or less constant conflict has resulted.

To protect the workmen engaged within federal jurisdiction, congress in 1888 passed a law for the arbitration of disputes between common carriers engaged in interstate commerce and their employes. For whatever reason this law was inoperative.

On June 1, 1898, congress amended it. The amendment prohibited the discharge of employes merely because they might be members of unions. This law has been commonly known as the Erdman act.

The law looked strong; but it interfered with the policy and interests of the railroad corporations. They resolved to attack it.

On October 15, 1906, one William Adair, master mechanic in the employ of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., discharged one O. B. Coppage, for no other assigned reason than that the said Coppage was a member of the order of Locomotive Firemen.

Coppage brought suit under the Erdman act against Adair, who was found guilty and sentenced to pay to the United States a fine of $100.

But Adair's case was appealed from court to court, until it reached the supreme court of the United States. There on the 27th of January, 1908, six justices—namely, Fuller, Harlan, Brewer, White, Peckham and Day—declared the Erdman act unconstitutional.

The ground taken was that "there is no such connection between interstate commerce and membership in a labor organization as to authorize congress to make it a crime against the United States for an agent of an interstate carrier to discharge an employe because of such membership on his part."

The court consequently ordered the judgment against Adair in the lower court to be reversed.

Mr. Justice Moody did not participate in the decision of the case, but Mr. Justice McKenna, who vigorously dissented from the majority, pointed out that the case dealt with "rights exercised in a quasi public business and therefore subject to control in the interest of the public."

Mr. Justice Holmes, also strongly dissenting, believed that the connection of unions to the business of common carriers "is at least as intimate and important as that of safety couplers, and * * * as the liability of master to servant, matters which, it is admitted, congress might regulate, so far as they concern commerce among the states." He went on to say: "I could not pronounce it unwarranted if congress should decide that to foster a strong union was for the best interest, not only of the men, but of the railroads and the country at large."

But six men in silk gowns have decided the matter, and congress appears to be without legislative remedy.

Yet if the railroads have reached their mark, they have also shot beyond it. For the decision distinctly says that if workmen

can be discharged for any reason, they can themselves, for any reason, stop work.

This strengthens the strike weapon, which the monopoly corporations have been striving to destroy; and as an unexpected consequence of this decision in the Adair case it needs but favorable conditions to involve the country in many far reaching strikes.

BE CHARITABLE IN YOUR JUDGMENT OF YOUR FELLOW MEMBERS.

(By Thomas Hickey, L. U. 359.)

HOW many times have we heard during the ceremony of initiation the words "Be charitable in your judgment of brother members." In the countless thousands of members who are now, or have been, in the ranks of our grand Brotherhood, how many, when the opportunity presents itself, think of the above solemn promise, given with upraised hand and witnessed by a standing body of men who are welcoming a new brother?

Do we ever, in our judgment of brother members who have fallen from grace, try to separate the unfortunate brother from the natural born scab? All good union men shrink in disgust from the scab and shun him as they would a venomous snake, which is right and just, for the scab to the honest toiler is as repulsive as the morals of some of the New York 400 is to the American people.

It is not of the snake I write, but the unfortunate brother who, through necessity or lack of knowledge, or being too good a fellow, has found himself unable to stand the strain when his brothers were in battle and thereby fell from grace and was captured by the other side. Let me try in my humble way to paint a picture on the broad space of imagination, viz.: A member of the union with a good heart; an average mechanic commanding the union rate and working as steadily as business will permit; at home is a wife and four little children whom he loves above all things earthly; the constant demand for little shoes and clothing; the grocer, rent day, school supplies, and very often doctor bills, have almost eliminated the proverbial little for a rainy day. It has become apparent to himself and his brother union men that, owing to the increase in the price of clothing and other necessities of life, that there must be an increase in wages to allow him to continue meeting the ever-increasing expenses of the home and loved ones. That he is not in a position to stand a prolonged strike he well knows, but he is also aware that to continue at the present rate means that something in the home must decrease—but what? The food supply is only enough, and the clothing is hardly good enough. The doctor—well, he never calls for the doctor until all home remedies have failed—far better a doctor bill than a funeral bill. As a matter of fact, there is no expense that can be curtailed; the only solution is an increase in wages. The good wife is called into consultation. He lays the case before her, notwithstanding the fact that she has known for some time how hard it was to make ends meet. But still, her mind goes back to the previous strike when the living expenses were not so great and only too well remembers the fearful struggle to keep the home together while the fight was on. That the higher wage is absolutely needed causes both to think (as our brothers too often think), that the employer must know such is the case and that he will not fight very long. They never seem to realize the truth in the words of the famous Scotch poet, "Bobby" Burns, "Man's inhumanity to man causes countless thousands to mourn." But with a strong faith in humanity he goes to his union prepared to vote for a strike, and as there are 70 per cent. in almost the same circumstances, a strike follows.

Five weeks later scabs are working on the job, getting more than the union men asked. Inferior workmen are they—un-

sightly to look upon; men that would make your flesh creep should you meet them after sundown; not doing the work, as the employer well knows, but simply making a show at working. The employer appears well satisfied. The union men look on, some with cool judgment feeling sure of victory, others with despair; to them the job seems to grow, and the snakes appear to be making great headway. What is it that causes the feeling of despair in the hearts of some? Let us go to the home of our friend, of whom we write, after watching the snakes at work all day. He enters the home; there is no food for himself or children. The landlord is insistent, and is urged on by the employer; the scant strike pay goes to pay the rent; all resources have been exhausted to supply food; the children are home from school. The so-called charitable organizations are not supporting men on strike; in fact, the employer is its president. Everything in that home is desolation and despair. The children are crying; the wife is heartbroken; no light appears for them in the future. The union man sits in the midst of them with head bowed, his spirit almost broken, when the emissary of the employer enters and at once begins to use the well known and only too often successful methods to finish the work of breaking the union spirit: Why should the children be hungry? He can get work; aye, and the increase asked for. Why should he let the union break up his home? The organizer and business agent are drawing their salaries, and all such arguments, until at last he begins to totter. His thoughts go back; he sees the things that seemed trivial at the time, but now become enlarged by his despairing condition. He was fined 25 cents for not attending a special meeting. He protested at the time, but paid the fine. He remembers now every word uttered on that occasion, and his resentment grows as the employer's emissary continues to blacken the character of the union officials, until at last he falls and goes back to work to the detriment of his brother unionists and becomes—what? Is such a man a scab? The Lord has said that the just man falls seven times a day. Should such a man be shunned by his fellow man? When we see this man, do we remember the words, "Be charitable in your judgment of brother members?" Would it not be better to try and show him wherein he is wrong, and by kindly words and actions bring him back into the fold? How many of us who happen to be lucky and work for a fair employer, say to themselves, "If the strike is lost, we must go back to the old rates?" True, we are paying an assessment to help those on strike, but we are also taking care that the assessment is not more than the increase we have received. Are we not selfish on the whole? Is such a man any worse than the union man who has plenty, while his family is denied food and clothing? As the fight is for the benefit of all, would he not be justified in demanding that all the men at work under fair conditions in that locality put all the wages into a common fund and supply, as far as possible, the needs of all the families in the locality? Then no man would be any better or worse off than his brother. Then none but natural-born scabs would desert. It is not always the good union man who perseveres until the end; there are a great number of natural-born scabs carrying the union card, while a great number of good-hearted, true union men are outside the union through unfortunate circumstances.

St. Peter, the Prince of Saints, thrice denied his Master, but St. Peter was not a Judas.

It would be well, when casting reflection on some unfortunate ex-brother, to stop and think, are we, ourselves, blameless? Have we done our whole duty? Is there not something we could have done to keep him in line? When a member is to be stoned for some deed by his fellow members, let the man who is without fault himself cast the first stone. Let us all remember our obligation; help one another in distress; strive to build up our grand organization, and we can do this best by being charitable in our judgment of our brother members.

Whene'er a noble deed is wrought,
Whene'er is spoken a noble thought,
Our hearts, in glad surprise,
To higher levels rise.

WHAT'S THE USE TO WORRY?

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

God watches, and thou wilt have sun
When clouds their perfect work have done.

HAPPINESS is one chief object and great blessing of this life that money cannot buy. This fact goes a long way towards evening up the inequalities of existence.

Happiness is close kin to goodness. Great hoards of wealth cannot insure its possession. Then why the unending rush of business—the eternal grind for money?

What profits the strenuous life after all? Those who cannot be happy without money could not be happy with it, as ambition often proves to us.

On whatever line chosen, ambition is a madness that knows no limit and which no success can entirely satisfy. Its promise of happiness is a delusion. The possession of much wealth has proven a miserable failure so far as it has been supposed to bring happiness. What's the use to worry over ways and means to secure wealth, when there is evidently so little satisfaction in its possession? Many modern money kings are turning philanthropists—trying to gain happiness by getting rid of accumulated fortunes. What's the use to worry? What's the use to be greedy when enough for comfort is all any man needs in this world?

Thinking money means happiness, men spend the best years of life scheming to become millionaires, and learn at last that money does not satisfy. Failing to get as much for their wealth as they expect, some of them venture further and seek extra grandeur through noble (?) marriage alliances abroad, only to find defeat again.

In almost every case, money and titles combined have not brought happiness.

Misery, discord and humiliation have often followed the combination of American money and foreign titles.

Who can say that Jay Gould enjoyed life? In his luxurious private car, speeding across the continent, did he escape conscience or outrun care? Playing at pleasure only gives imitation happiness, and realized ambitions sometimes render us more miserable than hope deferred.

Apparently the Jay Gould millions brought little joy to him or his heirs.

There seems to be more pleasure in pursuit than in possession, and neither satisfies.

Great fortunes are lavished by rich men on the bold women of the gay world.

Painted stage beauties, and immodest belles of fast life mark the millionaire as lawful prey. But, vice makes a vain pursuit of happiness. There is no true joy outside the path of virtue—though virtue is often left alone to be its own reward.

Stanford White and Harry Thaw were of the same class, and no better and no worse than the questionable society to which they both aspired. The world may pretend respect for them for the sake of their filthy dollars—the tainted money put to such unclean uses—but nevertheless such men are moral lepers.

They know it themselves and their own families know it and there cannot be much happiness with such a "skeleton in the closet."

Better a hard-worked mechanic,—better a thousand times a wage slave than an idle, licentious aristocrat. Better by far to be poor and unlearned than to be rich and tutored in vice!

Picture the scene of the tired workman returning home from an honest day's labor to the modest comforts of cottage life. The true heart of a wife in whom he can safely trust awaits him; the rosy faces of children crowd about him, and the chubby arms of a baby cling lovingly around his neck.

Better work like a convict for the maintenance of a growing family in such a home than to be an unclean profligate whose vile connections result in tragedies that shock the civilized world.

Our very nation blushes for the degeneracy of her fashionable representatives.

"The rights of the many and the privi-

leges of the few are in continual conflict,'' but the chance for happiness is greater for a day laborer than for the debauched rogue who revels in luxurious infamy and scoffs at the name of virtue.

As to rights and privileges,—better poverty and the toiler's right to earn a decent home by honest methods, than all the boasted privileges wealth confers on the man of leisure—the privilege of ease and self-indulgence,—the privilege to reward shame and to destroy virtue!

But what's the use to worry over existing conditions? Time works many changes and problems of evil sooner or later suggest their own solution.

If a man can't have both, a clean heart is preferable to a clean shirt. What a man possesses—not what he lacks—indicates the nature and principle of the man. Not affluence, but integrity, should decide the ideal of American citizenship.

On the character of the citizen depends the happiness of the individual, the harmony of business relations, the peace of communities and the friendliness of brotherhood.

What is the use to be ignoble or unkindly when it is so simple a thing to cultivate the virtues that will enable us to carry happiness with us and thus become independent of adverse circumstances or outside influences?

For every noble deed begun,
For every strife of conscience won,
For every kindly service done,
The path of life grows clearer.

THE DEVIL'S GRIP.

(By Kenneth Ofstedal.)

THERE was frost on the windows as George Mellen thrust his lanky bones under the dining-room table and tackled a stack of hot buckwheat cakes, that his sister had just brought from the kitchen, with an appetite, such as a young man of two and twenty would be expected to have. He tilted the stack with his fork and looked underneath, but the usual slices of crisp, fried bacon were not there.

''The bacon run out this morning, and you haven't given me next week's board money you know,'' explained sister Clara, a supple, fair-haired girl of sixteen.

George was aware of this oversight, but he was short two dollars on the seven, which he generally gave her on Friday evenings for household expenses. In fact, his finances were at a very low ebb. Of that his sister was ignorant, and he did not care to inform her—not yet anyway. So he threw the last five on the table remarking:

''I'll give you the other two later in the week.''

They finished their breakfast in silence, for George was worried and not in his usual good humor.

''Oh, say!'' broke in Clara, as she was clearing away the breakfast things, ''Mrs. Homer wants me to take part in the Christmas entertainment. Many of the girls are going to be in it, and they are going to dress swell. My brown suit is pretty well worn, and I can't take part unless I get a new one. Can you afford to buy me a new dress, George?''

Her blue eyes sought his expectantly, and the wistful expression on her clear cut, oval face, indicated her girlish eagerness for the honor of participating in the annual Sunday school affair with the others. George understood. Moreover, he had promised her a new dress for Christmas; but that was at a time when he was earning five dollars a day. Now he was out of work—and he was broke. He had hopes, however, of getting a job, and as soon as he got one, he would make good.

''I'll let you know tonight, Clara,'' he said, pulling on his overcoat ready for another day's tramp.

''I may not be back for lunch today,'' he called back, as he descended the two flights of stairs from his flat, situated in the Flatbush district of Brooklyn, to the wind-swept street below.

Turning to the right, he walked up Coney Island avenue toward Park Circle. One block up stood the carpenter shop of

his former employer. Back of the shop was the stable. As he passed, he saw Mr. Newell, the boss, hitching his horse to a light wagon, preparatory to the day's rounds.

"Good morning, Mr. Newell!" he saluted.

But the boss did not hear him, or else did not deign to return the greeting. So George passed on.

And as he walked, he was thinking.

Something seemed to be wrong.

Somewhere there was a kink in the social arrangement of things. Somewhere the great humming, grinding wheel of industry had slipped a cog and had to shut down for repairs, throwing thousands of men out of employment. Who's fault it was he did not know. He was certain, however, that he was not to blame. He had been laid off because he was a union man. The boss, who was a speculative builder, had taken advantage of the hard times to discharge all his union mechanics and hire cheaper men to finish his work. This lay off had come exceptionally untimely to George. He had just paid the remaining bills attendant upon the illness and death of an invalid mother; also the last installment on the furniture of their four-room flat.

At home was his sister relying on him, looking up to him. He was her father, mother, brother. And he loved her with all the intensity of his strong individuality. She was as beautiful as she was good. For those reasons, and in accordance with his dying mother's request, he would not send her out to earn her own living—not yet awhile. She needed clothes, and she was entitled to what she needed,—for she was the housekeeper and in that capacity earned her keep—and more.

But George was out of work, and he was broke.

Somewhere, though, there was a job waiting, and he set about to find it. He hunted and inquired where there seemed to be the slighest possibility of securing one, but his brain and brawn were not needed—just then.

"This going around trying to peddle one's services when they are not wanted is awful—awful," he soliloquized. "It makes one feel forsaken by God and men. Hell, with all its horrors, can't be much worse," he added, and an expression of bitterness overspread his pale, clean cut features.

After hours of fruitless trudging, he turned homeward, taking the road through Prospect Park as the most direct route. In the park he met Mr. Gill, the minister, a little man with a benevolent countenance and grey hair.

"I haven't seen you in church for some time. I hope that you haven't been ill?" ventured he, after they had exchanged customary greetings.

"Church is a good place for me to keep out of," returned George tartly.

"Young man, I am grieved to hear you say so. What has caused you to adopt such views?" inquired the good man, anxiously.

"Hard times, hard luck, and a hard pavement to tramp on, have set my mind to hard thinking lately, and I have come to the conclusion that the church is a nice place for a man with a little money; but God is not particularly interested in a man that is broke," asserted George.

"God is interested in us all. Rich and poor are alike to Him. He is no respecter of persons. He will hearken to your prayer as quickly as to mine," declared the other earnestly.

"So I used to think, too; but I have prayed and begged and pleaded for one thing till the very portals of Heaven ought to snap their hinges and tumble down, yet I haven't received a whisper nor even a wink for a reply. If God hears prayer, why doesn't he hear mine?" demanded George bitterly.

"Perhaps there was something wrong with your prayer," suggested Mr. Gill, stamping his feet to aid the circulation, for the air was crisp and cold.

"Exactly! There's always something wrong when a prayer is unanswered; always something wrong when a man is in trouble; but who has done the wrong? That is the question," snapped George sarcastically.

After a moment's pause, he resumed:

"Who committed the wrong, that recently caused so many banks to fail? Who has been diverting funds belonging to widows and orphans and appropriating the

same to their own personal benefit lately? Men that come up to the altar of your church and take communion once every month. Men that listen attentively to your sermon every Sunday morning. But who suffers for it? Not they! They divide the spoils with holy mother Church, and in return, she gives them a certificate of character, so they may go on and loot some more. I can imagine the Devil getting the lockjaw from excessive laughter at such clownish hypocrisy.''

''And is that why you stay away from church?'' asked the minister, a shade of sadness creeping over his features.

''Partly that; and partly because I have no loot to bring,'' answered George caustically.

''I am afraid the Devil is getting a grip on you, young man,'' gently remonstrated the clergyman.

''The Devil, or circumstances, or society has a grip on me all right, and I wish to God I knew how to make them ease up on it,'' returned George in a slightly mollified tone.

''But tell me,'' urged the other sympathetically, ''what is your real trouble? What has happened to make you feel so bitter and sarcastic? Come, let us talk the matter over. It is rather cold here; let us walk as we talk,'' he suggested, taking George's arm and leading him in a homeward direction.

Bit by bit, though somewhat reluctantly, George acquainted the other with his circumstances, for he had a great deal of respect for his mother's pastor, and he remembered that Mr. Gill had been a constant visitor during her long illness. Besides, Mr. Gill was known as a man of genuine piety and broad-minded sympathy. So when they parted at the park entrance, George was conscious of the relief that comes in sharing one's burden with another. But he understood also, that Mr. Gill could do little for him by way of obtaining employment, which was just then his chief concern, and he wondered what business the church had at all in society, if it could not straighten the kinks that made a condition like his possible.

As he was crossing the broad square from the park toward Coney Island avenue, a bulky envelope, bespattered with mud and frozen to a heap of street filth, attracted his attention. In idle curiosity he kicked it loose, tearing it open in the act, and a bundle of yellow backs was displayed to his astounded eyes. Quick as thought, he had the envelope in his overcoat pocket, mud-spots and all, and in the exhilaration that this find brought to his troubled mind, he hurried home with rapid strides.

In the seclusion of his own room, he counted the money and found the amount to be one thousand dollars. From papers inclosed, he learned that they belonged to his former employer. And now began a fierce mental debate as to what he should do with his find. It was a good sum for a man on his uppers, and as no one had seen him pick it up, it was his if he chose to keep it. And why shouldn't he? His employer had shown no consideration in laying him off, but simply consulted his own interests. It was now up to George to do likewise.

He sat down to supper with a strange uneasiness. Somehow that inner consciousness of integrity and true manhood was slipping away, and a vulgar desire to double this money by hook or crook was gripping him. One scheme after another by which this might be done suggested themselves to his mind, but each made him more uneasy, and he even met his sister's glances evasively. The food did not have its usual flavor, and for some reason he was not hungry, although he had gone the whole day without lunch. Something was again wrong.

He was awakening to the fact that keeping the money was a crime. His conscience told him so. Yet a hundred arguments presented themselves in justification of the crime. Cold, hunger and want was staring him in the face. Every avenue toward an honest living was closed to him, and society was strangling him in its strong grip. Mr. Gill said that it was the Devil. Maybe it was the two of them. While society was choking the life out, the Devil stood ready to grip his soul—his conscience, and induce him to commit the unpardonable sin.

George felt that he couldn't afford that. He could defy adversity to do its worst;

but to defy conscience was another matter. That was the sin above all sins, that brought so much horror and misery into the world. Looters of insurance companies; pilferers of trust funds; bank wreckers and stock gamblers, and all those responsible for industrial depression and inevitable hard times, were men who at first had begun to benumb the sensitive pricks of conscience by minor acts of dishonesty. Gradually they grew bolder in grosser acts of the same kind, until at last their conscience ceased to speak, and they became demons in human form, devoid of any sensibility save their own lust. And in their insane passion they devour, crush and destroy whatever comes in their way. Then like fiends they gloat over the seething, squirming, tortured mass of human misery and call themselves captains of industry. Could anything imaginable be more abominable? No! He would shake off the grip of the Devil. He would not commit the unpardonable sin.

"What is the matter, George? Why don't you eat?" demanded Clara, regarding him inquiringly; for he had been sitting for some time with a piece of meat on the end of his fork, apparently staring at his plate.

"Oh, I was thinking!" he ruminated. "Could you excuse yourself from that entertainment, Clara? I hardly think I'll be able to buy you a new dress just now."

"I suppose I can," assented Clara, disappointedly.

"I'd like very much to have it, though," she amended, wistfully.

It was hard, indeed, for George to be unable to gratify such a reasonable wish of his only sister; but he had resolved to meet adversity manfully, trusting that the right would finally win out somehow.

After supper he put on his hat and overcoat.

"I am going to see Mr. Newell," he explained, "and will be back in half an hour."

Clara cleared the table, washed the dishes and straightened the room in a dejected mood. She had relied so implicitly upon her brother's ability to keep his promise, that his confession to the contrary came as a gloomy surprise.

A half hour passed, and George had not returned. She took a book and sat down by the fire. The clock struck eight, and still George had not come. She grew uneasy and counted the ticks of the clock the next half hour to keep away lonesomeness and anxiety. Finally she heard some one coming down the street whistling the air:

"There'll be a hot time in the old town tonight."

She knew it was George. He always whistled that air when he was in good spirits. Presently he came stamping upstairs and into the room in an unusual happy frame of mind.

"Guess you can have that new dress, Clara," he said, handing her a new twenty dollar bill. "Mr. Newell gave me fifty dollars for returning some money belonging to him, that I found this afternoon," he explained, "and I am to go to work for him as his foreman Monday. From now on, Mr. Newell is going to hire all union men; for he says that they are the most reliable after all," he concluded with the air of one who defied the grip of both the Devil and society.

Gain.

How shall we count the gain from what we miss?
The wasted blooms where hangs the perfect rose?
The blighted buds of bush and bough that bear
The luscious fruit? Whose vision can disclose
The dead, whose dying makes a kingdom strong?
Weak hearts that mourn above an old-time loss
Gain not the glory of the sacrifice.
They know the pain, the jeers, the hyssop-sponge,
But not the final victory of the Cross.

—Edith Willis Linn.

THE VIEW TO BE TAKEN.

(By Frank Duffy.)

LET us say or write as we may in defense of labor organizations, it will still be asserted by our enemies, as it has in the past, that such organizations are a detriment, a draw-back and a hindrance to the progress, growth and advancement of our country. We are misunderstood in many instances, ridiculed in others, abused often and jeered at continually. Is it any wonder then that we take up the cudgels in self-defense and swing right and left in an effort to clear away the misapprehension and doubt that clouds the minds of those who have little or no sympathy for us? Not in the least. Yet with all that has been said against us in the past, or may be said, we still maintain that we are a "power" for "good" in the community. Every fair-minded man will at least give us that much credit, and every fair-minded person who has come in contact with us must admit that we are "not so bad" after all. Without going into any detailed explanation of the good we have accomplished, the progress we have made, the victories we have won and the conditions we have established for the wage-workers of our country in raising them from the drudgery of serfdom to a higher plane, it must be admitted by those who have even the first knowledge of union life that what has been written adversely about us is worse than nonsense, and that most of the criticism published is unjust, ofttimes uncalled for, and, in many instances, untrue.

The right view to be taken is to regard our unions as institutions of "learning" and "training"—of learning in economic knowledge and of training in the fundamental and practical principles of the occupation, trade, craft or calling we may follow. They are organizations for self-protection and advancement, for education and enlightenment, to direct men to follow in the footsteps of those who fought and bled that "liberty" might be established, that "right" might prevail, and that the "down-trodden, weary and way-worn" might be protected and taken care of. Such organizations cannot be annihilated and put of business at a moment's notice, nor can they be put out of business at all. They may get set-backs now and then, but they will come to the front again and again, undaunted and undismayed, ready to fight for their rights.

They should receive our hearty and willing support at all times, and be looked upon as blessings rather than as draw-backs.

Quit Your Knocking.

Better quit your cruel knocking,
Better quit the knocker's club;
And instead become a spokelet
In a more deserving hub.

Better shed your little hammer,
Better throw it far away;
You have done your share of rapping,
Can't you see it doesn't pay?

Better far, you quit your thumping,
Better stop your little gong;
Better change your pounding tactics,
Better sing a cheerful song.

Better cease to be a piker,
Better quit your peddling gloom;
If you don't "Old Nick" will take you,
Down to hades to meet your doom.

—Arthur Love.

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter

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INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1908.

Quite a number of interesting contributive articles, communications and craft problems are unavoidably held over on account of the appearance in this issue of the result of referendum vote on constitutional amendment. If space permits, this matter will all be published in next month's journal.

A new employers' liability law has been enacted by Congress and the bill has received the President's signature. The new law, however, is applicable to common carriers by railroad only while the former law embraced all common carriers engaged in inter-state commerce and foreign commerce and was on these grounds declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. The bill makes common carriers, while engaged in inter-state commerce, liable for the injury or death of an employe, if such injury or death results from the negligence of any of the officers, agents or employes of the railroad company, or if caused by defective or inefficient equipment.

Will this new law now stand the test or will the Supreme Court declare it likewise unconstitutional? Time, and probably a very short time may tell.

That our fellow craftsmen in England are actively engaged in politics, may be seen in the last annual report of W. Matkin, general secretary of the General Union of Operative Carpenters and Joiners. He says: "We have had no offer of suitable constituency for our nominee during the past year. The time has now come round again for nomination and election of Parliamentary Representatives, and whoever is selected, I would impress upon our members who are representatives on Trades Councils, Local L. R. C. Committees in constituencies deciding to adopt labor candidates, to see that the name of our nominee who may be selected is put forward, so that before the next general election takes place we may have an opportunity of running our men."

The organization is regularly contributing to the Parliamentary Fund from which the election expenses are defrayed.

Germany is still threatened with a general lockout in the building industry. The men are demanding the eight hour workday, while the employers are determined to enforce a schedule of hours and wages inferior to the one now in operation.

The Master Builders, a strong organization extending all over Germany, declare they will make no concessions whatever, and unless the conferences held between them and representatives of the building trades this very moment in the city of Berlin, should result in an amicable understanding, one of the most gigantic labor wars Germany has ever seen is imminent.

The men being assured of the support of all other trades are by no means intimidated, but sanguine of success.

The organizations chiefly affected in the pending struggle are the Masons' Union, comprising masons, bricklayers and plasterers, with a membership of 197,066; the Carpenters' (Framers) Union, with a membership of 54,651 and the Building Laborers' Union, with a membership of 74,567 at the close of 1907.

The Sidney (Australia) Worker, in a recent issue, contains the following statement as to the labor party's representation in parliament and state legislatures: In the senate the labor party has 16 representatives out of a total of 36, and in the lower house it has 26 representatives out of a total of 75. In the upper house of New South Wales, out of a total of 56 seats, 4 are occupied by members of the labor party and 32 in the lower house of a total of 90 seats. Victoria, upper house, labor party 2 seats, total 34; lower house, labor party, 14 representatives of a total of 65. Queensland, upper house, labor party 2, total of seats 43; lower house, labor party 17 of 72 seats. South Australia, upper house, 3 labor representatives, total 18; lower house, 19 labor party, 42 seats. West Australia, upper house, labor party not represented, seats 30; lower house, labor party 17 of 50 seats. Tasmania, upper house, labor party not represented; lower house, labor party 7, total of seats 50. Thus out of a total of 111 seats in parliament 42 are occupied by members of the labor party, while the labor representatives in the different state legislatures number 117. As this statement will show, the labor party has not a majority in either house of parliament or the state legislatures, yet the capitalistic parties being divided on several industrial or national issues, such as free trade, protective tariff and Greater Britannia, imperialism and expansion, the labor party is in a position to wield a decisive influence in the political affairs of the country.

We are in receipt of numerous communications, in which the writers differ with the methods expounded and suggested by the authors of craft problems printed in recent issues. These communications, which will be published as soon as space permits, show a gratifying increase of interest on the part of our membership in mechanical subjects in carpentry. Criticism of this kind we heartily encourage. There is generally more than one method leading to the solution of any problem and it is through an exchange of views that the most efficient method may best be elicited. Our craft problem department is at any time open for criticism by our members and readers, and ideas and suggestions on any mechanical or technical subjects are always welcome.

State of Trade.

The Chicago American Contractor supplies us with the following information:

Of forty-seven leading cities making reports, thirteen show gains of from 4 to 402 per cent., while the rest report losses ranging from 6 to 84 per cent. The general loss for the country is estimated at 36 per cent., the figures being $54,258,327 for March, 1907, as compared with $34,228,095 for March, 1908. The decrease in the aggregate is $20,000,000, of which more than one-half or $11,397,972 is chargeable to Greater New York.

It is encouraging, however, to learn that the "Contractor" believes that the building industry is improving and that the returns for March are, on the whole, satisfactory, considering the recent money panic the country has passed through that almost paralyzed all business. On this matter it says: "Compared with several years ago, the March statement makes a very favorable showing, the last two years having brought the volume of building and construction to such proportions that probably considerable time will elapse before last year's figures will be duplicated. Even at the present figures, building operations are on a fair basis."

Figures showing the reports of the cities for the two months included in the comparison follow:

City.	March, 1908. Cost.	March, 1907. Cost.	Per cent. gain.	Per cent. loss.
Baltimore	$ 409,356	$ 351,394	16	..
Birmingham	128,692	376,964	..	65
Chicago	4,829,300	5,906,400	..	18
Chattanooga	112,800	98,160	11	..

Cincinnati ..	428,340	659,463	..	35
Columbus ..	302,400	450,785	..	32
Davenport ..	45,500	88,550	..	48
Dallas	109,702	223,695	..	50
Denver	901,850	668,640	35	..
Detroit	667,450	1,480,350	..	55
Duluth	145,063	259,790	..	44
Evansville ..	53,702	124,351	..	56
Grand Rapids	90,795	169,605	..	47
Hartford ...	142,030	311,450	..	54
Indianapolis	927,389	605,718	52	..
Kansas City	819,620	728,150	12	..
Little Rock...	243,215	77,030	206	..
Louisville ...	406,167	363,857	11	..
Manchester .	29,235	55,695	..	47
Milwaukee .	710,565	697,223	9	..
Minneapolis .	413,200	684,735	..	39
Memphis ...	375,584	331,331	13	..
Mobile	38,225	108,426	..	64
New Orleans.	1,833,771	364,969	402	..
New York...	5,655,890	17,053,862	..	66
Omaha	221,620	344,720	..	35
Philadelphia	2,489,940	3,535,260	..	29
Paterson ...	137,998	107,040	28	..
Pittsburg ...	567,830	1,123,892	..	49
Portland ...	851,845	659,729	29	..
Reading	35,550	232,700	..	..
St. Paul....	370,890	711,364	..	47
St. Louis...	1,964,490	2,959,659	..	33
San Antonio.	142,390	137,175	4	..
San Francisco	4,549,145	8,305,522	..	45
Seattle	1,303,245	1,399,109	..	6
Spokane	587,880	440,840	25	..
Syracuse ...	161,112	246,005	..	34
Salt Lake City	399,325	603,800	..	33
Topeka	51,520	102,585	..	49
Toledo	131,490	376,325	..	65
Tacoma	290,191	389,720	..	25
Worcester ..	59,885	185,876	..	73
Wilkes-Barre	92,010	186,413	..	50
Total	$34,228,095	$54,258,327	..	36

William E. Harmon, one of the world's greatest real estate operators, sees nothing but hope ahead for realty investors, notwithstanding recent discouragements and present conditions. He says:

"During periods of prosperity, men overspeculate, overinvest and overwork; during periods of depression, the recollection of recent disaster results in underbuying and underproduction, thus accentuating the distress. As normal conditions return and men recognize that wealth is real and properties have intrinsic worth, the types of property, real or personal, which have best withstood the destructive effects of adverse conditions, inevitably become the first in which public confidence is re-established and funds reinvested, and is quite likely to become the direction in which the next great wave of investment sentiment is centered—thus, one great panic may be brought about through overspeculation in land, like that of 1873, the destruction of confidence in money standards and low prices for crops like that of 1893, or overconfidence in railroad securities and industrials as that of 1907.

"The history of real estate the last fifteen years has been one of uninterrupted progress in public confidence. Its freedom from legislative attacks, its gradual increasing productive power, whether measured in rents or in the products of the soil, have given it a high place in the confidence of mankind. It is today almost alone in its freedom from confiscatory attacks through national or State legislation, and its diversified ownership guarantees its future immunity.

"Conditions point to a world-wide real estate movement, which will make, for many years to come, large profits for all reasonably careful investors, and which will in the end lead to a speculation in real estate that will carry it beyond the level of reason, and in all likelihood be a large factor in the precipitation of the next panic. The signs point strongly in this direction. Something may intervene to divert public confidence. Some one has said 'the inevitable rarely happens,' but certainly no form of investment today will stand an analysis like real estate for present strength and future possibility."

"Defeated men are the only ones who succeed," says Hubbard. The history of the world seems to indicate that he tells the truth. And yet we are never defeated until we acknowledge defeat, no matter how many times we are downed. This truth has been put into a stanza, whose homeliness does not lessen its force.

"You are beaten to earth—well, well, what's that?
Come up with a smiling face.
It's nothing against you to fall down flat,
But to lie there, that's disgrace.
The harder you're thrown, why the higher you bounce;
Be proud of your blackened eye.
It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts,
It's how did you fight, and why?"

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office,
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General President,
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General Secretary,
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General Treasurer,
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First Vice-President,
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General Executive Board,
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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Special Notice.

To the Officers and Members of All Local Unions:

Brothers—Again we wish to call your attention to the fact that the Fifteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in Salt Lake City, Utah, next September. The General Secretary recently visited that city and was successful in making all the preliminary arrangements necessary for the holding of our convention there. A good, spacious, comfortable hall has been secured in which to hold our daily sessions. Hotel rates have also been secured, which will later be furnished to all Local Unions, delegates and alternates by correspondence. Arrangements have been made with a good printing firm to print the daily proceedings of the convention, so that each delegate present may be able to have a printed copy for his own personal use and one also to send to the Local Union he represents. Other minor matters have been attended to, so that we can now say we have our arrangements practically made. The representatives of the different railroad companies have been consulted relative to cost of transportation, and we have been informed that special round trip rates, good for sixty or ninety days, will be made later, and that we will be notified to that effect as soon as possible. This information will also be supplied to you as soon as received.

All Local Unions and District Councils desiring a change to our present laws should immediately set to work to consider that matter. As soon as the changes or alterations are compiled in proper form and agreed to they should be sent to the General Secretary for publication in The Carpenter, so that our entire membership may have a chance to give them the attention they deserve.

Hoping our Fifteenth General Convention will be a success, I am,

Fraternally yours,
FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Report of General President, Wm. D. Huber, for Quarter Ending March 31, 1908.

To the General Executive Board, Brothers.
Greeting:

The last three months has certainly been strenuous times for our organization With over half of our membership out of work, nevertheless we have held our numerical standing to a greater extent

than I ever imagined was possible, during such times of depression.

We have done our best to hold what we have, and above all to maintain the conditions that our members have fought for; with the exceptions of a few of the smaller cities and towns.

Spring now opening, I trust that we will not only regain our membership, but hold the conditions we have already secured, and improve them as far as possible.

As you are well aware, the depression in the money market caused the bottom to drop out of the building industries and their kindred branches, and thousands and thousands of our members have sacrificed much in the interests of this organization. Still, I am one who believes that the sacrifices that have been made will later on redound to the credit, not only of our organization, but to the labor movement in general.

As the carpenters have always led for better conditions, and fought to maintain them, and in many instances the Locals have spent their last dollar to accomplish this, much credit must be given them and to whoever made those sacrifices. From all we can learn so far, the outlook for the coming year is brighter, and we hope to maintain the same conditions we have enjoyed and enhance them. But to do this, it means a hard, earnest and effective effort, on the part of all interested in the movement.

On March 19, 1908, I attended a conference held in Washington, D. C., of National and International Trades Organizations as well as an organization of farmers. This call was made by the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of considering and taking action necessary to meet the situation the working people are placed in on account of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court. This meeting was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held by representatives of labor. I quote a part of the action taken:

"The working people of our country, being placed in a peculiar position by the recent decisions of the courts, now appear before Congress to voice the earnest and emphatic protest of the workers of the country against the indifference, if not actual hostilities, which Congress has shown toward the reasonable and righteous measures proposed by the workers for the safeguarding of their rights and interests.

"Labor and the people generally look askance at the invasion of the court upon the prerogatives of the lawmaking and executive departments of our Government.

"The workers feel that Congress itself must share our chagrin and sense of injustice when the courts exhibit an utter disregard for the real intent and purpose of laws enacted to safeguard and protect the workers in the exercise of their normal activities. There is something ominous in the ironic manner in which the court guarantees to the workers:

"The 'right' to be maimed and killed without liability to the employer;

"The 'right' to be discharged for belonging to a Union;

"The 'right' to work as many hours as employers please, and under any conditions which they may impose.

"Labor is justly indignant at the bestowal or guaranteeing of these worthless and academic 'rights' by the courts, which in the same breath deny and forbid to the workers the practical and necessary protection of laws which define and safeguard their rights and liberties and the exercise of them individually or in association.

"The most recent perversion of the intent of a law by the judiciary has been the Supreme Court decision in the Hatters' case, by which the Sherman Anti-Trust law has been made to apply to labor, although it was an accepted fact that Congress did not intend the law to so apply, and might even have specifically exempted labor, but for the fear that the Supreme Court might construe such an affirmative provision to be unconstitutional.

"The workers earnestly urge Congress to co-operate with them in the upbuilding and educating of public sentiment, which will confine the judiciary to its proper functions, which is certainly not that of placing a contruction upon a law the very opposite of the plain intent of Congress, thus rendering worthless even the very

moderate efforts which Congress has so far put forth to define the status of the most important, numerous, and patriotic of our people—the wage workers, the producers of all wealth.

"By the wrongful application of the injunction by the lower courts the workers have been forbidden the right of free press and free speech, and the Supreme Court in the Hatters' case, while not directly prohibiting the exercise of these rights, yet so applied the Sherman law to labor that acts involving the use of free press and free speech, and hitherto assumed to be lawful, now become evidence upon which triple damages may be collected and fine and imprisonment added as a part of the penalty."

The American Labor Movement, through the American Federation of Labor, has, through Labor's Bill of Grievances, asked relief of the present Congress. We will not stand the continuous throttling of labor by penalizing as criminal the exercise of its normal, peaceful and inherent rights. In my opinion, if we do not get what is asked for, it is up to every man who works for a living, who understands and appreciates these adverse and ex-parte decisions rendered by the courts to take the proper steps by voting for our friends and thus defeating our enemies, regardless of party affiliations.

Follow out the policy of the American Federation of Labor, adopted two years ago, and we can make no mistake. Right here I would advise our District Councils and Local Unions to use care and caution in drawing up their agreements with their employers, and not lay themselves liable under the Sherman Anti-Trust act, and the decision in the Loewe vs. United Hatters' case.

I desire now to say that our staff of organizers have done the very best they could under the conditions confronting them during the past few months. Our membership has not fallen off to the extent expected—and we are in hopes that, now spring is practically here, that we will gain all we have lost, and maintain our position as the most progressive organization in the Building Trades.

We necessarily depend much upon the earnest activity and increased efforts of all our members to accomplish what is our aim and ambition along these lines.

I am one who believes that the labor organizations are here to stay, regardless of the decisions that are rendered us by the various courts of this country. So long as we are true to ourselves, loyal to our organization, and put aside our petty jealousies and personal animosities, success will crown our efforts, and the efforts of all those who are working in the interests of labor organizations.

At this meeting of the Board many applications for financial aid, from different District Councils and Local Unions will be submitted to you and wherever it is found that the applicants are absolutely in need, I trust that you will give them such assistance as lies within your power.

Men have been out of work for months, and still have retained their faith and loyalty to this organization, and this should be recognized as far as possible in a financial way, so as to encourage them in their efforts to maintain this organization and make it, what we desire to see, what it should be, the greatest and grandest labor organization in this country.

Address to Workers.

To Organized Labor and Farmers' Assiciations. Greeting:

"The Protest Conference" of the representatives of the workers of our country assembled in Washington, D. C., on March 18, 1908, will probably go down in history as the greatest gathering ever held to solemnly voice the protest of the people against the denial of the rights of the workers by the judiciary. This conference will be memorable also for the declaration and action looking toward the upholding and defending of the rights of all our people.

There were gathered in this conference the responsible executive officers of 118 national and international trade unions; assembled with them in hearty agreement were representatives of the Farmers' American Society of Equity and also officers of railway brotherhoods. No more representative and responsible gathering of the men of labor, we believe, was ever brought together in the effort to voice

the just protest and laudable aspirations of the workers of our country.

The deliberations of our conference, which occupied two full days, were preceded by a two days' session of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. The proceedings were marked by the utmost harmony. There was indeed the intensity of feeling which so grave a situation must evoke, there was also an unbounded enthusiasm, a grim earnestness of purpose, and a firm determination that the work initiated by this conference should not cease until the wrongs from which the workers suffer shall be righted and their liberties which have been imperilled shall be restored and forever safeguarded.

Our consideration of the circumstances which made this conference imperative was characterized by the utmost freedom of expression. It was felt that in the consensus of opinion and feeling brought forth by the representatives of so many trades and callings from all sections of the country there could not fail to be much that would be helpful in guiding our deliberations and of service to our fellow workers. It is our hope that every worker and every friend of the workers will realize and feel as we do the seriousness of the crisis which we now face and that all will be animated by the earnestness, the loyalty, and enthusiasm which was so marked among the representatives assembled.

While the Supreme Court or other institutions may be able to temporarily retard and seriously embarrass the growth and action of our movement we boldly assert that no power on earth can destroy, successfully outlaw, or disrupt the trade union movement.

Meetings had been held in various parts of the country and resolutions adopted and fowarded to American Federation of Labor headquarters urging prompt and vigorous action. The suggestions submitted were various in detail, but all characterized by the earnest desire that labor should take steps at once to exercise its fullest activities in every possible direction in order that relief may be obtained from the present intolerable situation.

In this conference we, your representatives, realized the serious responsibility resting upon us, not only to voice adequately the feeling of outraged indignation on the part of the workers at the deprivation of their rights and liberties involved in the law as interpreted by recent court decision, but the even more important task of initiating and aiding in carrying toward a successful fulfillment the constructive and active work which shall deliver the workers from the present and impending danger and insure them the restoration of their rights and liberties and secure enjoyment in the future of the inalienable rights guaranteed by our constitution.

A large part of our deliberations were naturally devoted to a discussion of the supreme court's action in applying the Sherman anti-trust law to labor.

All agreed upon the necessity of immediate congressional action if the serious consequences and threatened dangers to labor and the wealth producers of our country are to be averted.

The following amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law had already been drawn up and agreed upon by the Executive Council, acting with the legal advisors of the American Federation of Labor. This is designed to relieve labor from the harmful operation of the Sherman anti-trust law which was never intended to apply to it:

"That nothing in said act (Sherman anti-trust law), or in this act, is intended, nor shall any provision thereof hereafter be enforced so as to apply to organizations or associations not for profit and without capital stock, nor to the members of such organizations or associations.

"That nothing in said act (Sherman anti-trust law), or in this act, is intended, nor shall any provision thereof hereafter be enforced so as to apply to any arrangements, agreements, or combinations among persons engaged in agriculture or horticulture made with a view of enhancing the price of their own agricultural or horticultural products."

This amendment was carefully considered in conference and met with enthusiastic, hearty, and unanimous approval.

It was the unanimous feeling that some special steps should be taken to impress upon Congress the necessity of prompt action upon the Sherman anti-trust law

amendment and upon other important labor legislation now pending, namely:

The bill to regulate and limit the issuance of injunctions—"Pearre bill."

Employers' liability bill.

The bill extending the application of the eight-hour law to all government employes, and those employed upon work for the government, whether by contractors or sub-contractors.

Your representatives prepared the protest which you will find accompanying this, and delivered the same to Speaker Cannon of the House and Vice-President Fairbanks, president of the Senate.

As to the effect of our solemn protest representing the desires and needs of our fellow workers and their friends we can not at this time state, but we believe that Congress appreciates the gravity of the situation. In our protest we endeavored, while preserving a courteous and dignified form of address, to make it entirely clear to Congress that organized labor is in no mood to be trifled with. It means business. We truly believe that in this protest we stated very conservatively to Congress the intense feeling of anxiety and apprehension which agitates the workers of the country and their sympathizers.

Without doubt the presentation of labor's protest by our accredited representatives did much to convince the country at large that labor expects of Congress the relief which is within the power of the law-making department of government and expects it from this session of the present Congress.

The supreme court decision applying the Sherman law to labor makes the crisis an especially grave one, for under that decision every normal, peaceful, and helpful activity of the workers, whether exercised individually or in association, may be construed as a "conspiracy" or a combination in restraint of trade and commerce, and punished by fine and imprisonment or both, and damages may be inflicted to the extent of each individual's possessions.

Every legitimate pressure must now be brought to bear upon Congress in the effort to secure the passage of our amendment to the Sherman law.

Hold mass meetings in every city and town in the United States on the evening of the third Sunday or Monday in April, 19th or 20th, and at that meeting voice fully and unmistakably labor's protest against the supreme court decision which strips labor of the rights and liberties which we had supposed were guaranteed by the constitution. Resolutions should be adopted urging upon the present Congress the passage of the amendment to the Sherman law and warning Congress that it will be held responsible for failure to enact such legislation.

Labor should spare no activity to impress upon Congress its insistent demand for the passage of this amendment.

In addition to the holding of the mass meeting of April 19 or 20, and on such other dates as may be be fixed in future and the forwarding of resolutions expressing labor's protest and determination, every member of organized labor should write a personal letter to the Congressman of his district and to the two United States senators of his State insisting that they use their efforts and cast their vote for the passage of our amendment to the Sherman law and other legislation mentioned in labor's protest, and warning them that labor and its friends will hold them responsible. That labor proposes to be represented in Congress by men who will do justice to the workers and all the people—that it proposes to exercise every political and industrial activity to this end—that upon the record of this Congress will be based the workers' decision as to a candidate's future desirability as a member of Congress.

Get every friend of labor to write a personal letter of this character. Let it be brief, but to the point, and keep a record of the resolutions and letters forwarded.

We hope most earnestly for the passage of the measures we have urged, but should Congress fail to do its duty we will, by following this method, be able to place the responsibility upon those who have failed to do justice to labor when it lay within their power.

We deem it essential for the successful accomplishment of the plan set forth in the foregoing that local unions, city, central and state federations follow closely the line of action outlined by this conference and such further plans as may be promulgated by the executive council or by future conferences, so that our strength and influence

may not be frittered away by different lines of action.

We have appealed to Congress for the necessary relief we deem essential to safeguard the interests and rights of the toilers.

We now call upon the workers of our common country to stand faithfully by our friends, oppose and defeat our enemies, whether they be candidates for president, for Congress, or other offices, whether executive, legislative or judicial.

Each candidate should be questioned and pledged as to his attitude upon all subjects of importance to the toilers, whether in factory, farm, field, shop or mine.

We again renew and hereby declare our complete and abiding faith in the trade union movement to successfully accomplish the amelioration of economic conditions befitting all of our people. The historical past, of our movement, its splendid achievements in labor's behalf, and magnificent present standing warrants the assertion and justifies our prediction for its future success.

We, the representatives of the national and international trade unions and farmers' organizations, represented in this conference, call upon the executive council and upon all labor to use every possible legitimate effort to secure for the workers their inalienable liberties and their proper recognition as a vital portion of the fabric of our civilization. We pledge ourselves to use every lawful and honorable effort to carry out the policy agreed upon at this conference. We pledge our industrial, political, financial, and moral support to our own members and to our friends wherever found, not only for the present time, but for the continuous effort which may be necessary for success. We pledge ourselves to carry on this work until every industrial and political activity of the workers is guaranteed its permanent place and usefulness in the progress of our country.

Let labor not falter for one instant, the most grave and momentous crisis ever faced by the wage workers of our country is now upon us.

Our industrial rights have been shorn from us and our liberties are threatened.

It rests with each of us to make the most earnest, impressive and law-abiding effort that lies within our power to restore these liberties and safeguard our rights for the future if we are to save the workers and mayhap even the nation itself from threatened disaster.

This is not a time for idle fear.

Let every man be up and doing. Action consistent, action persistent, action insistent is the watchword.

Proceedings of Second Quarterly Session, 1908, of General Executive Board.

The following matters were acted upon by correspondence during the interim between the January and April sessions of the Board.

February 28.

The G. S. submitted to the Board an appeal from the Wayne County D. C. of Detroit, Mich., for an appropriation of $1,000 for organizing purposes. The request was denied.

March 6.

The G. S. submitted to the Board an appeal from Pittston, Pa., for an appropriation of $200 to assist in maintaining trade conditions. Request granted.

March 12.

The sub-committee on building headquarters submitted through the G. S. a request for permission to submit to a referendum vote, the matter of additional appropriation of $30,000, to be added to the $40,000 appropriated at the Niagara Falls Convention, for the purpose of erecting a three-story building. Permission granted.

April 6.

The G. E. B. met in regular quarterly session on the above date and was called to order by the Chairman, Brother Schardt, with the following brothers present: Watson, Foley, Walquist and Connolly.

The report of General President Huber was read and filed.

Los Angeles, Cal. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation of $2,000 for organizing purposes was read and action deferred pending the rendering of an accounting by the D. C. of appropriations previously made by this office.

Grand Rapids, Mich. An itemized statement of the expenditures of an appropriation of $150 made at the January meeting of the Board was received from L. U. No. 335 and placed on file.

Hamilton, Ohio. Communication from the President of L. U. No. 1932, asking for a donation for the benefit of the striking paper makers of Hamilton, was read and placed on file.

Chicago, Ill. Communication from D. J. Ryan to G. P. Huber, regarding the late investigation of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago job by the Carpenters Executive Council of that city, was read and filed.

Philadelphia, Pa. Request from the D. C., laid over from the January meeting, for an appropriation for organizing purposes was again taken up and the request denied.

Papers were read relative to the standing of certain members of the Local Unions in Texas who are citizens of Mexico. The Board concurs in the action of the G. P. and his recommendations that these members retain their present standing in the U. B., and the entire subject matter be referred to the next General Convention.

A communication from the International Union of Slate Workers was referred to the Board by the G. P. and the same was read and filed.

Springfield, Mass. Appeal of Jacob Koneter from the decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

New York, N. Y. Complaint from Stephen J. Stoll and others in regard to the New York D. C. refusing to grant working cards to members from an outside district. The G. P. is instructed to notify the New York D. C. that they must comply with the constitution.

April 7.

All members present but Brother McCarthy.

Suffern, N. Y. Appeal of Thomas Wool from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 1162 vs. Thomas Wool. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Newark, N. J. Appeal of Samuel L. Keehner from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the Newark D. C. vs. Samuel L. Keehner. This appeal, covering many closely typewritten pages, was carefully considered in all of its particulars and the Board sustains the decision of the G. P. and dismisses the appeal.

The sub-committee reported on building for headquarters. Plans and specifications were submitted, such changes as considered necessary by the full committee were made, and the sub-committee authorized to resubmit the amended plans and specifications to the architect and report back to the full committee.

April 8.

All members present but Brother McCarthy.

New York, N. Y. Appeal of M. M. Drazen from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the New York D. C. vs. M. M. Drazen. As the charges are not substantiated, and the evidence submitted does not prove the guilt of the appellant, the Board reverses the decision of the G. P. and sustains the appeal. The L. U. to which the appellant belongs is ordered to reinstate him in good standing.

The consideration of the use of the columns of the official journal, The Carpenter, by its correspondents was taken up. Believing that the official journal was intended to be used to build up and strengthen our organization and not as an organ of personal criticising the personnel or methods of any district, the G. S. is instructed by the G. E. B. to discourage the use of The Carpenter for such purposes.

Duluth, Minn. A report submitted by the G. P. relative to conditions existing in that city in connection with the lockout was read and the question of an additional appropriation was considered. The Board decided that no appropriation would be made until detailed weekly statements are received at this office as to number of men involved.

Charleroi, Pa. Request from the Monongahela Valley D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement to maintain present conditions, to take effect May 1, 1908. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Ridgeway, Pa. Request from L. U. No. 947 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wages from 30 5-9 cents to 35 cents per hour, to take effect May 1, 1908. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Oklahoma City, Okla. Communication from L. U. No. 276 relative to the status of a trade movement which went into effect April 1, 1908, was received as information.

April 9.

All members present but Brother McCarthy.

Duluth, Minn. Additional information received relative to condition of the lockout in that city and the sum of $1,000 is appropriated for their relief.

Washington, D. C. Request from L. U. No. 132 for financial assistance for the relief of members on strike. The Board appropriated the sum of $500.

The report of the delegates to the Structural Building Trades Alliance, held in Washington, D. C., during the month of February, was received as information and filed.

The deed and abstract for the lot upon which to build the U. B. headquarters, conveying to the U. B. said property, was read and placed in the hands of the G. S. to be filed with other important documents.

Dallas, Texas. Appeal of U. S. Berry from the action of the G. P. in refusing to order the payment of an unauthorized bill for organizing. The action of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed. The G. E. B. will refuse to sanction the payment of any bill unless the work performed has been authorized by and under the supervision of the G. O.

New York, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. 309 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Fritz Kettler vs. L. U. No. 309. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth in his decision and the appeal is dismissed.

Elyria, Ohio. Communication from L. U. No. 1426 relative to trade conditions in that city was read as information and placed on file.

Wichita, Kans. Communication from L. U. No. 201 in reference to a trade demand that was acted upon by the Board at the January meeting was read and filed.

Elizabeth, N. J. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement to prevent a reduction of wages on May 1, 1908. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Halifax, N. S., Can. Request from L. U. No. 83 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for a reduction of hours from 9 to 8 per day and an increase in wages from 25 to 30 cents per hour, to take effect May 1, 1908. Sanction granted. Financial aid

will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Canandaigua, N. Y. Request from L. U. No. 502 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for a reduction of hours from 9 to 8 per day and an increase of wages from 30 to 34 cents per hour, to take effect May 1, 1908. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Scranton, Pa. Request from L. U. 484 and 563 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wages from 37½ to 42½ cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1908. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Danielson, Conn. Request from L. U. 623 for sanction of a trade movement for a reduction of hours from 9 to 8 per day, to take effect May 1, 1908. Sanction granted. No financial aid asked for.

April 10.

All members present but Brother McCarthy.

Report of First Vice President Guerin was read and filed.

Report of Second Vice-President Quinn was read and filed.

The matter of transferring our affiliation from the S. B. T. A. to the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. was taken up and discussed and the G. S. is instructed to submit the question to a referendum vote of the U. B. in the form of a resolution, the same to become a part of our laws. The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The Building Trades organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor petitioned the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of that body at Norfolk, Virginia, last November, to adopt some plan to unite and cement the scattered forces of the Building Trades under one head, so that Building Trades affairs might be protected and taken care of by men who know and understand them; and,

Whereas, The said mentioned convention unanimously concurred in this demand and ordered a Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor formed as soon as possible; and,

Whereas, Said Department was officially organized in convention assembled, in Washington, D. C., from February 10, 1908, to February 17, 1908, and is now a part and parcel of the American Federation of Labor; and,

Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is also a part and parcel of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as a Building Trades organization, affiliate with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

The G. S. is instructed to make an application to the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. for affiliation and to submit our claims for jurisdiction.

Devils Lake, N. D. Request from L. U. No. 1923 for sanction of a movement to maintain union conditions was read and sanction is granted.

Ottawa, Ill. Communication from L. U. No. 661 relative to conditions prevailing in that city was read as information and filed.

Mt. Carmel, Pa. Request from L. U. No. 711 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 30½ to 33½ cents per hour, to take effect April 1, 1908. Matter is laid over and the G. S. is requested to write for information as to the present status of the situation in that city.

Freeland, Pa. Request from L. U. No. 905 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for a reduction of hours from 9 to 8 and an increase of wage, to take effect April 1, 1908. Matter is laid over awaiting additional information relative to the present situation in that city.

Port Colborne, Ont., Can. Request from L. U. No. 1168 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 25 to 30 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1908. Sanction granted. Financial assistance will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Lisbon, Ohio. Request from L. U. No. 1288 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.50 to $3.00 per day. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Rome, N. Y. Request from L. U. 1016 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of the minimum wage from $2.50 to $2.80 per day, to go into effect April 1, 1908. Matter is laid over and the G. S. is requested to write for information as to the present status of the situation in that city.

Bristol, Pa. L. U. No. 1462. Request for sanction of a trade movement for a reduction of hours from 9 to 8 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1908. Sanction granted. No financial aid asked for.

Mt. Vernon, Ind. L. U. No. 1753. Request for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement, to go into effect April 1, 1908. Action deferred awaiting information as to conditions prevailing in that city at this time.

Cleveland, Ohio. Request from Cuyahoga County D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement of L. U. No. 1756 for an increase of wage from 37½ to 45 cents per hour, to take effect May 1, 1908. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

Mishawaka, Ind. L. U. No. 1795. Request for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wages and a reduction of hours per day, to take effect March 1, 1908. There being no reports at this office from L. U. No. 1795 since March 1, the papers are filed.

April 11.

All members present but Brother McCarthy.

Huntingburg, Ind. L. U. No. 1814. Request for sanction of a trade movement for an in-

crease of wage from 23 to 25 cents per hour, to take effect May 1, 1908. Sanction granted. No financial aid required.

Santa Fe, New Mex. L. U. No. 1894. Request for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.00 to $3.50 per day and a reduction of hours from 9 to 8 per day. Sanction granted without financial aid as the L. U. has not been organized for one year.

Pine Bluff, Ark. L. U. No. 576. Request for sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 30 to 40 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1908. The matter was laid over as there has been no recent communications received relative to present conditions.

Ft. Wayne, Ind. L. U. No. 232. Request for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for a reduction of hours from 9 to 8 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1908. Action deferred pending a report from a deputy now in that city.

Macon, Ga. Request from the D. C. for sanction of a trade movement for a reduction of hours from 10 to 9 per day, to go into effect March 1. Sanction granted. No financial aid required.

Tell City, Ind. L. U. No. 1813. Request for financial aid and the assistance of an organizer. The G. P. is requested to send an organizer to that city as soon as possible.

Ashland, Ky. L. U. No. 472. Partial report of the expenditure of appropriation made at January meeting of the Board was read and filed as information.

St. Joseph, Mo. L. U. No. 110. Report as to the expenditure of an appropriation made by the Board at the January meeting was read and filed.

Nashville, Tenn. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for the purpose of assisting in organizing that city. $200 is appropriated to be expended under the direction of the G. P.

Detroit, Mich. Thomas Lawson appeared before the Board in behalf of the Wayne County District Council and requested that an organizer be placed in that city. The Board recommends that the General President place an organizer in Detroit.

April 13.

All members present but Brother McCarthy.

Ft. Wayne, Ind. Additional information having been received as to the conditions in that city, the Board refuses to sanction a trade movement owing to lack of organization.

Kenosha, Wis. Request from L. U. No. 161 for financial aid to assist members who have been locked out since January 1. The Board appropriates $500.

Houston, Texas. Request from the D. C. for financial aid for organizing purposes. $100 appropriated.

Buffalo, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for financial aid to organize the mills and shops. $200 appropriated.

Duluth, Minn. An additional report as to conditions of the lockout was received and the Board appropriated the sum of $840 for relief of the members involved.

Pittston, Pa. Communication from L. U. No. 401 acknowledging receipt of an appropriation made at the January meeting was read and filed.

Paterson, N. J. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement to renew their present agreement. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Mt. Vernon, Ind. Communication containing information regarding conditions existing in that city was read and referred to the G. P. with a request that a deputy be sent there.

Pittsburg, Pa. Communication from the D. C. in reference to correspondence published in The Carpenter was read and as the Board has already taken cognizance of such matters, on April 8, the papers were filed.

Communication from D. L. Stoddard in regard to advertising rates in The Carpenter was read and filed.

Boise, Idaho. Communication from L. U. No. 635 relative to attacks made upon Trade Unions in the daily papers and containing copy of same was read and filed.

Boise, Idaho. L. U. No. 635. Communication in regard to Postal Savings Bank and a Parcels Post was read. The Board endorses the action of L. U. No. 635 in regard to Postal Savings Banks and would request the G. S., in his next quarterly circular, to call the attention of our Local Unions to the question of Postal Savings Banks and urge them to agitate in favor of such institutions, as the Board believes them to be a step in the right direction and worthy of support.

Sharon, Pa., L. U. No. 268. Communication in regard to House Bill No. 11654 was read and filed.

Tacoma, Wash., L. U. No. 470. Accounting of balance of appropriation made in January, 1907, was read and filed.

Washington, D. C. Communication from the advisory board of L. U. No. 132 in regard to remitting per capita tax was read and the G. S. is instructed to refer them to Section 67 of the Constitution.

Dubuque, Iowa, L. U. 1289. Request that per capita tax due this office from 1289 be remitted is denied.

Youngstown, Ohio, L. U. 171. Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Brantford, Ont., Canada, L. U. No. 498. Request for an appropriation to assist in organizing that city after the recent strike was read and the Board appropriates $75 for that purpose.

Bluefield, W. Va., L. U. No. 976. Request for an appropriation for the purpose of furnishing a hall. Request denied.

Ottawa, Canada, L. U. No. 93. Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. $100 appropriated.

Owensboro, Ky., L. U. No. 809. Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Chicago, Ill., L. U. No. 10. Appeal from the decision of the G. S. in disallowing the death claim of the late Olaf F. Pearson. The de-

cision of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

April 14.

All members present but Brother McCarthy.

Syracuse, N. Y., L. U. No. 26. Appeal from the decision of the G. S. in disallowing the disability claim of Nells Yohanson. The decision of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Denver, Colo., L. U. No. 528. Appeal from the decision of the G. S. in disallowing the death claim of the late Thomas Munsell and the death claim of the wife of John Tuck. The decision of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Marlboro, Mass., L. U. No. 988. Appeal from the decision of the G. S. in disallowing the death claim of the late Benjamin Bray. The decision of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Leavenworth, Kans., L. U. No. 499. Appeal from the decision of the G. S. in disallowing the death claim of the wife of John Daily. The decision of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

San Francisco, Cal., L. U. No. 483. Appeal from the decision of the G. S. in disallowing the death claim of the late John M. Sullivan. The decision of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Syracuse, N. Y., L. U. No. 26. Request that the Geo. T. Walker case, acted upon at the January meeting, be reopened as L. U. No. 26 had new evidence they desired to place before the Board. The additional papers submitted were read and as no new evidence is introduced, the Board decides to permit the case to rest upon the decision rendered at the January session.

East Palestine, Ohio, L. U. No. 294. Request for sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wages from $3.00 to $3.25 per day, to take effect May 1, 1908. Sanction granted. No financial aid required.

Springfield, Mo., L. U. 978. Request for sanction of a trade movement, laid over from the January meeting, was again taken up and as recent information shows that the movement has been postponed indefinitely the papers are filed.

A bond of the Federal Union Security Co. for the amount of $100,000 furnished by the Capital National Bank of this city to insure the U. B. deposits in said bank. a bond of the Fidelity and Deposit Co. for the amount of $25,000 furnished by the Traders' National Bank of Birmingham, Ala., to insure the U. B. deposits in said bank, and a bond of the American Security Co. for $50,000 furnished by the Ft. Dearborn National Bank of Chicago to insure the U. B. deposits in said bank were read and placed in the keeping of the chairman of the G. E. B.

A communication from the Union National Bank of this city requesting a deposit of U. B. funds was read and filed and the G. S. requested to inform said bank that we will not take up the question of banking of funds at this session.

Washington, D. C., L. U. No. 132. Request that the U. B. deposit a portion of its surplus funds in the banks of that city was read and filed and the G. S. instructed to inform L. U. No. 132 that the question of making new deposits will not be taken up at this session.

April 15th.

All members present but Brother McCarthy.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts of the G. O. was taken up.

April 16th.

All members present but Brother McCarthy.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

The Chairman and Secretary of the Board are instructed to meet one week prior to the July session and compile a report of the work of the Board for the two years ending June 30, 1908.

Oklahoma City, Okla. Additional information received in regard to conditions prevailing in that city due to a trade movement and the Board appropriates $100.

Duluth, Minn. Information relative to condition of lockout is read and filed.

Waterloo, Iowa, L. U. No. 1835. Request for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for a decrease of hours from ten to nine per day. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

April 17.

All members present but Brother McCarthy.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

Boston, Mass. Communication from the D. C. and Local No. 443 of Chelsea relative to our members who suffered losses during the Chelsea fire was read and the Board appropriates $1,000 for their relief, and the G. S. is instructed to furnish them new charter and supplies.

L. U. 809, Owensboro, Ky. Additional information as to trade conditions and a request for financial aid for organizing purposes was read and the G. P. is requested to send an organizer to that city.

Chicago, Ill. Communication from the D. C. and an itemized statement of expenditure of appropriation made by this office for organizing mills of that city was read and filed.

Fall River, Mass. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 41 cents per hour to go into effect May 1, 1908. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Norwalk, Conn., L. U. No. 746. Request for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement to renew agreement with contractors. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

The Board took up the consideration of an amendment to the constitution containing rules to govern the G. P., G. S., G. T., and the G. E. B. as trustees of the headquarters and real estate of the U. B. in Indianapolis. Sections

covering this matter were drafted and the G. S. was instructed to submit same to a referendum vote.

The building committee is instructed to have the architect submit the plans of the proposed building to not less than ten responsible firms of builders with a request they estimate on the same. All bids are to be opened in the architect's office in the presence of the building committee and the lowest bidder that can furnish the necessary bond and meet all other requirements shall receive the contract.

Elyria, Ohio, L. U. 1426. Request for financial aid for organizing purposes was read and the G. P. requested to send an organizer to that city.

April 18th.

All members present but Brother McCarthy.

Sheboygan, Wis., L. U. No. 657. Request for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement to renew a trade agreement with employers to take effect May 1, 1908. Sanction granted. Financial assistance to be considered as reports are received at this office.

Whitman, Mass., L. U. 1018. Protest against the action of L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass:, for alleged discriminating charge for working cards. Matter was referred to the G. P.

Newark, N. J. Complaint from the Newark D. C. in regard to the action of the New York D. C. in the matter of refusing to grant working cards to members from outside districts. Referred to the G. P. as per action of the Board on April 6.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts. The report of the expert accountant was compared with the books of the General Office, the audit completed and the books and accounts found correct.

There being no further business, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet at this office on July 20, 1908.

ROBERT E. L. CONNOLLY,
Sec. G. E. B.

Attest: FRANK DUFFY, G. S.

A Call for Action on the Convict Labor Question.

In a circular recently issued by Samuel Gompers, President A. F. of L., attention is called to the subjoined resolution passed by the Norfolk convention.

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that the Executive Council be instructed to take up the question of convict labor with all political parties, National or State, and endeavor to have them insert a plank in their platform to abolish the system of convict labor known as the contract system; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to all unions, National and International, and to all State and Central Bodies; and be it further

Resolved, That all International, National, State and Central Bodies be requested to send copies of this resolution to their Local Unions and affiliated bodies; that they take up the question of National and State issues in their respective home cities and states, and urge all political parties to insert a plank in their platforms to abolish all systems of contract labor, where it comes in competition with free labor.

Local Unions are requested to give this matter their earliest attention and advise the President of the A. F. of L., as to what has been accomplished and what is necessary in the way of legislation on these lines.

Localities to be Avoided.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places; owing to trade movements, building depressions and other causes, trade is dull:

Amarillo, Tex.
Ashland, Ky.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Belleville, Ill.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
Detroit, Mich.
Duluth, Minn.
Edwardsville, Ill.
El Reno, Okla.
Gary, Ind.
Hartford, Conn.
Helena, Mont.
Hendersonville, N. C.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Kansas City, Mo.
Lawton, Okla.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mount Kisko, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Miami, Fla.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mulberry, Fla.
Nashville, Tenn.
New Orleans, La.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
New York City
Owensboro, Ky.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Pottsville, Pa.
Pueblo, Colo.
Rockford, Ill.
Rocky Ford, Colo.
Salineville, O.
Sayre, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
San Francisco, Cal.
Tacoma, Wash.
Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Watertown, Wis.
Wheeling, W. Va.
Youngstown, O.

Expulsion.

Dan Kinsela, a member of L. U. 1233, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y., has been expelled for embezzlement of funds belonging to the L. U., and other grave offenses, making him unworthy of membership in the U. B.

S. M. Shell of L. U. 1312 San Angelo, Tex., has been expelled by the L. U. for defrauding a fellow member.

Chas. C. Turner of L. U. 382, New York City, has been expelled by the L. U. for defalcation.

Report of Committee on Tabulation of Referendum Vote on Amendment to Section 137 of the General Constitution.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 25, 1908.

Mr. Wm. D. Huber, General President U. B. of C. & J. of A. Greeting:

The committee appointed by you to tabulate the vote cast by the Local Unions of the U. B. on the amendment to Section 137, page 24 of the General Constitution, beg leave to submit the following report:

Votes on the proposed amendment were received from 1,369 Local Unions as follows:

For amendment	21,728
Against amendment	28,473
Total vote cast	50,201

The vote sent in by the following Local Unions was not counted by the committee, owing to the omission of seal:

No.	69	Columbia, S. C.
"	200	Mineral Wells, Texas.
"	223	Fall River, Mass.
"	291	Brooklyn, N. Y.
"	305	Millville, N. J.
"	308	Cedar Rapids, Ia.
"	310	Norwich, N. Y.
"	335	Grand Rapids, Mich.
"	368	Clayton, N. Y.
"	406	Bethlehem, Pa.
"	411	Rome, Ga.
"	452	Carrier Mills, Ill.
"	489	Canon City, Colo.
"	554	Davenport, Ia.
"	574	Middletown, N. Y.
"	632	Providence, R. I.
"	645	Las Vegas, N. Mex.
"	800	St. Johnsbury, Vt.
"	1092	Mulberry, Fla.
"	1113	Springfield, N. J.
"	1130	Titusville, Pa.
"	1167	Sioux City, Iowa.
"	1177	Marceline, Mo.
"	1200	Stamford, Texas.
"	1222	Fort Francis, Ont., Canada.
"	1223	Hicksville, N. Y.
"	1247	Laconia, N. H.
"	1315	Baltimore, Md.
"	1343	Redlands, Cal.
"	1407	Perry, N. Y.
"	1506	Madisonville, Ky.
"	1536	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	1699	Manchester, N. H.
"	1790	New York City, N. Y.
"	1804	Eureka, Kans.
"	1897	Spartanburg, S. C.
"	1913	Vista Grande, San Mateo Co., Cal.

Local voting without a quorum:

No. 529 Greenwood, B. C., Can.

The following Local Unions voted the same number for and against the proposition that were present:

No. 969 Welland, Ont., Can.
" 1813 Tell City, Ind.

Local Unions not giving a record of vote for or against:

No. 952 Bristol, Conn.
" 1140 San Pedro, Cal.

Vote received without signature of President and Recording Secretary:

No. 1787 Newark, N. J.

The vote of the following Locals were received at this office after the time specified in the circular, hence were not counted:

No.	124	Bradford, Pa.
"	251	Kingston, N. Y.
"	266	Stockton, Cal.
"	318	Savannah, Ga.
"	522	Milwaukee, Wis.
"	647	Fairfield, Conn.
"	1244	Montreal, Que., Can.
"	1335	Flora, Ill.
"	1408	Redwood City, Cal.
"	1565	New York City, N. Y.

Respectfully submitted,

B. H. BARNETT, Chairman,
L. U. 327, Cincinnati, O.

WILLIAM WATERFIELD,
L. U. 940, Sandusky, O.

ED. MELVIN,
L. U. 73, St. Louis, Mo.

GEORGE A. HUGHES,
L. U. 281, Indianapolis, Ind.

E. J. HENDERSON, Secretary,
L. U. 759, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Vote of Local Unions on Amendment to Section 137 of General Constitution

L. U.	For.	Against.
1	287	5
2	153	15
3	4	43
4	72	..
5	88	1
6	..	60
7	57	70
8	2	67
9	..	120
10	175	..
11	14	40
12	156	1
13	94	..
15	24	11
16	1	89
17	..	27
18	44	..
19	64	..
20	..	103
21	38	14
22	505	5
23	13	14
24	5	69
25	12	48
26	1	75
27	59	2
28	24	..
29	59	6
30	..	17
31	..	56
32	142	..
33	1	140
34	25	75
35	43	..
36	..	129
37	..	21
38	1	56
39	25	..
40	21	1
41	21	10
42	..	39
43	..	110
45	86	..
46	8	..
49	56	1
51	93	2
52	2	78
53	3	111
54	225	2
55	..	132
56	41	..
57	2	35
58	8	137
59	..	69
60	1	11
61	..	80
62	..	260
63	..	40
64	100	..
65	..	169
66	47	3
67	2	48
68	25	..
70	49	2
71	..	40
72	..	115
73	267	..
74	17	1
75	56	2
76	58	..
77	..	46
78	2	93
79	21	38
80	131	..
81	1	17
82	17	..
83	44	13
84	11	6
85	..	10
86	..	8
87	225	3
88	..	34
89	11	2
90	76	..
91	..	51
92	27	..
93	12	..
94	12	9
95	18	1
96	..	69
97	51	1
98	..	64
99	..	30
100	1	37
102	..	12
103	37	..
104	..	110
105	40	4
106	15	24
107	26	3
109	84	..
110	..	23
112	70	..
114	18	37
115	51	..
116	1	21
117	316	..
118	..	56
119	..	350
121	7	5
122	..	25
123	..	8
125	205	10
126	103	5
127	14	3
129	..	60
132	89	1
133	32	..
134	63	..
135	34	..
136	58	..
137	..	53
139	3	65
141	12	86
142	15	19
143	16	6
144	22	3
145	..	21
146	89	..
147	..	137
149	..	37
150	13	..
151	..	16
152	10	1
154	22	..
155	..	115
156	18	..
157	..	19
158	5	91
161	76	..
162	68	5
163	24	2
165	12	2
166	42	2
167	..	303
168	44	1
169	..	123
170	8	9
171	54	..
172	17	7
173	..	7
174	..	48
176	3	20
177	40	3
178	17	..
179	1	41
180	48	2
181	194	3
183	..	69
184	..	52
185	..	11
187	26	3
188	55	..
189	56	15
191	..	19
192	..	15
193	..	35
194	..	16
196	..	65
197	12	9
198	..	78
199	1	161
201	47	..
202	5	31
203	2	60
204	..	9
205	..	20
206	15	12
207	..	30
208	5	6
209	108	..
210	..	31
211	3	71
213	7	..
214	17	1
216	1	31
217	12	..
218	35	..
220	..	16
224	1	12
225	2	23
227	23	17
228	6	35
230	20	..
231	58	..
232	8	4
233	..	38
235	2	28
237	27	1
238	7	30
239	..	8
240	205	..
241	30	3
243	..	23
244	..	21
245	7	12
246	..	37
247	172	..
249	32	..
250	24	..
252	..	23
253	..	7
254	14	..
255	20	4
256	31	5
257	127	..
258	93	..
259	..	23
260	..	65
262	322	1
263	..	50
264	7	16
265	..	100
268	..	54
269	..	43
271	..	37
272	40	1
273	..	46
274	38	2
275	..	20
276	..	26
279	..	12
280	..	11
281	..	54
282	85	5
283	..	21
284	1	28
285	..	20
286	..	15
287	2	14
288	25	7
289	8	26
290	..	22
292	..	38
293	18	2
294	11	..
295	5	23
296	..	35
297	26	..
299	..	226
300	57	..
301	..	110

Vote of L. U. on Amendment of Section 137 of General Constitution—Continued.

L. U.	For.	Against.
303	33	1
304	4	64
306	6	341
307	4	36
309	3	942
311	19	1
314	37	33
315	..	10
316	..	288
317	..	20
319	..	19
320	10	3
322	52	11
323	3	24
324	53	..
325	2	148
326	..	12
327	1	101
328	1	21
329	35	..
330	..	70
331	19	9
332	..	12
333	..	19
334	..	65
336	2	32
337	..	10
338	1	14
339	23	3
340	207	2
341	8	3
343	68	..
344	..	13
346	10	..
347	6	6
348	1	37
349	..	325
350	9	10
351	1	21
352	..	30
355	..	119
356	..	43
357	..	19
358	6	15
359	40	50
360	64	..
361	210	..
362	..	39
363	..	19
364	..	22
365	10	19
367	..	69
369	..	45
370	..	21
371	28	3
374	..	69
375	14	34
376	..	12
378	..	26
380	..	32
381	69	6
382	60	2
383	3	62
384	30	..
385	17	..
386	1	71
387	133	..
388	62	..
389	17	..
390	1	96
391	..	107
393	30	..
394	75	..
395	1	17
396	..	17
401	..	24
404	..	16
405	5	7
407	..	24
408	..	64
412	..	24
413	8	53
414	..	20
416	32	17
417	..	16
419	87	..
421	..	18
422	72	2
423	79	..
424	..	25
426	1	17
427	21	39
428	..	15
429	4	323
430	..	38
431	..	24
432	..	220
434	..	130
435	..	11
436	2	18
437	22	..
438	..	42
439	10	7
440	..	67
441	1	57
443	..	24
444	1	61
445	..	8
446	..	12
447	..	74
448	73	1
450	14	18
451	84	8
453	..	59
454	16	..
455	..	19
456	11	..
457	147	..
458	3	22
459	6	26
460	25	2
461	38	2
462	..	12
463	..	13
464	236	..
465	..	21
467	..	40
468	109	..
469	21	..
470	..	68
471	60	1
472	20	1
473	143	..
476	139	1
478	..	176
479	12	..
481	..	24
482	..	158
483	1	154
484	17	5
485	8	1
486	..	138
487	8	9
488	..	16
490	..	166
491	38	..
492	..	64
493	..	150
494	16	9
495	57	..
496	..	19
497	100	1
499	5	8
500	..	14
501	..	14
504	16	60
505	2	23
507	49	..
509	185	..
510	18	7
511	14	..
512	30	..
513	..	132
514	..	58
515	2	52
516	..	16
517	29	4
518	14	2
520	..	16
521	63	..
524	12	4
525	20	..
526	57	3
528	18	8
530	4	22
531	..	21
532	16	15
533	..	10
534	2	33
536	.	16
537	..	20
539	12	..
540	..	23
541	..	61
542	..	8
543	..	22
544	4	32
545	2	17
546	21	..
547	..	8
548	25	..
549	7	..
550	..	110
551	37	1
552	..	8
553	..	27
555	..	15
556	13	6
557	..	22
559	10	45
561	2	37
562	28	3
563	165	4
564	..	110
566	..	13
568	15	1
569	7	..
570	6	14
571	18	..
572	11	..
573	15	..
576	34	1
577	..	20
578	43	..
579	..	7
581	16	..
586	15	25
578	..	14
588	..	16
590	..	19
591	14	2
592	55	5
593	..	60
594	..	23
595	23	1
597	1	10
599	..	65
600	..	48
601	23	8
602	2	32
603	..	34
604	23	..
605	21	..
606	..	140
607	37	..
608	4	8
610	15	1
611	22	1
612	..	43
614	..	14
615	7	..
616	41	..
617	10	36
618	..	8
620	6	18
621	1	10
622	25	13
624	5	69
625	..	27
626	..	27
627	9	13
628	..	69
629	..	19
633	..	47
635	29	3
636	27	..
637	..	71
638	..	72
639	..	139
640	15	1
642	..	53
643	..	12
644	..	17
648	5	13

Vote of L. U. on Amendment of Section 137 of General Constitution—Continued.

L. U.	For.	Against.
649	..	24
650	..	17
651	26	1
652	..	14
655	16	..
656	..	25
657	80	1
658	..	10
660	24	..
661	..	31
664	8	..
665	..	32
666	..	12
667	39	28
668	1	60
669	39	..
670	..	7
673	..	11
674	..	34
676	19	3
678	..	36
679	..	47
680	..	22
682	17	6
683	1	15
684	1	15
687	1	27
688	..	7
690	32	..
691	10	20
692	2	41
693	..	19
694	14	..
696	51	..
697	..	51
698	..	98
700	37	..
701	19	28
702	12	1
703	14	2
704	9	6
705	..	30
706	1	12
707	58	3
708	..	33
709	10	..
710	3	14
711	..	20
712	..	73
713	..	36
714	1	31
715	77	33
716	..	62
717	4	28
718	..	25
719	..	7
720	19	8
722	..	12
723	..	175
724	37	..
727	375	10
728	..	15
730	102	..
731	4	12
734	2	25
735	..	13
736	23	..
737	2	6
741	5	3
742	15	1
743	..	18
746	7	45
747	102	..
748	10	..
750	1	164
751	49	1
754	..	18
755	95	..
756	38	..
757	..	42
759	24	..
760	..	15
761	30	6
762	..	38
763	..	40
764	4	57
765	..	16
766	30	..
767	19	..
768	28	6
769	18	10
771	..	11
772	..	32
773	..	7
774	241	1
775	..	33
776	28	..
777	1	13
779	..	26
780	..	25
781	12	4
782	8	..
783	..	15
784	..	14
785	..	26
789	8	3
790	..	9
792	22	12
793	24	5
794	3	23
795	12	..
798	1	17
799	..	12
802	..	25
803	15	1
806	..	40
809	11	..
810	30	2
811	..	30
812	..	9
813	1	48
814	..	14
815	..	40
817	27	..
819	..	15
821	12	..
822	20	..
824	192	..
826	8	3
827	3	14
829	2	26
830	..	24
831	..	17
833	..	40
834	1	10
835	..	11
836	19	..
838	12	4
839	8	..
841	16	..
842	..	25
843	..	14
844	..	20
845	..	13
846	..	10
847	35	..
849	30	3
850	14	..
853	1	28
854	24	..
856	13	1
859	34	..
862	..	18
864	..	37
865	33	3
866	..	14
867	..	9
871	..	15
875	7	..
877	84	..
878	4	18
879	..	46
882	..	15
883	19	..
886	..	17
887	..	62
889	18	..
890	..	21
891	33	1
892	..	19
893	..	14
894	13	2
895	..	47
897	2	44
898	23	..
899	..	10
900	..	18
901	..	84
903	..	44
904	27	7
905	6	..
908	..	15
911	28	1
912	11	..
914	..	23
915	12	..
916	..	43
918	15	..
921	21	..
922	..	18
923	2	12
924	10	..
925	3	19
926	..	19
927	4	27
928	..	22
930	..	31
932	1	14
935	..	20
936	..	20
938	..	34
940	38	10
941	..	108
942	9	..
943	39	5
944	19	6
945	36	..
947	26	..
948	26	4
949	12	1
950	8	1
951	..	10
953	2	29
955	60	..
957	..	30
958	..	34
959	..	18
960	..	12
961	5	37
962	..	13
964	..	40
965	5	13
971	..	42
972	30	..
974	7	..
976	..	10
977	29	3
978	4	25
979	18	..
980	2	19
983	..	12
984	..	15
985	103	1
986	..	40
987	..	10
989	1	16
991	..	18
993	4	29
995	..	11
996	5	22
997	..	12
999	5	7
1001	15	..
1002	..	50
1003	..	10
1004	..	15
1005	..	11
1006	..	13
1007	..	10
1008	23	58
1009	..	22
1011	3	32
1012	..	17
1013	..	6
1014	..	29
1015	1	102
1016	..	65
1018	..	16
1019	..	20
1020	7	1
1022	5	27
1023	..	21
1024	..	38
1026	..	22

Vote of L. U. on Amendment of Section 137 of General Constitution—Continued.

L. U.	For.	Against.
1027	28	..
1028	22	1
1030	..	22
1032	..	9
1033	..	62
1034	20	5
1035	12	8
1036	..	320
1037	9	..
1041	12	..
1042	..	50
1043	5	4
1044	1	19
1045	..	33
1046	..	18
1047	..	19
1049	12	..
1051	425	142
1053	84	2
1054	..	9
1055	..	20
1056	..	7
1057	2	29
1058	..	19
1059	6	6
1061	8	..
1062	16	..
1063	..	50
1064	..	11
1065	..	9
1069	3	28
1070	..	11
1072	50	..
1075	25	..
1077	..	14
1078	12	2
1080	13	..
1081	..	8
1082	191	12
1085	13	3
1087	9	..
1088	11	..
1091	..	60
1094	13	..
1095	14	..
1096	..	35
1100	58	8
1103	7	..
1105	..	12
1107	2	58
1108	..	42
1110	9	15
1111	38	..
1112	18	..
1115	..	24
1116	..	7
1117	11	..
1118	14	..
1119	..	16
1120	..	11
1124	..	15
1125	..	160
1126	..	9
1127	..	24
1128	..	8
1129	1	9
1133	..	7
1134	..	14
1135	26	..
1136	..	8
1138	5	..
1141	..	27
1143	10	10
1145	17	..
1147	9	1
1149	14	1
1151	..	27
1152	7	..
1153	..	12
1154	..	14
1155	..	11
1158	..	273
1159	7	..
1160	15	..
1161	7	6
1163	7	..
1164	..	11
1166	7	15
1168	16	..
1169	10	..
1172	10	6
1173	25	3
1174	12	..
1175	..	10
1176	43	2
1178	2	11
1179	..	28
1180	9	..
1182	1	17
1183	12	..
1184	..	7
1185	14	4
1186	4	6
1187	9	..
1188	5	37
1189	..	12
1190	10	..
1192	7	..
1193	5	1
1194	12	..
1195	12	..
1196	9	..
1197	..	18
1205	11	..
1207	30	..
1209	..	21
1210	15	..
1212	10	3
1213	..	11
1214	48	..
1215	2	14
1217	..	15
1218	..	38
1219	..	14
1220	15	4
1224	8	10
1225	..	25
1226	..	20
1227	..	20
1228	50	3
1233	..	14
1235	2	15
1236	6	..
1239	..	15
1240	..	9
1241	13	..
1242	19	..
1243	..	11
1245	..	25
1246	4	8
1248	8	4
1249	..	11
1250	6	5
1251	..	14
1252	7	..
1253	..	17
1255	..	28
1258	..	11
1259	7	..
1261	..	14
1262	4	4
1264	7	..
1266	..	12
1268	..	32
1269	..	14
1270	60	15
1272	5	12
1273	..	22
1275	17	3
1276	..	10
1281	16	..
1284	1	6
1287	2	34
1288	..	9
1290	16	..
1295	13	1
1296	..	11
1297	2	60
1298	..	10
1299	..	7
1300	..	16
1301	..	16
1302	13	..
1305	7	10
1306	..	14
1307	62	..
1310	2	12
1314	32	1
1316	13	..
1317	22	6
1319	1	45
1320	..	17
1321	12	..
1322	14	..
1323	5	6
1324	8	..
1325	54	5
1326	..	22
1327	..	11
1328	14	1
1329	..	37
1330	..	8
1333	..	18
1334	..	13
1336	..	13
1337	..	10
1338	..	10
1339	3	11
1340	..	18
1342	14	..
1344	16	1
1347	25	..
1350	12	..
1354	19	6
1357	3	19
1358	..	31
1359	..	15
1361	..	25
1362	..	9
1363	..	29
1364	18	..
1365	..	25
1367	112	..
1368	9	..
1369	15	4
1373	..	11
1374	..	10
1376	..	12
1377	..	56
1379	..	20
1382	9	..
1384	47	..
1385	9	..
1386	..	9
1387	2	26
1388	28	..
1391	19	..
1392	33	1
1393	..	38
1396	..	9
1400	11	4
1401	..	13
1403	26	..
1405	1	22
1409	12	..
1410	..	26
1413	1	9
1414	..	22
1418	..	14
1419	..	16
1420	12	6
1424	..	19
1426	19	1
1427	18	..
1428	11	..
1429	15	..
1431	23	..
1432	..	16
1433	25	..
1434	37	1
1437	6	4
1439	..	11
1440	1	16
1441	..	9
1443	21	6
1444	..	7
1445	10	1
1446	9	..
1447	53	..
1448	10	..
1450	9	69
1451	1	52
1452	7	..
1453	..	12

Vote of L. U. on Amendment of Section 137 of General Constitution—Continued.

L. U.	For.	Against.
1458	12	..
1459	..	11
1461	21	..
1462	10	..
1465	14	2
1466	11	..
1468	17	1
1469	19	1
1472	..	23
1473	..	264
1476	10	1
1477	2	11
1479	9	..
1483	38	..
1484	3	7
1485	1	36
1492	..	13
1494	..	9
1495	..	23
1496	..	29
1497	16	..
1498	..	11
1499	6	1
1502	..	12
1504	..	18
1509	2	7
1510	23	10
1511	..	17
1514	1	18
1515	..	28
1516	12	..
1517	4	3
1519	22	..
1521	27	..
1523	9	..
1524	21	..
1526	..	72
1531	..	21
1532	..	22
1533	..	10
1535	8	..
1537	14	..
1542	..	7
1544	8	..
1547	18	..
1548	86	..
1549	..	11
1552	20	1
1553	12	..
1554	27	..
1555	..	28
1556	9	..
1559	13	..
1560	..	16
1561	..	30
1562	..	12
1563	13	..
1566	12	..
1567	14	2
1568	33	3
1572	12	..
1573	..	14
1576	..	16
1577	28	3
1578	..	32
1581	13	..
1582	39	2
1585	13	4
1586	26	..
1587	9	..
1588	1	14
1591	20	..
1592	21	2
1596	..	212
1597	9	..
1598	5	69
1599	9	..
1600	..	12
1601	23	..
1602	6	18
1603	13	10
1604	..	7
1605	10	..
1616	14	..
1618	20	..
1620	12	3
1626	1	22
1628	8	1
1630	..	9
1631	7	..
1632	17	3
1633	2	28
1634	22	..
1638	7	..
1640	44	..
1641	17	6
1645	10	..
1646	..	76
1647	7	..
1648	3	7
1649	24	..
1650	..	7
1652	8	..
1653	..	25
1654	4	2
1655	..	21
1656	..	30
1659	39	4
1662	12	..
1663	..	20
1665	25	..
1667	..	98
1669	42	..
1672	19	..
1674	24	..
1675	13	..
1676	9	..
1679	1	8
1681	22	2
1683	..	15
1684	18	..
1685	1	9
1687	1	8
1689	..	21
1691	45	1
1692	..	11
1693	10	..
1696	31	..
1703	..	18
1704	..	153
1705	18	..
1706	..	8
1709	..	24
1710	..	35
1712	5	19
1714	20	3
1715	2	12
1716	14	..
1717	86	54
1719	..	24
1720	14	..
1722	16	11
1723	6	..
1724	1	8
1725	14	..
1728	..	10
1729	12	..
1730	..	7
1731	15	..
1732	9	4
1733	14	..
1736	..	25
1737	..	12
1738	1	10
1741	12	3
1743	3	16
1744	30	..
1746	..	14
1747	170	9
1748	58	..
1749	..	23
1750	..	39
1753	13	..
1756	7	54
1757	3	44
1760	..	8
1761	5	25
1762	1	12
1763	14	..
1764	2	9
1765	3	12
1766	22	3
1769	17	5
1770	2	16
1774	23	1
1775	11	..
1777	7	7
1779	9	6
1784	28	..
1785	..	23
1791	15	..
1793	19	..
1794	24	1
1795	29	..
1796	16	3
1799	23	2
1800	..	9
1803	16	6
1805	..	57
1806	14	..
1807	..	14
1808	..	10
1811	9	..
1812	15	1
1814	..	11
1815	1	11
1817	..	20
1821	..	12
1824	12	21
1825	..	7
1829	8	..
1832	..	17
1835	29	..
1836	9	..
1837	10	..
1840	12	2
1841	..	10
1846	13	..
1847	13	..
1848	12	..
1851	12	1
1854	7	..
1857	..	9
1858	14	1
1859	11	..
1860	28	..
1864	..	10
1868	33	1
1869	..	14
1871	..	7
1872	..	9
1877	..	17
1883	23	..
1887	20	..
1888	20	..
1890	14	..
1891	13	..
1894	..	8
1898	..	26
1902	..	11
1903	..	8
1904	..	12
1907	18	..
1910	30	1
1912	18	1
1915	10	..
1916	..	10
1917	..	14
1919	8	3
1920	..	12
1921	..	21
1923	5	18
1924	11	..
1925	21	..
1926	..	18
1928	13	..
1929	12	..
1930	16	..
1931	13	25
1932	21	25
1933	35	2
1934	12	..
1935	7	..
1937	8	4
1938	..	15
1939	..	9
1942	..	7
1943	17	..
1944	..	7
1946	22	..
1947	10	..
1948	..	15
1949	..	8
1950	27	..

W. J. Wilson.

During the past month (March) my field of activity was the state of Georgia. There, and in the south generally, business has been at a standstill for the last four months and no people has suffered more from the effects of the financial panic than the carpenters. This deplorable condition is aggravated by the competition from large numbers of floating carpenters from the north and other sections of the country, who come south during the winter to dodge the cold weather. It has caused our members to be idle the greater part of the time and in many cases to fall in arrears and sometimes to drop out entirely.

In Fitzgerald, Ga., we have a small Local Union, No. 552, composed mostly of carbuilders working in the A. B. & A. railroad shops. They have tried hard to build up their organization, but failed to get the assistance of outside men due them and necessary to successfully carry on the work and secure a much needed increase in wages and shorter hours. We held an open meeting, extending an invitation to all non-union men to attend, but only a few of them responded. However, the membership of L. U. 552 is determined to keep up the good work until all have become union men

I also stopped off at Douglas, Ga., to visit L. U. 1599. This is also a small Local Union in a small town, yet, in this place, the membership seems to take a livelier interest in the cause and I think they will soon control the local situation.

I went to Savannah on the 10th of the month, spending a few days, visiting Local Unions 255, 318, 1750, 1847 and 1893. In this city also, work has been lacking greatly this winter, but prospects are bright for a good summer's season.

The outside carpenters in Savannah are moving along nicely and practically all the work is being done by union men. Our members in the railroad shops have been holding out manfully against a reduction of wages. The experience gained in their strike last June and July has been of great value to them during these times of business depression. When the car-shop officials called the shop committee together to submit to them the proposition of wage reduction they met with a flat refusal and compromised matters by a reduction of working hours to eight per day without reducing the wages.

Millmen's L. U. 1847, Savannah, is using strenuous efforts to build up the union and to get all the mills unionized. In one of the mills, our men had to suffer a reduction of wages, as it was under open shop conditions and the union element not strong enough to resist. If our brother millmen keep up the fight as they have done these past few years, this mill will soon be in proper shape, and on the closed shop basis.

Leaving Savannah for Atlanta, Ga. on the 21st. I found the latter city almost a non-union town as far as the carpenters are concerned, only one Local Union in existence with a small membership at that. We are now holding open meetings in an effort to awaken the interests of the outside carpenters as well as millmen, to the necessity of trade organization and, if possible, effect a reorganization of the craft.

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Wm. J. Kelly

In submitting this short report for publication in the journal, I desire to call the attention of the brothers of the U. B. to a practice in vogue here in Allegheny County, Pa., in order that if similar conditions obtain elsewhere, their District Councils or Local Unions may take steps to eliminate the evil for once and all time.

In the district in which the Allegheny County Workhouse is located, the officials of that institution have, for the last ten or more years, made a practice of hiring out the inmates. Mild protests have been made against the practice from time to time, but no attention was paid to them until a climax was reached when members of the U. B.

were building a residence for C. L. Flaccus the glass manufacturer (who some time ag secured an injunction against his strikin glass workers), J. Laner & Sons being th contractors. Convicts were brought to th building, and our members expected to work along side of them. The scheme did not work, however, our members laid down their tools and struck work. It must be understood, however, that it was not the contractors, but Flaccus, the owner, who secured an injunction against honest labor, who introduced convict labor on the job. It must also be stated that competition from the part of workhouse inmates is so extensive in this locality, that it is hard for a mechanic to obtain employment. Even ex-Senator Wm. Flinn is employing this class of labor.

The workhouse inmates are hired out in gangs of twelve men and one keeper. They have a minimum and a maximum rate of wages. The minimum rate is 75 cents per man per day and dinner. The maximum is $1.00 per day, the man receiving this rate having to furnish his own dinner. The rate required for the foreman-keeper is $3.00 per day.

This convict question was taken up by the D. C. who referred it to the Central Trades Council, which latter body appointed a committee to take legal action against the County officials.

Consulting some of the brightest lawyers of the county, they advised us that this hiring out of convicts to private concerns, was a violation of the laws of the state. We have now prepared a bill asking for an injunction against the workhouse officials, restraining them from further pursuance of the practice. We expect the case to come up this month, when we will find out if the injunction will not work both ways. The G. P. has ordered us to push this case to the end and not give up, and we expect to win it.

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W. J. Shields.

There is in the building line an apparent brightening up of business prospects. In many of what might be styled the wood construction communities the carpenters are all at work again, and even in larger centers where cement, brick, granite and steel principally form the composition in construction, conditions are improving, and fewer are found on the out-of-work list. It is thought by some that the coming season will not produce the plentitude of work we have been favored with in the past few years and that possibly the winter of 1908 and 1909 may be as trying, if not more so, than the season just past. Be that as it may, the fine showing produced in the time of test, inspires us with the feeling that the membership are equal to any emergency and being fore-warned will become prepared. The lessons learned and these being studied will teach us the way to perpetuate the organization. I find in my rounds as an organizer that the trend of thought is directed principly to the above effect.

At Waltham, where under the auspices of the Newton and vicinity D. C., we were privileged to assemble and listen to kindly advice from two prominent clergymen, a principle builder, with Brother Watson and myself sandwiched in between. The attendance at this meeting was large. We were favored with the presence of the Ladies' Auxiliary, who took a deep interest in the proceedings. Their president, Miss Meehan, delivered an address from the subject, "A woman's part necessary to Trade Union advancement." The occasion was unanimously endorsed as being a success. This represents but one of many other meetings held by this D. C., in the interest of the constituant unions, during the past winter, and as a result of this activity no shrinkage of membership is apparent.

Concord, Mass., was visited and while our meeting was not patroniezd to the extent looked for by some, still there was a satisfaction in the fact that the union has on its membership roll most of the carpenters of the town. The interest is not as deep as the times demand and appreciating the fact that conditions are top-notch, with good prospects ahead, we are justified in feeling that accompanying this, should be a deep interest in the organization responsible for the changed conditions. An interest deeper than merely carrying the card is necessary to continued progress.

A trade difficulty originating between a couple of builders and our membership of Woburn, Mass., necessitated a visit, where after a conference with Business Agent Cogill, and the men involved, we settled with one employer and from the fact of the

grievance being more pronounced with the other, we decided to concentrate the power of the D. C. against him. This contest is still on with the conditions favoring our side. Later in the month we held an open meeting under the auspices of this Local and the occasion was enjoyed by all present. The entertainment was well arranged satisfying not only the mind, but giving attention to the stomach as well. This Local is well managed and this is verified by the fact that the Local is stronger today than it was on the first of December last. Business is looking up, all our boys are at work.

Taunton Local held an open meeting to further the agitation started for the purpose of stimulating the union's growth. A good attendance was out and encouraging reports were received on the canvass going on among the non-unionists. This membership is much encouraged at the successes so far gained in their effort to interest the fellow on the outside. We initiated four at the after meeting and there is in the hands of the secretary, a dozen or fifteen applications. The energy displayed is producing satisfactory results.

N. Attleboro, Mass., held an open meeting and sharing the platform with me on this occasion was President McClasson, of Taunton. We had a fair attendance and fair results, as a half dozen were initiated in the after meeting. N. Attleboro Local has accomplished good work since starting as the local's list contains about all the carpenters of the town. Their present agitation is to hold this vantage ground as times are bad and, from the fact of the town depending on the jewelry industry and this product being considered a luxury, it is felt that the recovery will be slow and in the meantime general business will suffer.

I received a letter from Wm. Ryan, National Representative of the Bartenders, informing me that a meeting was arranged at Greenfield, Mass., under the auspices of the C. L. U., the purpose being to interest the non-unionist. The carpenters had been especially invited and from this fact I decided to accept the invitation and on appearing at the said meeting I found a splendid audience, the large hall was full to overflow, many occupying seats in the gallery. After finishing my speech, I asked of the carpenters present to meet me at the finish of the exercises, but three or four accepted this invitation and I then learned that the carpenters had failed to patronize the meeting. It was arranged by Brother Ryan and myself to have the oranizing committee of the C. L. U. interest themselves in making a canvass of the carpenters in an effort of getting them interested in organization. If results justify they will call a meet-

I met with delegates of Providence D. C. on the question of a campaign to stimulate a lagging interest on the part of the membership of this jurisdiction and also attended a notified meeting of Local 632 and spoke on the effects of the present crisis. Business is picking up some and the boys are getting back to work. This is relieving the situation and in a later campaign we hope to put things in a satisfactory condition.

The Boston District Council has been thrown into a condition of concern over the conflagration at Chelsea. This city is within the jurisdiction of the said District Council. The meeting places of both unions of this stricken community were wiped out as were the homes and belongings, also tools of many of our membership. Mayor Beck figures the loss at $13,000,000, very largely a tenement house loss. The fire covered an area of a mile square solidly built over, rendering homeless 10,000 people. Chelsea will rise from her ashes, but in the meantime much privation and suffering will be endured. Our organization has at all times concerned itself in caring for its membership and on this accasion I feel safe that the interests of all affected brothers will receive proper and considerate treatment.

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Harry L. Cook.

Since rendering my last report for publication, I was again ordered back to St. Louis, where the A. W. W. were again using unfair methods. I believe it safe to say, quoting the words of the men themselves, that they want to belong to the U. B. Their statement is as follows:

"To whom it may concern: This is to certify that we, the undersigned, wish to state that we went over to the U. B. of C. and J. of A., of our own accord and not by force as stated by the A. W. W.

"John Lowry, John Schmidt, John Metzchitz, Victor Gietkie, B. Buelt, Emil Hohreiter, Ed. Trampe, Wm. Moeller, Ed. Mett-

lich, Chas. Strubig, John Hopper, John Lowry, Jr., E. Moeller, Hy Nieland, Tony Kopenski, Gus Scheidler, M. Primer, Chas. Alsters.''

The above statement of the men themselves certainly goes to prove the incorrectness of the circular letter issued by the D. C. of the A. W. W. in St. Louis.

While in that vicinity I visited Belleville, East St. Louis, Granite City and Ben Bow. In the last named town there is being constructed an oil refinery by the Standard Company, and in the very near future there is to be a large steel plant erected also. This section is being looked after by Brother Watson, the B. A. of Granite City; also Brother Lowe, B. A. of the Alton District. In company with Brother Watson and Brother Coleman and Brother Newman the situation was canvassed, and finding only a few carpenters out of line, who willingly signed a charter application, a L. U. can be looked for in this locality in the very near future.

Upon visiting Alton, on April 1st, I found the carpenters on a strike for an increase in wages. Going over the city I could only find a few jobs in course of construction. I advised the calling of a meeting, which was done that afternoon. I addressed the the meeting, and recommended a conference with the bosses, and arrangements to this effect were made, the conference being called for the 2d of April at the Builders' Exchange. After going over the situation in detail with the bosses, I soon found out that the wise one was a Mr. Job from Chicago, who was practically the employers' B. A. I must say that the best of feeling now exists between the employers and employes, and on April 3rd the men returned to work on strictly union conditions. Later in the month I was appointed by Brother Kirby, president of the Structural Building Trades Alliance to audit the books of said Alliance. After this work was concluded, the G. P. ordered me into Indianapolis, where I am at present.

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R. Fuelle.

Since my last report to the journal, various matters of importance have been brought to my attention. While in Buffalo, N. Y., all of our members working in M. J. Bernhardt's bar-fixture shop, nineteen in number, were laid off. This occurred on January 31st and a week later, said firm, signed an agreement with the A. W. W. for 27½ cents an hour, 2½ cents less than we demanded. Our old agreement had expired on the above date. The members of the A. W. W. then went scabbing on the U. B., invading the shop on February 10th. They receive no extra pay for overtime, nor for putting up fixtures outside the factory, while under the U. B. agreement, outside work was paid at the rate of 40 cents per hour. This work is now being done by the A. W. W. for shop wages, 27½ cents per hour.

Our members were informed by Mr. Bernhardt, that if they went to work for him they must join the A. W. W., which they refused to do. Later, however, several of our men went to work and were promptly expelled; others are still out on strike in that shop.

The firm being unable to obtain competent help, a certain A. W. W. organizer, commonly known as, ''Dick,'' appeared on the scene one day and by night the employer had him so filled up with the booze that, on his way to the hotel, at 7:30 p. m., he took a car going in the wrong direction, from which he fell, landing in the snow. A police officer showed him to the Lafayette Hotel, where the following morning at 10 a. m., I found ''Dick'' sound asleep in the pool room in the basement. I stood close by while he was dreaming of his great success the day previous, in putting two scabs to work. May the Lord bless him for his dirty work.

For the first time in Buffalo, I succeeded in having our label used in one of the shops and I trust more will follow in the near future.

I next visited Rochester, N. Y., where I attended the meeting of the D. C. An interesting and lively discussion on various subjects was held. Some shops in Rochester are working eight hours and some nine hours per day, the advisability of making a demand for uniform eight-hour day in all shops of the city was taken into consideration. I found the officers wide awake to the interest and needs of the organization.

Leaving Rochester, I went to Scranton, Pa., where on April 25, 1907, our members were locked out by the Builders' Exchange. I found that one of the results of that year's fight was the addition of about 150

members to the ranks of the two Local Unions, and only eight Builders' Exchange bosses still fighting the union.

I entered into negotiations with the Contractors' Association and had several very friendly meetings with them. I expect that by the time the May "Carpenter" goes to press, a settlement will be reached. To the old farce, "open shop," our cry is "never!"

I also induced the owners of the mills to apply for our label, which matter is now under consideration at the general office. This mill works eight hours, paying a minimum rate of $3.00 per day. A few shops will also use the label as soon as the necessary formalities are gone through.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Austin, Minn.	Lancaster, S. D.
Augusta, Ga.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Arecibo, P. R.	Ocala, Fla.
Bay City, Tex.	Pauls Valley, Okla.
Carrizozo, N. M.	Roundup, Mont.
Columbia, S. C., 2	San Antonio, Tex.
Davis, Cal.	Woodward, Okla.
Humacao, P. R.	

Total: 16 Local Unions.

The Foundation Law of Laws.

The cause of conflict and all its train of evils lies in a reversal of the basic principle of association, in a violation of the primal law of social order—justice in material things; that this is the foundation law of laws among men may best be shown by supposing a state in which the law is observed and justice in material things prevails. Suppose that to every man is restored his inalienable right to a place upon the earth, to every one denied the wrong of a larger holding than he can use, to every one is granted the products of his labor unscaled in exchange by profit, and undiminished in distribution by rent, interest or unjust taxes; suppose that in distribution, and exchange the fraud of money as a thing of intrinsic value is suppressed, and money as the representative of an earned value deposited with society, or an order on labor for labor rendered is established among men. Suppose that to every one is given the access to the means of production without the intermediary of rent-exacting owner or a profit-demanding employer. Suppose, in short, that the right and opportunity of robbery and theft were stricken from the systems and conventions of men—what meaning, then, would oppression have anywhere in government or industry? What the occasion of conflict in production, of corruption in politics, of hypocrisy in religion, of pride in society. What motive to the perversion of power, the prostitution of intellect, or the distortion of opportunity. In such a state of society what significance could attach to such words as despot, oppressor, master, slave? What could poverty mean, except of mind and character? What could opulence signify, except the accretions of industry and providence?

Let there be given you justice in your relation to material things, and all power of oppression over you is effectually destroyed. Practically, you can not be oppressed, except you be first denied some material, industrial right. Here is the beginning of depotism; here the pregnant source of all social evil; here the ultimate, practical cause of all the poverty, the degradation, the corruption and oppression of the world. Let there be inaugurated an industrial systems that will give each his rights in relation to material things, and right and justice in every other relation of life will inevitably follow.—Clinton Bancroft in Organized Labor.

He Set a Date.

A merchant in a Wisconsin town who had a Swedish clerk sent him out to do some collecting. When he returned from an unsuccessful trip he reported:

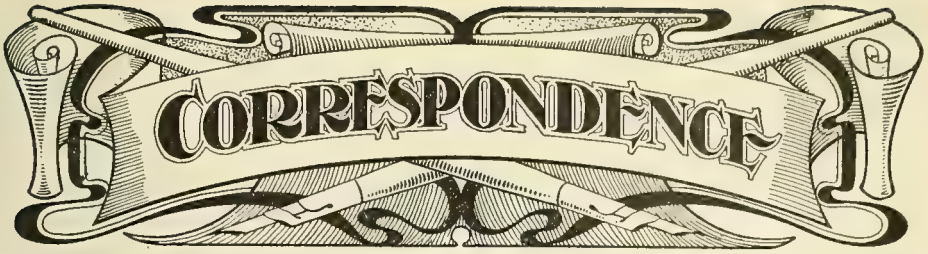
"Yim Yonson say he vill pay ven he sells his hogs. Yim Olesen, he vill pay ven he sell his wheat, and Bill Pack say he vill pay in Yanuary."

"Well," said the boss, "that's the first time Bill ever set a date to pay. Did he really say he would pay in January?"

"Vell, aye tank so," said the clerk. "He say it ban a dam cold day ven you get that money. I tank that ban in Yanuary."—Harper's Weekly.

When the rich combine it is for the purpose of exchanging ideas, when the poor combine it is a conspiracy.—Ingersoll.

Things seen are mighter than things heard.—Enoch Arden.



Keep Away From Gary, Indiana.

Editor The Carpenter:

We, the committee designated for the purpose by Local Union 985, desire to inform each and all of the brothers of the U. B. to beware of the grossly fake and alluring advertisements placed in numerous newspapers all over the United States, Canada, and even in Europe, alleging that there is a great demand for carpenters and other skilled mechanics in our city of Gary, Ind. We desire to say, most emphatically that these advertisements are unqualifiedly false, lying, base and meretricious. The sole object and intent of their publication is to mislead and victimize the unwary, and to flood the city with a great army of unemployed men, from whom, because of want and hardships which necessarily follow, to recruit the forces of cheap labor and thus to defeat the work of organized labor, ruin our interests and debase American manhood.

The advertisements to which we refer are placed by a lecherous crew of unprincipled real estate sharks, supported and backed by an equally rapacious and unprincipled corporation which makes slaves and vassals of their employes, none of whom can call their souls their own.

In the service of this corporation the most vicious conditions prevail. Those who enter its employ must rent a company house, burn the company's gas, drink the company's water, do business at the company's store and bank and so ad infinitum et ad nauseam, as with every similar concern.

The real estate agents who circulate and publish these villainous and malicious falsehoods know them to be false in every detail, but do so to further the interests of their scoundrelly master, the corporation, whose one consuming desire is to increase dividends by lessening the cost of production through cheap labor. The imported foreign immigrant has been found worse than useless to them except as makeshifts for strike breakers. The labor needed must come from trained and intelligent Americans brought here by pulchritudinous subterfuges and forced by conditions to submit to the demands of these conscienceless wretches. Deception and lies are their favorite tools, and every one galled and duped by them does so to find themselves paying their own expenses to come here to awake finding themselves with naked pocketbooks, a costly experience, and the one resort of either going back home or wearing the ball and chain of corporation serfdom.

Our local, 985, has some 300 men now idle, but they are true men as a whole who refuse vassalage, and beside ourselves there are some fifteen thousand unemployed men walking the streets seeking work fruitlessly. Hundreds are begging their bread! This is far from giving the whole picture of the situation, which could be truthfully fainted in more dismal colors. Brothers, keep away from Gary! We can not accept your clearances, however much we would like to do so, for our funds are low and we can scarcely carry those who legitimately have a claim on our protection and benefits.

We earnestly request every Local Union to read this communication in its meeting under the regular order of business as we wish the matter to be widely known, and our brother craftsmen advised accordingly.

Fraternally yours,

E. BRADDOCK,

W. P. RAY,

Committee.

From Chicago, Illinois.

Editor the Carpenter:

In Chicago during this past winter we felt the full effect of that privilege accorded the migrating member by our constitution, the clearance card. No matter how a city may advertise the fact that their members are without work, there are men who will come and see if it is true and make conditions worse than they otherwise would be. Many of these brothers are good union men

and fail to find work, while others have no trouble at all to find a job awaiting them. The records of our trial board show that the kind of men generally disciplined are of the latter class.

The opinion prevailing in L. U. 755 Chicago, is that when the clearance card becomes a detriment to existing conditions and retards the efforts to secure better ones, it is time to so amend our trade rules and make agreements, that the benefits shall be secured to those who do the work and fight the battles and not allow our ranks to be depleted by the members whose only unionism consists in reaping where they have not sown.

There are small towns around Chicago, long ago organized, which have stood completely still, while some of their members have worked a confidence game by means of the ease they have in depositing a clearance card with us. In fact, they might as well have two cards, one to work under union conditions in Chicago and the other to work the open shop. Where they own their homes and purchase their commutation ticket the usefulness of the clearance card can not be denied, but its abuse is what concerns us. Fake contractors and real estate men to come to a union city already oversupplied know all about our system of clearance and have to get the kind of men they want.

It does appear that our dangers are to be found in our own ranks and those who openly fight us; not to be compared with the abuse of the spirit of our Brotherhood under cover of obeying the letter of the constitution.

Yours fraternally,
JOSEPH PECK, L. U. 755.

Chicago, Ill.

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A Voice From Porto Rico.

Editor The Carpenter:

Local Union 1474 Yauco, P. R., has ample reason to feel gratified because of the appointment of Brother Leonardo Pacheco as an organizer of the U. B. in Porto Rico. We fully appreciate the kind consideration and sincerely hope that Brother Pacheco will in no distant day, succeed in getting the carpenters now dispersed all over the island, to join our ranks.

Now we would like to suggest some ideas which we believe, if followed up, will help us greatly in building up our organization. In the first place we would call attention to the wage question—the prevalence of a very low rate of wages on this island is the main drawback in our work of organizing.

How can we secure higher wages? The contracts for the building of the most substantial houses are awarded to American contractors and they pay the carpenters at the prevailing low rate of wages. If we, on this side, could obtain the information as to exact location of contemplated building, as to time of starting operations and name and address of contractor, then we could report the facts to the General Office in Indianapolis and the G. S. or some organizer could enter into negotiations with the parties in the states who have the contracts.

Above all, however, and at all times, the Porto Ricoan members and Local Unions should be held to keep the organizer on this side thoroughly informed on all building operations in their locality. This officer with the pressure to be brought upon the contractors by the General Office could then come to an understanding with them as to hours and wages on the job.

Another good plan to advance the interests of the trade on this island would be the establishing by the U. B. of co-operative shops and their equipment with up-to-date machinery, where numerous carpenters could be employed. Such shops would undoubtedly prove a successful recruiting office for our Local Unions.

Another idea that appears practical to my mind is the publishing of articles setting forth the aims and objects of the U. B. in the Spanish language, in our official journal, "The Carpenter." As the journal comes to us now, we are proud of it, but many of us are at sea as to its contents and remain in ignorance of the very interesting news and topics on the labor movement it is replete with. Our members and friends are anxious to know what the Brotherhood is doing, what progress it is making in its gigantic strides and finally we want to get in closer contact with our brothers in the States through language. Should we succeed in securing shorter hours and higher wages and get the co-operative shops established, I am sure it would bring every competent carpenter on the island into our or-

ganization; it would strengthen it and add much to its influence and prestige.

Meanwhile our work of organizing is held back, our condition is painful, and consequently our work is incomplete.

Our Local Unions are contemplating the holding of special meetings for the election of an American member to represent them at the next convention of the U. B. who will present to that body our real condition.

Fraternally yours,

ANGEL BECERRA, F. S. L. U. 1474.

Yauco, P. R.

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Old Age Pension.

Editor The Carpenter:

These last few years I have been very much interested in the "old age pension" problem. While a few years ago I found the subject to be a very unpopular one, I am pleased to say that at the present time it is becoming quite popular and many of the leaders of organized labor are now falling in line in favor of old age pension. And why should they not—how many carpenters are so situated that they can lay by anything for old age? Very few! And how many of the brothers have children who are able or willing to take care of them in their advanced years? It would certainly be a task to find only one family of son or daughter out of a hundred, after the old father has lived in this country perhaps forty years or more, that would say to him, "You have worked long enough, come and live with us for the rest of your days and take it easy!"

It is generally a fact with very few exceptions that the son marries a woman who has no use for the old folks and the daughter to marry a man who has all he can do to take care of his own family.

I was privileged to attend a hearing before a legislative committee of our State of Massachusetts on old age pension where many interesting facts were brought out, among them that Germany had adopted an old age pension system over thirty-three years ago, which proved to be very inexpensive, as only about one out of four superannuated drew any money, many paying for years and dying before they are entitled to pension. Who is receiving old age pension in this country? About every class of people but the workmen. The generals, the admirals, the judges, the priests, the faculties of colleges, policemen, letter carriers and many others, all of whom receive a good salary all their lives; but no one has any consideration for the poor toiler, the carpenter, for instance, who works about 78 per cent. of his time, averaging about $14.00 per week in wages.

This, Brother Editor, leads to the conclusion that the only way for the carpenter to get an old age pension is to start one of his own as the printers have done. I am sure many carpenters would be willing to pay $5.00 extra per year to be assured that at the age of, say 65, he could draw about $20.00 per month.

This benefit feature established in the U. B., would bring independence to every old carpenter who wanted to take advantage of it, and I believe that our organization could make no better investment. Let us set aside a sum for this purpose; if the printers can maintain the feature with less than half the membership I think the U. B., with its much larger membership, can do as much for its superannuated members. I claim it would have a tendency of retaining our members permanently in our organization. If a man knows he has something ahead to keep him out of the poorhouse, he will stick to the organization.

We are well aware that this government is not doing as much for the working people as many other governments do, and when you take into consideration that the American workman produces as much or more than the average working man of other countries in every line of business, you will concede that he is the most deserving of being looked after in his old age.

The greedy employing class are not willing to give our working people a living wage, hence, if a man has a family he is not able to lay anything aside to live on in his old age. It therefore behooves the trade unions to come to the front and provide for their superannuated members.

Some call this pension system a charity, if that be so, then we have a lot of very fine people living on charity and still you surely never heard of one of them to refuse it—rich or poor.

Nothing impresses me so forcibly with the need of providing for our superannuated as when I go through my district and meet

so many brothers from 65 to 75 years old trying to earn a living by selling things from door to door. It makes my heart ache to see them and I feel ashamed thinking that by sacrificing a small amount of money per month, we could spare these brothers the ordeal, and how many of these men may we have in our entire Brotherhood. Is it not possible that we can do something for our old brothers, which we all will be sooner or later? Don't forget that the age limit is being cut down each year. Let us put our heads together at our next convention and see what can be done for our old members. Hoping to hear from others on this subject,

I remain fraternally yours,

JOHN G. COGILL,

B. A. Middlesex, Mass., D. C.

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How to Become Masters of Industrial Conditions.

Editor The Carpenter:

In your issue for March the article, "To Become Masters of Industrial Conditions," by Brother G. H. Noric, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., appears to me to have logic in it in the right direction, although I would enlarge on the question and take another method of "removing the barriers."

Why should not our U. B. invest its capital in U. S. bonds and establish through the G. E. B. national banks, they to be directors in the Home National Bank in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., with a capital of $50,000 and a national bank in each of the six districts of the U. B. in the United States in the most popular city of each district (members of the U. B. being the population referred to, and selecting the directors from the members in that locality, if advisable, for the local bank? Then we would be prepared to come in competition with our capitalistic examplers, our members could deposit their earnings in their own banks and our Local Unions and other trade unions could patronize a union bank, and we, like the capitalistic friends, could draw interest from the United States on our bonds and could issue bank notes for circulation to the amount of 95 per cent. of the face value of our bonds and loan this circulation at from 7 to 15 per cent, and, like our "friends the enemy," control millions of dollars for our depositors and keep it where they could get it "on a rainy day." Say we had six national banks under the control of the U. B., capital $25,000 each and the home bank $50,000, a total of $200,000. With that amount of 3 per cent. bonds we would receive in interest $6,000. Then we loan our circulation, $190,000, at 10 per cent. ($19,000) and we get the average national bank deposits eight times our capital ($1,600,000) and pay 3 per cent. to the depositors ($48,000) and loan 85 per cent. of it ($1,486,500) at 10 per cent. ($148,650), with interest on bonds $6,000, interest on circulation $19,000, and it shows earnings of $173,650. Subtract interest paid deposits, $48,000, and we have $125,650 gross profit. Now add up $200,000 capital, $1,600,000 deposits and $125,650 interest and our banking strength at the end of the first year has grown from $200,000 to $1,925,650. This is no dream or juggling with figures; it is an annual occurrence all over this broad land. I challenge successful contradiction.

Of coruse, I know that these figures will give astonishment, and men in the rear of the hall will say Williams has wheels in his head; but the man that sits up near the amen corner and listens and thinks and remembers things will say, Amen. Ain't it. I had a little nest egg in the Neal Bank in Atlanta, Ga., last year, and just before Christmas it closed down and on the 20th of this month I got 20 per cent. of it. When will I get the other 80 per cent.? Echo comes back from "Red Mountain," When?

At the time of our convention this bank was like the one I have established in this article, except that it was a state bank with $200,000 capital, and the president was a machinist a few years before, and when it closed its doors it had 9,000 depositors and $9,000,000 on deposit. From my window I can see towering heavenward the building of the First National Bank of Birmingham. The U. B. had $25,000 in that bank a few weeks ago and drew it out because it employed "scabs" to put in new fixtures, and deposited it in the Traders' National Bank, who employed union men to put in fixtures. When the convention met in Atlanta this bank (First

National of Birmingham) had a capital of $100,000 and $750,000 deposits. Now, a little over five years after, it has $1,000,000 capital and $10,000,000 deposits. As the lawyers say, I have made out my case. We have our growls and we get our knocks from the brothers in the rear of the hall at our meetings, but I would rather risk my money, my reputation, yea, my life, with them than with the money-grabbing capitalist. Let us use our brains, our skill, and unite in our efforts in our lives to get the best results from our labor and from our earnings and the gates of hell shall not prevail against us. We can get together and our banks can furnish the capital and our mechanics the skill and we can manage the affairs so that we will not have any masters; but "by boosting our financial and mental resources and conducting the building industry" we make the whole organization a unit to handle large constructions and large blocks of capital ourselves and others successfully, and thus change positions—make our own conditions by being masters of the industry and its financial operation.

W. J. WILLIAMS, L. U. 75.

Birmingham, Ala.

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The Chelsea (Mass.) Horror.

Editor The Carpenter:

As you are aware the city of Chelsea, Mass., was visited by the fire fiend on the 12th of April, causing 15,000 people to be homeless, most of them escaping with only the clothes they had on their back. The dead number eighteen to date and seventy-five persons are still missing.

The property loss aggregates $7,000,000. The area of conflagration covers about one square mile. Local Union 443 lost everything—charter and all and is without a home. One hundred and thirty-four members were made homeless, lost all their tools and are left to the mercies of the world, some even losing members of their families. One who has never seen anything of the kind can hardly grasp the terrible conditions; New England has seldom experienced so fearful a catastrophe.

We now live in fear that the situation will be made worse by migrating brothers coming to this section expecting to obtain work; for undoubtedly our friends, the citizens' alliance, will take advantage of the situation and advertise with a design to flood this city with building mechanics. In this anticipation it must be stated that there are enough mechanics right here on the premises to do all the work required this year at least, and most of them have been idle all through the past winter and should now, if ever possible, be afforded an opportunity to earn a living.

We therefore would call upon all brothers, not only of Massachusetts, but of all other states, to keep away from Eastern Massachusetts and from Chelsea in particular, unless officially notified from same source that there is a demand for men. Any brother who thinks he must, by a personal visit, verify conditions as here above stated, is advised to provide for his return passage. We can assure any and all that there is no job awaiting them here. In order to guard against useless expense and unnecessary disappointment and suffering, all carpenters are earnestly advised to remain away from Chelsea, Mass.

Fraternally yours,

E. A. SOUTHARD,

Sec. Grand Council Eastern Massachusetts, U. B. of C. and &. and A. S.

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The Union Base Ball League Endorsed.

Editor The Carpenter:

The Philadelphia D. C., at its meeting held March 16, 1908, instructed me to forward to you the subjoined resolution passed by that body indorsing the Union Base Ball League, which plays ball in the cities of Philadelphia, Pa.; Reading, Pa.; Wilmington, Del.; Baltimore, Md.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Paterson, N. J., and Washington, D. C., for publication in our official journal, The Carpenter:

Whereas, The Union Base Ball League has pledged themselves to give organized labor proper recognition in every manner possible, as to employment of all classes of mechanics or otherwise;

Resolved, That we, the District Council, Philadelphia, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, assembled in session, pledge ourselves and recommend that all bodies of organized labor pledge the said Union Base Ball League all of our moral support and patronage, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to each of our District Councils wherein the said Union Base Ball League play ball covering their circuit, requesting them to take a like action relative to the above mentioned base ball league.

Fraternally yours,

J. D. HAMEL, Sec. D. C.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Alton, Ill.—Business here is at a standstill and there are no indications of trade picking up again very soon. Traveling brothers are advised to give this city a wide berth until further notice.

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Des Moines, Ia.—All brother carpenters are requested to stay away from this city, as there is not near enough work here for our own members, notwithstanding press reports and other notices circulated all around the country.

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Rocky Ford, Col.—This is a good place for carpenters to steer clear of at this time. There is an unprecedented scarcity of work here with no immediate prospects for improved trade conditions. Most all of our men are walking the streets.

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Oakland, Cal.—Trade is very dull here and work very scarce with no immediate prospect of improvement. Hundreds of carpenters are walking the streets idle and migrating craftsmen are earnestly advised to shun this city until further notice.

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Brownfield, Pa.—While less than a year ago we had an abundance of work on hand, such is very scarce at present and as a result numbers of our men are idle. Newcomers will absolutely stand no show of getting a job and migrating carpenters are advised to give this town the pass for the present.

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Schenectady, N. Y.—This city is overrun with carpenters as never before, trade is very dull and work so scarce that it is almost an impossibility for anyone to obtain a job. All carpenters are advised to avoid Schenectady at this time and until we report better conditions.

Mayfield, Ky.—Work is dull, but our Local Union is holding her own. We desire to notify all migrating brothers of the U. B. that there is a probability of trouble to arise in this city on account of the eagerness of some of our contractors to reduce wages. Please steer clear of this place until further notice.

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Fort Smith, Ark.—Trade is dull for this time of the year. Non-union men are at work at any old price, while some of our brothers are walking the streets. We have but one large job, just started, and two more nearing completion. The fair contractors say they have nothing in sight, but we hope for better days to come soon.

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Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.—Trade conditions in this locality are, to say the least, exceedingly depressed. Some out-of-town brothers have conceived the idea that this town was to be a genuine bonanza this summer, which is entirely erroneous. Over two-thirds of our members are out of work, with little prospect of securing a job in the near future.

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Muscatine, Ia.—The Hershey job here is still non-union and one of our members, who went to work for them under these unfair conditions has been expelled. Our grievance committee had a conference with the superintendent, yesterday, but failed to come to satisfactory understanding, nevertheless, we are determined to unionize the job.

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Pottsville, Pa.—Things have been very slow in this city for some time, about 30 per cent. of the craft being idle and walking the streets. All carpenters are warned to pay no attention to newspaper statements about a building boom in Pottsville, Pa., they are false and misleading. Give this city a wide berth until you learn of an improvement in trade conditions through this journal.

Walla Walla, Wash.—There is an overflow of carpenters in this city at this time; lots of resident brothers are idle and trying hard to keep the wolf from the door. There is no work in sight. Newcomers will absolutely stand no show of securing a job and are therefore advised to stay away. We have a membership of 140 in good standing, and will do all in our power to keep it intact.

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Jamestown, N. Y.—Conditions in the entire building trades of this city are very unsatisfactory this year and as a result fully one-third of our membership is walking the streets idle. In view of these facts, and for the benefit of migrating carpenters, we deem it wise to sound a warning note and advise them to steer clear of Jamestown, N. Y., pending an improvement of trade conditions and until further notice.

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Utica, N. Y.—Under "News Notes" in the April journal, we find two items from this city, the larger one which, on page 40, should undoubtedly have been accredited to Rome, N. Y., which, like Utica, is located in the Mohawk Valley district. There is no trade movement pending in Utica, N. Y., as stated in the erronious item. We are not asking carpenters to steer clear of this city because of any trade demand, but on account of dullness of trade and scarcity of work.

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Quincy, Ill.—Work here has been satisfactory until the first of the year, since that time, however, trade has considerably fallen off, and quite a number of the brothers have been idle and are still without employment at the present time. There is no telling when business will improve, and we would advise all traveling brothers to stay away from our city until those of our home brothers, who have been idle so long and eager to work, have obtained a job for which they have been waiting now for months.

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Sikeston, Mo.—We would earnestly warn all carpenters to stay away from this place, as work is quite slack and conditions very unsatisfactory in general. We are also having difficulties with a constructing firm and mercantile company here, both of which are non-union and refuse to receive a committee from our union to straighten out matters. There is no likelihood of any newcomer obtaining a job, but should the unexpected happen, he will do well to make himself acquainted with local conditions without delay.

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New York City—The Ingersoll Watch Company is fitting up new offices on the sixth floor of a building at Dutch and John streets. Ely Riser, one of the most notorious non-union concerns made the fixtures and scabs are putting them up. Our D. C. and the Central Federated Union of this city have deputized a committee to this concern requesting them to agree to the unionizing of this job, but was turned down. Union men will please remember that the Ingersoll Watch Company by its action shows its antagonism to organized labor.

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Lafayette, Colo.—All carpenters will please take notice that work is very scarce at this time all through Local Union 1187's jurisdiction, especially in Lafayette and Louisville, Colo. We regret to state that an unfair contractor here is patronized by union miners. We are doing our best to convince the latter of their wrong doing and to make them live up to union principle. We are fighting for the cause of unionism, which is a noble cause and we will fight for it to a finish. Carpenters will kindly aid us in our struggle by keeping away from both Lafayette and Louisville, the cities within our jurisdiction.

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Madison, Ind.—Notwithstanding the assurance given us by promise, six weeks ago, by the Hitz Canning Factory people of this city, that they would employ union carpenters under union conditions, they are now employing non-union carpenters at the scandalously low wage of 15 cents an hour. A committee of our Local Union has called upon the owners, asking them to fulfill their promise, but were turned down, the owners declaring they would employ the men who would work cheapest. Members and sympathizers will please take notice of these facts and bear in mind that the Hitz Canning Factory of Madison, Ind. is non-union.

Hot Springs, Ark.—Local Union 891, of this city, desires to notify all carpenters contemplating a change of climate this season, that they will surely meet with disappointment in their expectations to secure employment. Three-fourths of the mechanics of this city are out of work; most of them, men with families who can not leave them to seek employment elsewhere. The fall and winter months were very dull and indications, at this writing, point to a spring and summer season equally dull.

Not desiring that any outside brother cast his lot with us under present circumstances, and in justice to ourselves and families we ask all traveling carpenters to give Hot Springs, Ark., a wide berth until further notice.

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Edmonton, Alta., Can.—All carpenters are requested to give this city a wide berth during the next three or four months, as we are discussing an advance in our wages with the Builders' Exchange and may all be idle by May 1st.

Work is very scarce, and has been so for a long while, causing 75 per cent. of our membership to be out of employment; some for from four to six months and the outlook is rather gloomy, this city still suffering from the effects of the money panic. We would not contemplate any demand at this time, was it not for the fact, that the cost of living is so high that in duty to ourselves and those depending upon us, we are compelled to make a move in that direction. Migrating brothers are advised to pay no attention to ads booming this city; there are hundreds of carpenters idle. Keep away for the next few months, at least, and give us a show.

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Look Out for Tools Stamped E. F. D.

Recently the warehouse in which carpenter tools were stored was broken into and a fine tool chest, belonging to Brother E. F. Daily, F. S. of L. U. 494, was stolen. The chest was of medium size; combination lock; name of owner on front; all tools stamped E. F. D. with steel stamp. Any one discovering any carpenter's tools so stamped, will kindly communicate with the undersigned. Look out for them!

E. F. DAILY,
1449 Franklin Ave., Columbus, O.

An Enjoyable Banquet.

Erie, Pa.—Local Union 284, of this city, gave a banquet at the Labor Temple Tuesday evening, April 21, which was well attended and considered one of the most important recent events in labor circles.

The members and their guests took positions at the long tables, decorated with potted tulips and palms, at 9 o'clock. The Marine Cooks and Waiters served a delicious menu, while the Carpenters' Orchestra played popular music. Brother Jacob Madlehner, our Business Agent, presided as toastmaster. Speeches were made by George Zinram, our President; Brother D. A. Post, of Wilkes-Barre, member of the G. E. B.; George N. Ward, of the Cigarmakers' Union; Theodore Eichhorn, Secretary of the Central Labor Union; Organizer Ross, of the Bakers' International Union, and A. B. Boyd, of the Typographical Union. Variety was given to the program by a recitation contributed by Master Carlton Randall, son of M. M. Randall, Secretary of the Local Union. The youthful elocutionist delighted the audience with a clever recitation of "The Dying Scab's Remorse." We, indeed, had a very fine time. Brother Post delivered a very good address, and all other speeches were enthusiastically received. Our members are more than pleased with the banquet, as they never expected the rousing success.

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Information Wanted.

Chas. C. Turner, late treasurer of Local Union 382, New York City, has left for parts unknown, failing to turn over to his successor in office, funds and bank books, etc., of the L. U. He is about 5 feet 9½ inches in hight, very slim, of dark complexion; limps, as a result of an injury to his left foot; age, about fifty years; native of Maryland, has a wife and two children living at Baltimore; has been working for the last six years with Geo. Fuller Company. Los Angeles, Cal., and Colorado Local Unions especially, will please take notice. Any information as to his whereabouts, etc., will be greatfully received by L. U. 382.

E. E. HIRTLE, R. S.,
762 Fox St., Bronx Bo., New York City.

Seldon R. Hopkins, Jr., a member of L. U. 1002, Kearney, N. J., is missing, having disappeared from his home on March 16, 1908.

He is twenty-three years of age; brown hair and blue eyes; 5 feet 8 inches in height; weight, about 140 pounds. On the fat part of the thumb of the left hand is a bad scar, and his teeth are in poor condition. He wore a dark suit, sack coat and light weight dark mixed worsted overcoat, lace shoes and black soft hat; all bearing Watson & Company's Newark trade mark. His underwear was gray, and hose of natural color. He wore a turn down collar, size 15½, and a plaid necktie. He carried a gold watch and a bunch of keys attached to a chain fastened to his suspender buttons.

SELDON R. HOPKINS, JR.

Any information leading to the discovery of his whereabouts or, if dead, to the recovery of his body, will be appreciated by the Local Union. Please address

G. W. AUSTIN, Fin. Sec'y,
29 Argil Place, Arlington, N. J.

Alfred Carveth, son of Brother H. Carveth, treasurer of Local Union 672, Peterboro, Ont., Canada, has not been heard from for about ten years. He worked for the General Electric Co., of Peterboro, who took him to Bridgeport to work. The last account of him was received from Buffalo, N. Y. He is a good scholar and efficient in electrical work. Should any of the readers know of him or locate him, please communicate with his anxious father.

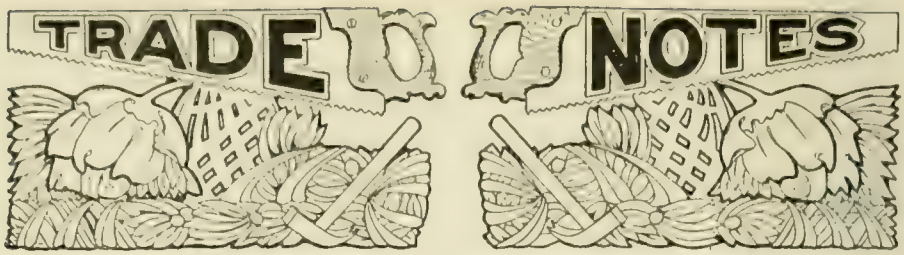
H. CARVETH, Treas. L. U. 672.
Peterboro, Ont., Can.

Brass Beds Should be Left Alone.

The less a brass bed is touched, the better it will look, is the opinion of a prominent furniture dealer, who declares that if women would keep their hands off the highly sensitive finish put on the metal the shine and newness of appearance would last indefinitely. Most housekeepers insist on constantly rubbing the brass, and, because the lacquer finish put on to keep the metal from tarnishing is easily worn off, the rods, knobs and corners often look dull after a few months of usage. The dealer quoted says: "The best advice I can give to any one possessing brass beds or tables is to let the metal alone. I do not believe in careful dusting, for it is impossible to do this cleansing thoroughly without rubbing the surface of the metal and wearing away the finish. A feather duster whisked over the brass once a day will remove all loose dirt, or a piece of cheese cloth used as a duster instead of a polisher will secure equally good results. The mistake of applying a patent polish, such as is used on brass door plates should never be made, for when the rubbing is over, the delicate lacquer finish will have vanished. The only way to restore the finish is to send the bed to a factory for a new coat of lacquer, and this is both expensive and annoying."—Shoppell's Owners and Builders.

Church Built From One Tree.

A large Baptist church that stands in the city of Santa Rosa, Cal., enjoys the distinction of having been constructed entirely from a single tree. Of course, that includes the woodwork of the structure. The tree from which the timbers, lumber and shingles were cut was a giant California redwood. A considerable quantity of the lumber was left over after the church building was completed. This building has a spire 70 feet high; an audience room capable of seating 300. The building is 35x80 feet. There are not many buildings in the country all the timber of which came from a single tree. —Carpentry and Building.



Movements for Better Conditions.

Local Union 1462, Bristol, Pa.—At a regular meeting held by this Local Union, March 13, 1908, it was decided that we make a demand upon the employers for a minimum wage of $3.00 per day of eight hours; time and a half for overtime and double pay for Sunday work, to become effective on May 1st next. We do not anticipate any trouble in this movement.

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Local Union 661, Ottawa, Ill.—A committee appointed by this Local Union has visited the contractors with a view to obtain their signatures to our running agreement. They refused to sign, however, stating that lack of work would compel them to insist on a reduction in wages should there be no improvement in trade conditions within the next two or three months. We feel that we can not submit to any cut in wages, these being too low now—$2.90 per day.

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Local Union 730, Quebec, Can.—We are negotiating with our employers with a view to obtain their signatures to the following agreement: Nine hours to constitute a day's work; the minimum scale to be 25 cents per hour; time and a half for evertime and double time for work on Sundays and holidays. Union men shall not be held to work on any job where there is any trouble. The agreement to be operative from May 1, 1908, to March 31, 1909.

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Local Union 1753, Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The outlook here is rather gloomy as regards our working conditions. All we are asking of our contractors is that they agree to a renewal of our present schedule of nine hours per day at 30 cents per hour and still some of them refuse to sign up. Work has never been so dull as it is now and our only hope is that trade will pick up again in the spring and the contractors to concede our reasonable demand when work is more plentiful.

Successful Trade Movements.

Freeland, Pa.—Our agreement calling for a uniform nine hour day and 30 cents per hour has been signed by our contractors and is now in operation. All our men are at work.

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Mayfield, Ky.—Our new scale of $3.00 per day of nine hours went into effect on April 1st last, all our contractors, except one, having signed up. It will, however, require the utmost vigilance on our part to defend and maintain the advantages gained.

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Muscatine, Ia.—We are pleased to report the complete success of our trade movement. We have had a meeting with the contractors, and they signed an agreement giving us what we asked for, eight hours per day and 31¼ cents per hour, minimum.

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Jamestown, N. Y.—It is with pleasure we let the brothers of the U. B. know that we are still alive after a hard winter. With the assistance of Brother MacFarlane, the general organizer, we had an agreement signed with the Jamestown Mantle Company for one year, without any changes. The outside contractors have also agreed to work the hours and pay the same wages as last year, by verbal contract, as we could not get any of them to attach their signature to the agreement that was presented to them. We have thus re-established the most favorable conditions that could be obtained in view of the present industrial depression.

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Kearny, N. J.—Feeling that the brothers of the U. B. have interest in the welfare of the members in the Newark, N. J., district, we would convey to them the glad tidings that we have been successful in defeating the employers of this city in their attempt to force the open shop upon us on the 1st of April. Their attempt was a bold one, prompted by the presumption that we were starved out and would submit to any terms offered by them. But to their great sur-

prise, when the bosses notified the men of an intended reduction in wages of 80 cents a day, amounting to 20 per cent. cut, the men packed up their tools and left the shops and jobs. In three days' time the bosses sent for their men, asking them to return to work at the old rate of 50 cents an hour, and with the exception of two jobs, where open shop conditions previously obtained, this part of the district is in good shape and we hope to keep it so.

Decay in Wood Prevented.

It is estimated that a fence post, which under ordinary circumstances will last for perhaps two years, will, if given preservative treatment costing about 10 cents, last eighteen years. The service of other timbers, such as railroad ties, telephone poles, and mine props, can be doubled and often trebled by inexpensive preservative treatment. Today, when the cost of wood is a big item to every farmer, every stockman, every railroad manager—to everyone, in fact, who must use timber where it is likely to decay—this is a fact which should be carefully considered.

It is easy to see that if the length of time timbers can be used is doubled, only half as much timber will be required as before and only one-half as much money will need to be spent in the purchase of timber. Moreover, many woods which were for a long time considered almost worthless can be treated and made to last as long as the scarcer and more expensive kinds.

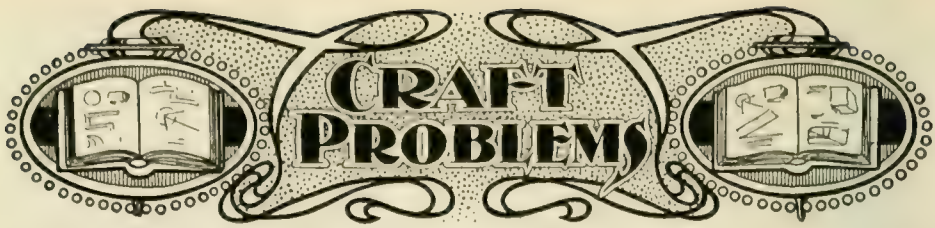
Of the actual saving in dollars and cents through preservative treatment, a fence post such as was mentioned at the beginning might serve as one example. The post is of loblolly pine, and costs, untreated about 8 cents, or, including the cost of setting, 14 cents. It lasts about two years. Compounding interest at 5 per cent. the annual charge of such a post is 7.53 cents; that is, it costs 7.53 cents a year to keep the post in service. Preservative treatment costing 10 cents will increase its length of life to about eighteen years. In this case the total cost of the post, set, is 24 cents, which compounded at 5 per cent., gives an annual charge of 2.04 cents. Thus the saving due to treatment is 5.49 cents a year. Assuming that there are 200 posts per mile, there is a saving each year for every mile of fence of a sum equivalent to the interest on $219.60.

In the same way preservative treatment will increase the length of life of a loblolly pine railroad tie from five years to twelve years and will reduce the annual charge from 11.52 cents to 9.48 cents, which amounts to a saving of $58.75 per mile.

It is estimated that 150,000 acres are required each year to grow timber for the anthracite coal mines alone. The average life of an untreated mine prop is not more than three years. By proper preservative treatment it can be prolonged by many times this figure. Telephone and telegraph poles, which in ten or twelve years, or even less, decay so badly at the ground line that they have to be removed, can, by a simple treatment of their butts, be made to last twenty or twenty-five years. Sap shingles, which are almost valueless in their natural state, can easily be treated and made to outlast even painted shingles of the most decay-resistant woods. Thousands of dollars are lost every year by the so-called "bluing" of freshly sawed sapwood lumber. This can be prevented by proper treatment, and at a cost so small as to put it within the reach of the smallest operator.

In the South the cheap and abundant loblolly pine, one of the easiest of all woods to treat, can by proper preparation be made to take the place of the high-grade longleaf pine for many purposes. Black and tupelo gums and other little-used woods have a new and increasing importance because of the possibility of preserving them from decay at small cost. In the northeastern and lake states are tamarack, hemlock, beech, birch and maple and the red and black oaks, all of which by proper treatment may help to replace the fast-diminishing white oak and cedar. In the states of the Mississippi valley the pressing fence-post problem may be greatly relieved by treating such species as cottonwood, willow and hackberry.

Circular 139 of the Forest Service, "A Primer of Wood Preservation," tells in simple terms what decay is and how it can be retarded, describes briefly certain preservatives and processes, gives examples of the saving in dollars and cents, and tells what wood preservation can do in the future. The circular can be had free upon application to the Forester, forest service, Washington, D. C.



Solution of Puzzle in April, 1908, Journal.

Cut the sheet of paper or piece of wood 8x8 inches or 64 square inches on dotted lines as per Figure 2. By this procedure you will have a surface of 65 square inches —an apparent gain of one square inch.

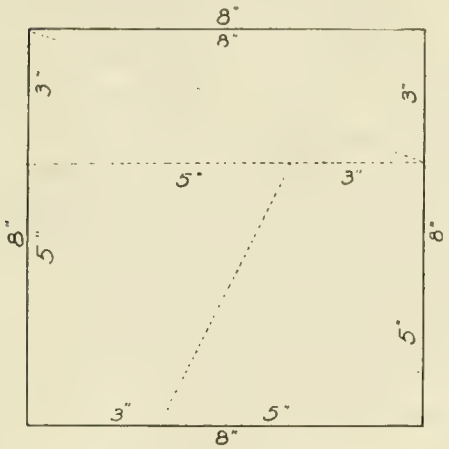


Fig. 1

This gain, however, is but an imaginary one, as the different parts are falling short of solid surface, amounting to 3-16 of an inch in the center, as shown also in Figure 2.

The fallacy of presuming that Fig. 1, showing 64 square inches, can be measured to one covering 65 square inches, and the apparent gain of 1 square inch by re-assembling the 8x8 sheet as per Fig. 2, is best illustrated and explained by Brother John McGrath, of L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill., who writes: "The immutability of mathematical law maintains an order which never fails, and as 'the sum of the parts is equal to the whole,' it is impossible to re-assemble any number of square or other geometrical figures so that they will contain a greater surface.

"I have inclosed a sheet of paper which has been machine ruled and divided into square inches and 1-10 square inch. I have cut this sheet, which is 8 inches square, into four parts which when placed together apparently makes a rectangle 13x 5 inches, or 65 square inches. This rectangle measures 5 inches at each end, but if measured at any greater distance from within an end, you will find it measuring less. The squares which are intersected by cutting the diagonal line become imperfect, as six of the squares lack 1-10 of an inch in width, that is for the purpose of forming a perfect triangle.

"Therefore, the figure formed by re-assembling is shorter in the center than at the ends and consequently does not contain 65 square inches.

"There are other geometrical reasons for this fallacy, but this illustration can be understood by the ordinary carpenter."

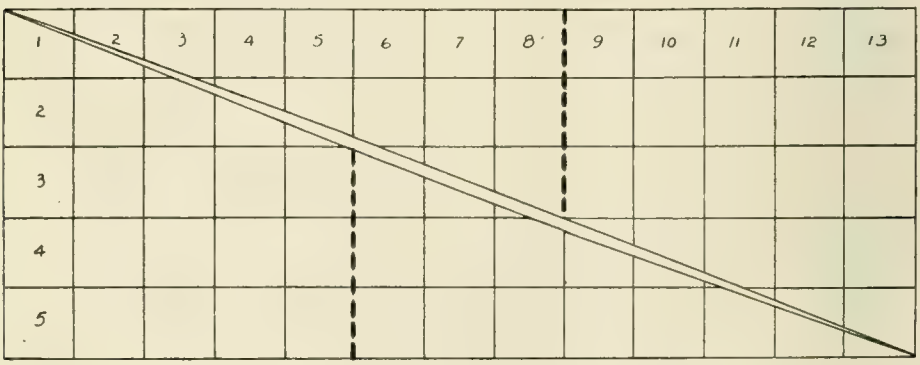


Fig. 2

As this issue goes to press the correct solution of the puzzle accounting for the

apparent gain of 1 square inch, has been presented by the following brothers:

J. E. Van Orden, L. U. 563, Scranton, Pa.; W. H. Holmes, L. U. 176, Newport, R. I.; G. W. Wessels, L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill.; M. L. Early, L. U. 492, Reading, Pa.; John McGrath, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill.; D. L. Stoddard, L. U. 281, Indianapolis, Ind.

The correct way (there is more than one way) of cutting the 8x8 or 64 square inch sheet, and the re-assembling of it so it apparently shows a surface of 65 square inches, has been demonstrated in samples sent in by the following brothers:

Joseph Holzmeister, L. U. 12, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Edward Foelsch, L. U. 578, St. Louis, Mo.; Ferd. Gagnon, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Nale, L. U. 580, Du Bois, Pa.; J. J. Schoettlin, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.; Chas. G. Laber, L. U. 1382, Sharpsburg, Pa.; Wm. Hilty, L. U. 1748, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. S. Erving, L. U. 55, Denver, Colo.; H. W. Green, L. U. 1380, Bedford, Ind.; N. E. Harlan, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas; J. D. Hettman, L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal.; T. E. Milne, L. U. 316, San Jose, Cal.; James Barry, L. U. 509, New York City; W. H. Worall, L. U. 365, Marion, Ind.; Geo. Roden, L. U. 394, Memphis, Tenn.; McTeston, L. U. 256, Savannah, Ga.; Adolph Hinkfort, L. U. 1519, Milwaukee, Wis.

Anent the Roofing Problem.

Editor The Carpenter:

In the March number of the journal I find a communication from Brother F. H. Lockwood, of L. U. 1361, Alameda, Cal., in which he disapproves of James Barry's method of laying out the roof. Allow me to say that, in my judgment, Brother Barry's method is the more correct. He says in the article in question in the December journal: "The diagonal of 12x12 is 17." Of course, coming down to a fine point, the diagonal of 12x12 is 16 97-100; but Brother Lockwood will find that 17 will work out better than 16 15-16, as his hip-rafter would, by his method, be too short. Brother Barry's method, in using 17 for the run of hip, the same is only 3-100 of an inch too long, while by applying Brother Lockwood's method it will be 1-16 of an inch too short. Hence, I, for one, prefer Brother Barry's method for all practical purposes.

Fraternally yours,

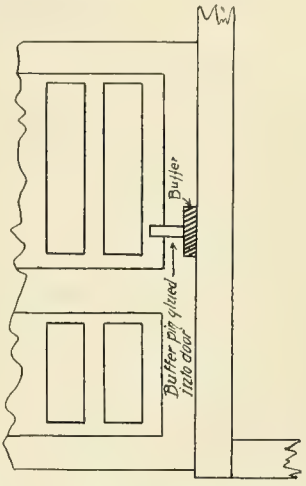
T. W. FISHER, L. U. 155.

Plainfield, N. J.

To Place a Sliding Door Buffer.

Editor The Carpenter:

Seeing an item in the March journal entitled "Sliding Door Hints," I desire to offer a suggestion or plan I have seen used where a buffer was required. A sliding door buffer should always be located in about the center of the height of door. It can be placed three (3) or four (4) inches back of where the door stands when open, and may be left longer than necessary to be cut to exact length when adjusting the door. The pin should be dry and glued into door, as per sketch below.



The craft problems I sent you and printed in the March number, are very clear and plain; but in oval, Fig. 5, I must have been misunderstood. The radius of the greater circle is given as 1½ diameter, but it should read one (1) diameter. The rise of the oval is limited; the figure will always assume the same shape—large or small is applicable in making tub or tank battons—but is not appreciable where an elliptic cone is required of a given length or height.

The instructions by J. Barry on "roof trusses and plan for laying out a roof of two pitches," are very good; let us have more of them.

Fraternally yours,

MILTON LOGAN.

How is it that capital has the army, the navy, the legislatures, and controls the judiciary and executive departments, while labor has no control over them whatever?

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

An Amerika's Arbeiter.

(Eingesandt.)

Am Samstag, den 28. März, sollte auf dem Union Square, dem historischen öffentlichen Versammlungsplatz der Stadt New York eine friedliche Demonstration der arbeitslosen Werkzeuger stattfinden. Durch ein Komite wurden die in Betracht kommenden städischen Behörden wiederholt benachrichtigt, daß im Rahmen der Gesetze, wie auf Grund der Konstitution der Ver. Staaten, welche freies Versammlungsrecht, wie Preßfreiheit allen Bürgern garantirt, die zum Müßiggang gezwungenen Arbeiter sich Gehör verschaffen wollten. Da die in Händen von Kapitals-Magnaten befindliche Presse den Notstand des nützlichen Teiles der Bevölkerung ableugnet, sogar die Verantwortung für die gegenwärtig immer noch andauernde Krisis in Finanz- wie industriellen Kreisen auf die Lohnarbeiterschaft abwälzen möchte, sieht sich Lokal 309, zusammengesetzt aus durch ihr Gewerbedingten intelligenten Bürgern und Bürgerkandidaten, veranlaßt, einen Aufruf zu erlassen, und ersuchen wir alle ehrlichen, rechtlich denkenden Lohnarbeiter, unserem Protest sich anzuschließen.

Lokal 309, die eine Mitgliedschaft von über 1,200 zählt, von denen zur Zeit über die Hälfte außer Arbeit ist, milderte das schwere Loos besonders der Familienväter dadurch, daß sie den in Arbeit befindlichen Mitgliedern eine 22 Wochen andauernde wöchentliche Taxe von 25—50 Cents auferlegt, die mit ganz wenigen Ausnahmen bereitwilligst erlegt wurde und noch wird. Wenn wir in der denkbar tolerantesten, liberalsten Weise, ohne Unterschied der Rasse und Landesabstammung Solidarität üben, wie dieselbe durch die Konstitution unseres Verbandes und noch besonders durch die Nebengesetze des Distrikt Councils New York bekräftigt wird, so haben wir dabei zugleich die Absicht, gute Bürger zu erziehen, die uns die von den Vätern dieser Republik unter schweren, blutigen Opfern der Rebellion errungenen Freiheiten aufrecht erhalten helfen.

Ein Hauptfundament dieser durch blutige Revolution erkämpften Freiheiten ist das freie Vereins- und Versammlungsrecht, wie unbeschränkte Preßfreiheit. Wir sind gewillt, unter allen Umständen diese durch die Konstitution gewährleisteten Rechte, die jeder Exekutivbeamte der Ver. Staaten beschwören muß, zu beschützen und rechtmäßig auszuüben und betrachten jene Elemente, die dazu bestimmt sind, im Sinne wie in der Tat diese Rechte selbst mit den Waffen zu verteidigen, als echte Mitbürger.

Am 28. März wurden wir eines Andern belehrt. Als die Arbeitslosen von dem verbürgten Rechte Gebrauch machen wollten, und im Begriffe waren, auf Union Square eine Versammlung abzuhalten, wurden sie mit brutaler Gewalt daran verhindert, die Redefreiheit wurde unterdrückt und damit von Seiten der Diener des Volkes ein niederträchtiger Verfassungsbruch begangen. Unter dem Vorwande, daß zu befürchten sei, daß anarchistische Propaganda gepredigt werden solle, übten die Hüter des Gesetzes und der Konstitution der Vereinigten Staaten selbst Anarchie. Nur die Besonnenheit und gute Disciplin der organisirten Arbeiterschaft hat ein unter diesen Umständen mögliches gräßliches Blutvergießen verhindert!—

Es ist eine beschämende Tatsache, daß Tausende von Arbeitslosen sich auf dem Union Square gar nicht eingefunden hatten, weil sie, wie wir beweisen können, befürchteten, von der Polizei Gewaltmißhandlungen erleiden zu müssen. „Wenn ich mich nicht mißhandeln lassen will und von dem natürlichen Rechte der Notwehr Gebrauch mache, werde ich ermordet.“ Wer die Zusammensetzung der hiesigen Polizeiforce kennt und ihre Charaktereigenschaften, denen noch dazu ein auf gleicher moralischer Höhe stehendes Richtertum ur Seite steht, wird solche Befürchtungen für begründet finden.

Dieser bewußten Rechtsbeugung und aufreizendem Insult zum Widerstand, fand

durch die Explosion einer Bombe ein trauriges Echo. Traurig deßhalb, weil ein unschuldiger, harmloser, arbeitsloser Lohnarbeiter das Opfer eines Rächers seiner Ehre wurde. Wir wissen und erkennen, daß der Sache der Arbeit damit nur Schaden zugefügt wird und halten diesen Akt der Selbsthilfe, so begreiflich derselbe erscheint, als die Tat eines an Gesetz und Recht Verzweifelnden. Stünde Lokal 309 auf diesem Standpunkt, müßten wir unseren Mitgliedern die Geschichte des Faustrechts und der Blutrache erläutern. So lange wir uns noch des Besitzes des politischen Wahlrechtes rühmen können, findet der in Rußland angebrachte Terror bei uns keine Unterstützung. Wenn das arbeitende Volk der Vereinigten Staaten von dem Wahlrecht einen so unvernünftigen für sich verderbenden Gebrauch macht, müssen wir uns eben mit dieser bedauerlichen Unfähigkeit abfinden, hoffend, daß in nicht allzuferner Zeit eine vielleicht uns Alle überraschende Wendung eintritt. Die Schuld der Lokal 309 ist es nicht, daß das Gros der amerikanischen, selbst der organisirten Arbeiterschaft so lange nicht zur Erkenntnis seiner geistigen wie materiellen Natur und wahren Kulturrechte kommt. Seit beinahe 50 Jahren haben wir als Organisation unser bestes versucht, den Arbeitsbienen ihre Stellung gegenüber den Drohnen begreiflich zu machen und werden auch in Zukunft die gleiche Taktik befolgen, allen Parasiten zum Trotz.

Nun die andere Seite. Als das auf hazardischer, wucherischer Spekulation der in Wall Str. hausenden Vampire und Gambler, die mit Scheinwerten operirten, oder auf der Produkten-Börse, wo das Recht, das Volk zu beschwindeln und zu berauben, mit bis zu $70,000 und noch mehr als Union-Beitrag Eintritt erhoben wird, da war der oberste Beamte der Nation auf Kosten des Landes rasch zur Stelle, mit einigen hundert Millionen unverzinslicher Darlehen dem Parasitengeschmeiß unter die Arme zu greifen. Wo bleibt die offizielle Hilfe für die werttätige Bevölkerung?

Wenn dieselbe durch verbrecherische Manipulation um ihr Recht auf Arbeit gebracht wird? Wenn dieselbe dazu verdammt ist, die Produkte ihres Fleißes mit mehreren hundert Prozent Ausschlag zurückzukaufen. Arbeiter, besonders die aller notwendigsten und nützlichsten, habt ihr noch nicht darüber nachgedacht, was der produktive Wert von Land, Boden, wie die aus dem Innern der Erde unter Lebensgefahr hervorgebrachten Schätze ist? Wie man dieselben zum Teil vernichtet, um einen in keinem Verhältnis zum Lohn stehenden hohen Preise zu erpressen?

Die Antwort auf deinen Schrei nach Gerechtigkeit, ist deine bürgerliche Entrechtung, der Polizeiknüppel und Maschinengeschütze. Die rücksichtslos kapitalische, ökonomische wie politische Herrschaft hat einen so gefährlichen, alle Begriffe von Recht und Moral hohnsprechenden Zustand erreicht, daß die angebliche Gleichheit der Bürger vor dem Gesetz zur leeren Phrase geworden ist. Das einzelne Individuum, die Familie, ganze Gemeinden, ja selbst Großstädte, nein, das ganze Land seufzt und leidet an einer unerhörten Raubwirtschoft. Vereinigt in Kartellen, Rings, oder landesüblich gesagt, Trusts, welche die Schätze der Natur über und unter der Erde sich angeeignet haben, plündern das arbeitende Volk in einer Weise aus, dem gegenüber das früher in Europa herrschende Raubrittertum als kindisches, harmloses Spiel erscheint. Was wir essen, trinken, mit was wir uns bekleiden, was wir bewohnen, selbst das Sonnenlicht können sich die Arbeiter nur unter schwerem Tribut von dem uns beherrschenden strikt organisirten Ausbeutertum verschaffen. Millionen Arbeiter und Familien können selbst die allernötigsten Bedürfnisse nicht befriedigen, während eine despotische Plutokratie Millionen von der Arbeit erzeugten Werte sich aneignet. Die Vergeudung von aus den Arbeitern Amerikas, wie auch durch internationale Spekulationen unter dem Schutz und Garantie der politischen Organisation, berüchtigt unter dem Namen Assembly, Kongreß und Senat mit ihren persönlichen Spitzen — herausgeschundenen Profite, bilden eine Gefahr für das Bestehen unserer demokratisch sich nennenden Republik. Ihre Prunksucht und Verschleuderung, die Prostitution ihrer Töchter an eine europäische degenerirte „Aristokratie," machen unsere republikanischen Institutionen zum Gespötte der denkenden, gebildeten Welt. Die Käuflichkeit der Presse, wie der Justiz, ist längst sprüchwörtlich.

Mit dem verbrecherischsten Lebensmittel, Haus-, Grund- und Bodenwucher, mit total verwässertem Anlagekapital, mit Repressalien, die man am treffendsten als Schwarze-

Hand Taktik bezeichnet, saugt diese Plutokratie am Marke des Volkes. Wie lange sich die amerikanische Arbeiterklasse dieser raffinirten, durch brutale Polizeigewalt beschützten, von Militär und Flotte gestützten Versklavung freiwillig unterwirft, ist eine Frage der Zeit. Ein heuchlerisches Phariſäertum, das mehr Macht und Einfluß besitzt, als die englische oder russische Staatskirche, will dem betörten Volke glauben machen, die heutige herrschende Gesellschaft sei eine göttliche Einrichtung, und leider findet eine solche Vorspiegelung dieser kapitalistischen Verdummungsagenten bei einem großen Teil des Volkes blindlings Gefolgschaft. So sieht die einst viergepriesene Freiheit der Vereinigten Staaten aus. Man möchte jetzt nach einem Bombenwurf sogenannte Anarchisten haftbar machen. Welch' eine Logik! Wir erkennen in der hier geschilderten Plutokratie die wirklichen Anarchisten. Verweist sie des Landes, diese Rassenselbstmörder, deren Weiber sich weigern, Amerikaner zu gebären, die den „Fremden" verachten, die durch geistige und physisch schwere Arbeit das Land unter Kultur gebracht haben, durch Kunst und Wissenschaft, wie eine Unsumme aller nützlicher Tätigkeit, einen ungeahnten Nationalreichtum erzeugt, den diese Parasiten verprassen.

Organisirt Euch in Gewerken, organisirt Euch in Industrie-Verbänden, benützt die Centralisation zur Erweckung des Klassenbewußtseins, verhindert, daß dieses fruchtbare Land durch Wäldervernichtung eine Wüste wird. Bereitet die Enteignung dieser Enteigner vor, schließt ein zielbewußtes Ganzes, mit der Parole: Die Arbeit ist die Erzeugerin aller Werte, wie aller Kultur.

Kommt zum Bewußtsein Eurer politischen Macht und frohnbet nicht ferner für ein Linsengericht. Laßt die Bomben den uniformirten professionellen Freiheitshenkern. Gebt ihnen keinen Vorwand a la „Maine," die geheimnisvoll im Hafen von Havana schlummert.

Haltet die Konstitution der V. St. hoch.

Sie giebt uns zwar das Recht der Bewaffnung, aber sie nützt uns nichts, wenn nicht der richtige Gebrauch davon gemacht wird. Denn wo rohe Kräfte sinnlos walten
— Kann sich kein Gebild gestalten. Soll Wohlfahrt und Menschenglück gedeih'n —
Muß das Volk sich selbst befrei'n.

Das ist der sehnlichste Wunsch einer zielbewußten Organisation von Lohnarbeitern; möge er einen Wiederhall finden bei Denen, die durch ehrliche, nutzbringende Arbeit ihr Brod verdienen wollen.

Denkt nach, studirt die brennenden Fragen des Lebens, verschließt Euch nicht besserer Einsicht und haltet über Alles hoch die Solidarität der gleichen Interessen. Dann mag das Parasitentum sehen, wo es bleibt — nicht einen Tag ist dasselbe ohne Eure Dienste lebensfähig! —

Prägt Euern Kindern ein, daß wahres Lebensglück gerade das Gegenteil von dem ist, was die Grundlage unseres heutigen fluchbeladenen Ausbeutungssystems bildet.

Das soll unsere Antwort sein auf die drakonische Anwendung von Gewalt, die nur so lange bestehen kann, als das Volk der Arbeit sie duldet.

Mit solidarischen Brudergruß,
die Carpenter Lokal Union 309,
New York City.

Nochmals ein „interessanter Bericht."

(Eingesandt.)

Unter der Ueberschrift, „Ein interessanter Bericht," erscheint im März „Carpenter" ein Eingesandt von Conrad Schneider, Mitglied der L. U. 1051 Philadelphia, in welchem einige Stellen aus einem, in der New Yorker Volkszeitung und dem Philadelphia Tageblatt erschienenen Artikel unter gleichlautender Ueberschrift, angeführt und besprochen werden.

Der Einsender findet die in diesem Artikel enthaltene Angabe, daß L. U. 375 im verflossenen Jahre die Summe von $4,550 an Sterbegelder ausbezahlt habe, als nicht ganz richtig indem keine Lokal-Union Sterbegeld aus ihrer eigenen, oder Lokalkasse bezahle. Auch findet der Einsender, daß solche Artikel nicht in die Zeitungen gehören, sondern den Lokal Unionen zur Kenntnisnahme zugesandt werden sollten.

Nun, wer den hier in Rede stehenden Artikel gelesen hat, wird wohl anders denken, und wäre dieser Artikel ganz, anstatt teilweise, im „Carpenter" erschienen, so würden mir die Mitglieder der Brüderschaft beipflichten.

Unterzeichneter war derjenige Beamte der L. U. 375, welcher die betreffenden statisti-

schen Daten den Arbeiterzeitungen zur Verfügung stellte wie er dies schon bei früheren Angelegenheiten getan hat. Nachstehende kurze Darstellung möge nun Kollege Schneider und anderen Lesern zu weiterer Aufklärung dienen: An den angeführten Beträgen ausbezahlter Kranken- und Sterbegelder, läßt sich nichts ändern; diese sind geprüft und für richtig befunden worden. Ueber die Todesursache in den verschiedenen Sterbefällen wird genau Buch geführt und alle Nebenumstände werden untersucht und festgestellt.

Weder Unterzeichneter noch L. U. 375 haben irgend ein Interesse daran falsche Zahlen in die Welt zu schleudern; Kollege Schneider möge sich hierüber beruhigen. Alle diese Angelegenheiten sind schon seit Jahr und Tag bei uns besprochen und debattirt worden. Und daß das Verhältnis der Krankheits- und Sterbefälle wie es in L. U. 375 existirt nicht für die ganze Brüderschaft als zutreffend oder normal gelten kann, ist ja selbstverständlich. Wäre dies der Fall, so müßten die Lokalbeiträge bedeutend erhöht werden.

Was das Ausarbeiten von Statistiken über Arbeitslosigkeit, Unfälle u. s. w. anbetrifft und daß deren Ergebnisse unseren Konventionen unterbreitet werden sollten, so bin ich hierüber vollständig mit Kollege Schneider einverstanden. Warum aber die Veröffentlichung dieses Materials verwerfen?

Der hier in Frage stehende Artikel erstreckte sich nur auf einen Teil der Fragen wie solche von mir in Statistiken früherer Jahre behandelt wurden.

Eine Lokal-Union vor Altersschwäche zu schützen, ist eine Frage über die sich viel sagen läßt. Umstände, wie die wirthschaftlichen Zustände, der Stand des Arbeitsmarktes, u. s. w., spielen in dieser Frage eine bedeutende Rolle. Besonders aber ist es die hohe Aufnahmegebühr die dem Zuwachse einer Lokal-Union im Wege steht und die wir daher als sehr verwerflich betrachten müssen; von anderen Hindernissen die sich einem Kandidaten entgegenstellen nicht zu reden.

Der Artikel veranschaulichte die Vorteile einer zentralisirten Organisation. In diesem Sinne weist derselbe darauf hin, daß, würde L. U. 375 nicht einem Gewerksverbande angehören ,so hätten deren Mitglieder beispielsweise im verflossenen Jahre, allein an Sterbegelder, die Summe von $13.05 entrichten müssen. Und wo würden wir dann mit unseren übrigen Auslagen bleiben die ebenfalls keine geringe sind? Wenn schon solche bedauerlichen Zustände in einer Organisation vorherrschen, wie muß es dann in den Kreisen nichtorganisirter Arbeiter aussehen die absolut schutzlos dastehen?

Fraglichem Artikel unterlag ferner der Zweck, die Mitglieder und Arbeiter im allgemeinen zum Nachdenken und zur Einsicht zu bringen, daß der Staat die Versicherung der Altersschwachen und Invaliden übernehmen muß. Dies ist eine Frage von großer Wichtigkeit der seitens der Arbeiter dieses Landes viel zu wenig Interesse entgegengebracht wird. Es ist Pflicht des Staates dafür zu sorgen, daß ein Arbeiter, nachdem er ein Menschenalter hindurch zur Bereicherung der Gesellschaft beigetragen hat, daß er dann nicht durch Sorge um den Lebensunterhalt und durch Not und Entbehrung zum Selbstword getrieben wird.

Es wäre zu wünschen, daß sich alle Arbeiterorganisationen mit dem Sammeln statistischen Materials befaßten, weil dadurch die Vorteile die die Organisation auf wirtschaftlichem Gebiete darbietet, erst in's rechte Licht gerückt werden.

Ebenso wichtig, und gegenwärtig noch wichtiger aber ist es, daß wir der politischen Seite der Arbeiterfrage die größte Aufmerksamkeit schenken. Denn, auf sogenanntem gesetzlichen Wege, sucht man den Arbeiterorganisationen alle Rechte zu entziehen die die Ver. Staaten Konstitution jedem Bürger garantirt. Der letzte Winter hat uns zur Genüge gezeigt wie rücksichtslos und den so hochgepriesenen Freiheiten dies Landes zum Hohn, die herrschende Klasse gegen die Arbeiter vorgeht. Fast täglich werden Einhaltsbefehle erlassen und richterliche Entscheidungen gegen sie gefällt. Die Behandlung die man den armen Arbeitslosen der größeren Städte angedeihen ließ, nicht zu vergessen. Darum, Brüder und Mitarbeiter, macht Gebrauch vom Stimmzettel und wählt nur solche Männer denen das Wohl und Wehe der Arbeiter am Herzen liegt.

H. Ortland,
L. U. 375, New York City.

DEPARTMENT FRANCAIS

Le Premier Mai.
La Fete International des Travailleurs.

Voilà 19 ans passés que la Fédération américaines du travail a décidée de choisir ce jour, à jamais célèbre, pour inaugurer la campagne d'introduction de la journée de huit heures. La convention de cette organisation ouvrière choisit notre Fraternité des Charpentiers et Menuisiers pour commencer l'attaque, et l'année suivante, en 1889, au 1. mai, nos frères de métier ouvrirent le feu en plusieurs villes.

Au mois d'oût de la même année, le Congrès international ouvrier à Paris a adopté ce jour comme le vrai "Labor Day" international, et en ce faisant, cru faire grand honneur au prolétariat organisé de notre continent. Les ouvriers de France, d'Allemagne, de l'Autrich-Hongrie et de l'Italie célébrèrent le 1. mai, et cela malgré les persécutions de leurs gouvernement et du patronat capitalist.

Les ouvriers du bâtiment à Hamburg, Allemagne, furent mis dans la rue, et ont soutenue une longue grève forcée par leurs patrons, pour avoir répondu à notre appelle. Quellques années plus tard, les ouvriers du port de la même ville, tel que matelots et débardeurs, suivirent le même exemple et furent traité de même par les grandes compagnies trans-atlantiques.

Les ouvriers parisiens durent subir les attaques de la police en manifestant ce jour; les soldats furent consignés dans les casernes et les bâtiments du gouvernement prêt à tirer à coup de fusil sur les travailleurs proclamant la solidarité prolétarienne universelle.

La même chose arriva à Vienne en Autriche, et à Buda-Pesth, lors d'une démonstration dans les rues de la ville; il y eu des morts et des blessés.

A Rome, la police et l'armée empêchaient pendant plusieurs années les manifestations, et en Allemagne un congrès d'ouvriers socialistes décida de célébrer le 1. mai dans des grandes salles, en prononçant des discours de circonstance, et ce pour éviter la malvaillance des classes capitalistes et gouvernantes.

En Belgique et en Hollande, où les lois sur les manifestations dans les rues sont plus liberales, depuis bon nombre d'années, nos camarades font du 1. mai un jour de fête prolétarien.

Et nous, les père et parrain du 1. mai comme jour de fête internationale, qu'avons nous fait de cette date, célèbre à l'avenir dans les annales du prolétariat international? Surtout les membres de notre grande organisation, qu'avons nous fait pour faire honneur à la décision du congrès de 1888 aux Etats-Unis, et de celui de 1889, tenu à Paris?

Nous avons lutté, j'aime à le constater, avec quelque succès, pour l'obtention de la journée de huit heures mais nous avons laissé endormir l'enthousiasme qui précéda notre action.

Avec le succès, nous nous sommes endormis nous mêmes sur nos lauriers de vainqueurs, et nous avons oublié entièrement, que d'autres camarades devaient marcher sur nos traces et lutter également pour atteindre le même but.

Je ne puis m'empêcher de citer ici même un fait qui c'est passé à New York, dans la Fédération centrale du travail et qui date du dimanche, 29 mars. Un délégué d'une union de charpentiers déclara, qu'il approuve entièrement la commission municipale des Parcs de cette ville, pour leur refus de laisser librement se réunir dans un parc public, une organisation ouvrière, qui voulait célébrer le 1. mai.

En dehors de ce délégué, le compt rendu de cette même séance a prouvé, que les membres exécutifs de cette fédération ont insistés auprès des membres de la commission des parcs, leurs demandant de refuser la permission de parler en publique et de se réunir en masses dans un parc public, à l'organisation susdite.

Voila où nous sommes arrivés!

C'est notre honneur, et pour nous prouver

leur sympathie que le prolétariat international a accepté d'élever le 1. mai au rang d'une fête internationale, et dans no rangs, dans les rangs du prolétariat américain organisó se trouvent des traitres qui pactisent avec les capitalistes, avec les policiers qui brisent les cranes des manifestants à coup de baton, avec les juges qui forcent le droit de réunion et la libre parole, avec les autorités qui violent la constitution de ce pays, qui doit son émancipation du joug anglais à une révolution et à une guerre; des traitres dissons nous, qui serrent la main à un chef de police, qui répondit au comité, lui demandant de respecter les droits garanties par la constitution: "Le bâton est plus fort que la constitution."

Mes amis, mes frères de langue française, c'est à se cacher la figure de honte, c'est à rougir du nom d'ouvrier américain, en apprenant ces méfaits; et ce après vingt ans d'agitation et de lutte. Après tant de victoires et tant de victims, après avoir vue la sympathie du prolétariat de tout le monde civilisé se rejouir de nos succés; en face d'une crise, qui devrait nous unir et nous rapprocher d'avantage dans le but de défendre notre position acquise. Devant tout cela, nous persistons à laisser le 1. mai aux promeneurs bourgois en Amérique et aux travailleurs du reste du Monde.

Le lion ouvrier américain se câche sous une peau d'âne et n'a pas le droit de protester contre les coups de pieds lancés à l'adresse du deguisement qu'il se plait a revêtir. Il ne se passe pas de semaine où il n'y aurait une législature d'un état quelconque, qui s'amuse à faire une loi contre nos intérêts, ou un juge suprême qui nous montrerait son mépris en déclarant une loi, qui semblerait favorisée tant soit peu la classe ouvrière, comme nul, parce qu'elle ne saurait passer sous les fourches coudines de son interprétation malvaillante et partiale.

Nous respectons les lois, qui sont faites par nos adversaires et contre nous, et nous refusons de joindre les protestants contre les lois; nous baissons la croupe, quand une loi qui semble nous traiter à peu près égal avec nos ennemies, nous est ravie, et nous n'osons dire mot quand des lois faites pour combattre les abus des grands trustes sont appliquées contre nous et nos organisations, tel que la "Sherman act."

Aussi nous nous demandons avec anxiété, combien de fois le 1. mai doit encore se passer avant que le travailleurs américain se sentira solitair avec les travailleurs organisés des autres pays, et les joindrá dans leurs luttes, dirigés contre toutes les autres classes ne soutenant et ne reconnaissant que la sienne? Quand viendra ce jour où nous fêterons le 1. mai d'un commun accord avec le prolétariat universel en pleine conscience de sa signification et avec le même enthousiasme que régna lors de sa promulgation?

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

North Bros. New "Yankee Tool Book."

An excellent idea of the high quality and efficient working of the "Yankee" tools turned out by the North Bros. Mfg. Co., of Philadelphia, may be gained from an inspection of a booklet, the "Yankee Tool Book," 1908, just issued by that firm. It is an interesting little publication of 32 pages, containing illustrations with photographs representing and describing the different and up-to-date tools, more especially ratchet screwdrivers, spiral screwdrivers, automatic or hand drills, etc., etc. The booklet is sent to any of the readers of this journal upon request. Write to North Bros. Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

How to Use Glue.

For a glue to be properly effective, it requires to penetrate the pores of the wood; and the more a body of glue penetrates the wood, the more substantial the joint will remain. Glues that take the longest to dry are to be preferred to those that dry quickly, the slow-drying glues being always the strongest, other things being equal. For general use no method gives such good results as the following: Break the glue up small, put it into an iron kettle, cover the glue with water, and allow it to soak twelve hours; after soaking, boil until done. Then pour it into an air-tight box, leave the cover off till cold, then cover up tight. As glue is required, cut a portion and melt in the usual way. Expose no more of the made glue to the atmosphere for any length of time than is necessary, as the atmosphere is very destructive to made glue. Never heat made glue in a pot that is subject to the direct heat of the fire or lamp. All such methods of heating glue cannot be condemned in terms too severe.—American Carpenter and Builder.

CLAIMS PAID DURING APRIL, 1908

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't
8755	J. V. Smith	61	$ 50.00
8756	Mrs. Augusta Wessel	159	50.00
8757	Mrs. Catherine Waltz	194	50.00
8758	Martin McKeon	240	200.00
8759	Mrs. Meta Bruhl	242	50.00
8760	Mentz Sogge	1	200.00
8761	Wenzell Paul	87	200.00
8762	Mrs. Mary A. Coburn	120	50.00
8763	Samuel Lower	211	200.00
8764	Mrs. Phoebe J. Easterday	269	50.00
8765	Mrs. Grace Nickeral	295	50.00
8766	Chas. O. Burdick	320	200.00
8767	W. W. Saunders (dis)	331	400.00
8768	Mrs. Mattie Adams	367	50.00
8769	Mrs. C. Leverington	521	50.00
8770	George Dransack	696	78.50
8771	Mrs. Carrie F. Torst	769	50.00
8772	Patrick Coyne	1405	200.00
8773	J. D. Wigginton	1434	50.00
8774	Mrs. J. Monserrate Rios	1450	25.00
8775	Samuel K. Greenlaw	1459	50.00
8776	James Canary	6	50.00
8777	Mrs. Maria Colonel	52	50.00
8778	Mrs. Julia H. Cater	75	50.00
8779	J. M. Wiley	106	200.00
8780	Eugene Romoser	120	200.00
8781	Walter E. Dempsey	302	200.00
8782	Mrs. Selina Rudin	355	50.00
8783	Mrs. Mary S. McSusan	483	50.00
8784	Frank McCornac	567	200.00
8785	Mrs. Emma Crawford	750	50.00
8786	Stephen Fitzgerald	990	200.00
8787	Stephen Veczko	1717	200.00
8788	Fred Wigand	10	200.00
8789	Mrs. Isabella Campbell	33	50.00
8790	Mrs. Patrick Farley	813	50.00
8791	Frank Urquhart	919	50.00
8792	James N. Apple	1432	50.00
8793	Harry J. Stevens	1577	50.00
8794	Mrs. Jane G. Durie	43	50.00
8795	Lorenzo Kichline	239	50.00
8796	Wm. Doepping	309	200.00
8797	Jacob Mueller	416	200.00
8798	H. A. Smith	431	200.00
8799	Wm. A. Arnold	1043	50.00
8800	Alof Axel Maberg (bal.)	1443	91.85
8801	Harold C. Kannard	17	200.00
8802	Mrs. Rose A. Sain	36	50.00
8803	G. M. Roberts	69	200.00
8804	G. W. Martin	169	200.00
8805	James T. Day	211	50.00
8806	Mrs. Loretta Ayres	532	50.00
8807	Mrs. Carrie M. Bice	594	50.00
8808	Mrs. Barbara Tritschler	687	50.00
8809	Joseph Welters	1099	50.00
8810	Mrs. Natalia Millin	1450	50.00
8811	Mrs. Elizabeth Crandall	1640	25.00
8812	Mrs. Sallie J. Jolley	225	50.00
8813	Robert Winkelman	375	50.00
8814	James Meikle	490	200.00
8815	Mrs. Mary Rooney	550	50.00
8816	Leonard Anderson (dis.)	22	400.00
8817	Hunter Pettit	22	200.00
8818	Mrs. Alice Sophia Fisher	18	50.00
8819	Mrs. Nellie F. Williams	388	50.00
8820	W. M. Mycroft	561	50.00
8821	John O'Brien	606	50.00
8822	Leroy S. Mitchell (dis.)	624	100.00
8823	Mrs. R. T. Chapdelaine	761	50.00
8824	Mrs. Ella Berube	1210	50.00
8825	Victor Castaing	1458	50.00
8826	Mrs. Essie Rutledge	1616	50.00
8827	Joseph Konas	39	200.00
8828	Gustav Schneider	238	200.00
8829	Mrs. Ella M. Olsen	299	50.00
8830	Mrs. Mary Bond	423	50.00
8831	Richard W. Phillips	935	200.00
8832	Anton Reichwein	1051	200.00
8833	J. E. Hiner	1212	200.00
8834	Mrs. Mary E. Fife	510	50.00
8835	Frank Prihoda	1786	200.00
8836	Telesphore Verdon	13	200.00
8837	Robert F. Brown	47	50.00
8838	George Wicks	349	200.00
8839	Frank Krauss	5	200.00
8840	James Deale	8	200.00
8841	James Maguire	8	200.00
8842	Mrs. Fannie Morgan	8	50.00
8843	Mrs. U. B. Dube	134	50.00
8844	C. M. Flaugher	194	200.00
8845	John Maddison	427	50.00
8846	John J. Bulman	483	200.00
8847	Wm. H. Davis	787	50.00
8848	E. H. Karr	993	200.00
8849	Geo. A. Gronewald	1416	200.00
8850	E. B. Campbell	2	50.00
8851	John P. Frank	125	200.00
8852	Mrs. Bernadina Peter	209	50.00
8853	Mrs. Mary E. Rehm	243	50.00
8854	Mrs. Lorena Blake	541	50.00
8855	V. H. Weisenberger	1299	50.00
8856	Mark Melrose	2	200.00
8857	Mrs. Margaret Morrison	22	50.00
8858	Chas. W. Pride	33	200.00
8859	Rudolph Reuling	44	200.00
8860	James Boyle	266	200.00
8861	Augustus L. Kennedy	423	50.00
8862	Joseph Scharf	423	50.00
8863	Albert S. Buttrey	523	200.00
8864	Minor B. Patrick	533	200.00
8865	Mrs. Christiana Campbell	892	50.00
8866	Joseph Levesque	1125	50.00
8867	Harry B. Howe	1312	200.00
8868	Fred Bach	1618	96.05
8869	Peter Queeney	1	200.00
8870	Carl Schaible	32	200.00
8871	Benjamin Murrell	52	200.00
8872	Ernest Balle	63	200.00
8873	Benj. D. Elmore	97	200.00
8874	Mrs. Clara Erickson	98	50.00
8875	Adam Linke	168	200.00
8876	Mrs. Gertrude Kommer	242	50.00
8877	Mrs. Josephine Wilcox	389	50.00
8878	Andrew Preston	1	200.00
8879	Anton Marks	211	50.00
8880	James S. Reardon	303	100.00
8881	James Shelton	887	50.00
8882	Mrs. Josephine Miller	2	50.00
8883	Mrs. Sophie C. Olson	87	50.00
8884	Mrs. Rosa Anna Forget	134	50.00
8885	Jost Grein	422	199.50
8886	Mrs. Bertha C. Smith	701	50.00
8887	John A. Neal	1120	200.00
8888	Mrs. Ella E. Hull	1725	50.00
8889	Mrs. Katie Steinert	209	50.00
8890	Mrs. Emma C. Hahn	277	50.00
8891	Robert White	387	200.00
8892	Mrs. Jennie Clark	578	50.00
8893	Mrs. Lizzie Cunningham	1655	25.00
8894	Albert W. Culp	18	200.00
8895	John Carlson	62	200.00
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8897	E. D. Linn	131	200.00
8898	Mrs. Antonia Spihalski	179	50.00
8899	Mrs. Nettie Luckey	257	50.00
8900	James A. Bailey	318	200.00
8901	Mrs. Margaret Canavan	370	50.00
8902	Mrs. M. B. Kuldosher	486	50.00
8903	Henry T. Yates	592	50.00
8904	Isaac M. Hazen	653	50.00
8905	Mrs. Mary E. Kelly	774	50.00
8906	Wolf Seibold	1051	50.00
8907	Albert Richter	1784	200.00
8908	Mrs. Catherine Roch	98	50.00
8909	Charles Tanton	453	100.00
8910	Robert E. Atwood	1035	50.00
8911	James T. Black	1044	50.00
8912	Raphael Hicks	1273	200.00
8913	Robinson Emery	1491	50.00
8914	Adam Fijot	1845	100.00
8915	John Johnson	1868	200.00
8916	Charles G. Willis	141	50.00
8917	John Focaccio	359	200.00
8918	I. Hootensky	504	200.00
8919	Alonzo Bolton	1354	50.00
8920	A. Lee Cooper	1517	200.00
	Total		$18,990.90

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The Carpenter

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Continued on Page 64.

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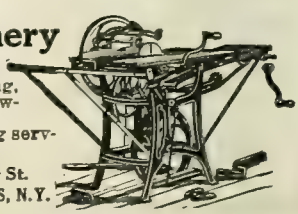

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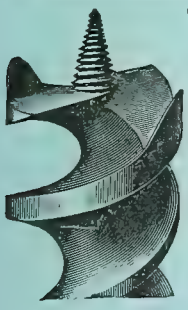

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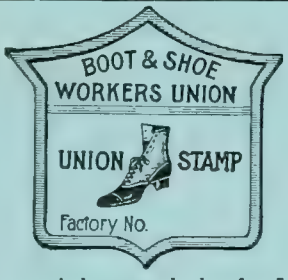

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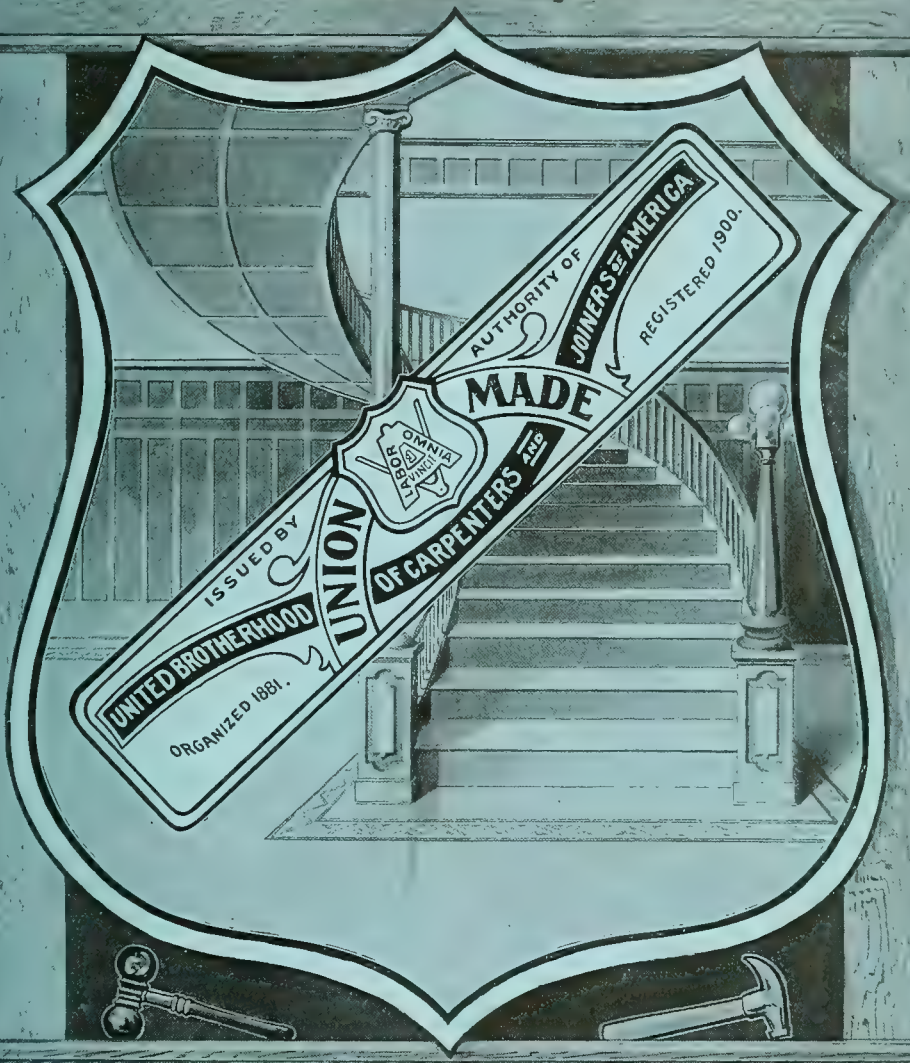

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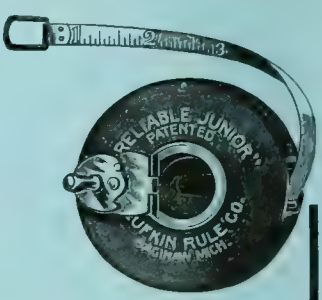

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXVIII—No. 6 **INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1908** **One Dollar Per Year**
Established in 1881 **Ten Cents a Copy**

The Way to Win

(By Margaret Scott Hall)

Life sets every man a task,—
Great or simple, do not ask,
Just get at it;
Through the sunshine and the rain,
Through the pleasure and the pain,
Just keep at it.
When the toil and stress are past—
Till the rest-time comes at last,
Just keep at it.

Be the job a mammoth one
Keeping at it gets it done,—
Just stick to it.
Handicapped upon life's race
Find an even, steady pace,
And stick to it;
Though you started far behind
Keeping at it you will find
That you'll win it.

Live in love and brotherhood
Holding fast to faith in God,—
Keep on bravely.
Toiling on through joy and care
Do your best and ne'er despair,
Just keep at it;
Faithful to each right endeavor
True to honest purpose ever,—
Just keep at it.

HOME, SWEET HOME.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

F, through any miracle of Divine law justice should prevail among men, a great many ordinary facts of existing conditions would so materially change as to become extraordinary. If there is a being on this sinful old earth deserving honestly the joys of home in unqualified measure, it is the carpenter. Yet, among the crafts he is about the most homeless of them all.

He builds for others, why not for himself? Hustling to build houses for others, yet finding no time or means to own one, appears somewhat inconsistent with right.

It is unnecessary to ask if it is preference or poverty that keeps the carpenter paying rent for the roof that shelters him.

Even the carpenter of Nazareth wandered homeless in Galilee, and down through the ages the men who make comfortable and beautiful habitations for others, have no home to call their own.

The Bible states that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and surely one so important to the advancement and progressive interests of civilization, and the wealth and grandeur of a nation, should be worthy of at least an average home for himself while spending his life constructing homes for others.

With so much of space, and so much of accumulated wealth all around us, does it not look a little inharmonious from our viewpoint that circumstances allow us no part in it except the privilege to work or starve? Poor in sight of more than plenty—richly endowed with the home-instinct that is a divine atribute in every human breast, a man must be content to look on and serve without coveteousness!

Our heart goes out in a great wave of pity for every wandering waif afloat on the merciless current of adversity.

Every outcast, tramp, degenerate and inebriate adult in any country is a result of unjust systems or individual neglect, and sooner or later, as Russia has experienced, every country must suffer through the conduct of her own oppressed and poverty-driven offspring. Greed and luxury, leisure and extravagance in continual parade, while the vain search for work as a means of livelihood continues—while the bread line grows, and the ragged brigade recruits daily. God save us from anarchy, from rebellion and revolt!

The homeless and the idle become vicious. But of all the laboring world, a homeless carpenter appeals to our mind as the saddest commentary on the business relations of the age. It is the irony of fate that a man should go forth each morning to his daily toil —building homes—and leave the spectre of Care hovering like a shadow of impending eviction at his family fireside!

A rented house is not a home in the best sense. It is a place to stay where an atmosphere of occupancy renders it a feeble imitation of a real home.

Home, sweet home, is where one may realize actual citizenship. To plant and cultivate one's own vine and fig tree; to fix and furnish one's own house and dig in one's own garden with no man to say him nay; no rent day to come with inevitable regularity and inexorable demands, and no landlord to raise the rent or to say vacate for any cause whatsoever—this is the real home. For those who have never lacked a home, the homeless one's position is not at all pathetic. "Where ignorance is bliss it is folly to be wise," they tell us. Perhaps in craving something better than we have known we miss half our misery by not being able to realize a contrast. Will Carleton says:

"For man to appreciate heaven right well
Just give him some fifteen minutes of h—l."

To have once known the sweet content of a real home, and from thence to plunge into the confusion of the battle for existence, to be buffetted on the uncertain waves of alternate fortune and misfortune, building safe and beautiful havens of home for other families while your own loved ones drift outside the harbor—this is to appreciate contrast.

And after such experiences, to be once more blessed with a home of one's own—

without a landlord, safe, comfortable and content, is to embody the fairest imitation of heaven this side of eternity. John Howard Payne, a homeless wanderer, in seeking expression for his own infinite longing, found a responsive chord in all human hearts, and made the world his debtor for the inspired words of "Home, Sweet Home."

"We learn in suffering what we tell in song."

The homeless poet immortalized himself in the soul-thrilling melody of his song of home.

In this beautiful world with its boundless wealth how good it would be for all to know the delights of home! Some day in the golden age men sigh for, may our highest ideals be abundantly realized; may the carpenter have a home rent free, and all labor received its merited reward.

"Home, sweet, sweet home! Be it ever so humble,
There's no place like home."

THOROUGH SYSTEM.

(By John B. Powell.)

THE attacks upon the industrial and constitutional rights, privileges and liberties of organized labor have, of late, been so continuous and harrassing that the American people are at last showing an earnest desire to know whether there is a lack of honor, ability, capability and business system and methods in the forces operating labor's moving machinery. It is not intended to consider the legal phases of these attacks, but rather to present the results of impartial observation and close examination of system as it is employed in the executive, financial and clerical departments of representative bodies governing organized labor. Real success does not rest so much upon the classics of education as upon systematic execution, financiering and intelligent clerics. More often has its bevel been reached by system than by chance. More by the practical than by the experimental. Though one may experiment without having had any experience respecting his experiment. Chance, however, in the latter case, either frowns upon or favors effort and result.

The man who hangs out his shingle as a "lawyer," after no more experience, practice or education than is obtained after service as a justice of the peace, or the one who assumes to know the finess of law after brief training under incompetent instructors is a fair comparison of one who essays skilled mechanics and reliable workmanship after service where there is an absence of regulation, organization and experience, but a presence of the mere chance of capital in management and control. Trim this thought of the shadings of language and expression, the scene plainly presents the open shop system, the most destructive of solid, successful business.

True, the excellent is not extinct nor confined, but no more fallacious pretense obtains than that the duties which call for executive, managerial and clerical ability, training, competency and educational aids in faithfully, intelligently and advantageously operating at the desk or out upon the field, are, officially, purely supervision—in fact, sinecures of delightful leisure and substantial cash. Cold, determined war itself has often given sad proof of this. Under its influence great nations have lost their place upon the map of the world and powerful governments have ceased to exist because of its recognition.

One great leader—John Mitchell—has just laid down the emblem of authority under a halo of honor and honorable and eminent service, a halo that undoubtedly will cluster over and around his name until the sun of eternity goes down forever and forever. All the money in the world would not swerve him from performing his duty to his fellow beings engaged with him in the effort to secure to him and them "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" in the realm of industrial labor. Much of the vigor of his young years, the vitality of his physical self, and the activity of his ever thoughtful brain

had done wonderful overtime service and pleaded at last for rest and recuperation, and who of the American people will not, if it be in their power, prevent the late president of United Mine Workers of America being robbed of that halo, that rest, that rejuvenescence?

It is conceded that in membership, Mr. Mitchell's was numerically the largest of labor organizations. The American Federation of Labor is accepted as a congress of delegated authority from, but never absolute over, unions affiliated with it, by which affiliation it is made to represent over three million wage earners.

The voting power of the United Mine Workers in this federation reaches 2,549 votes; that of the Carpenters and Joiners totaling 1,929, the Painters and Decorators numbering 626, the strength reducing therefrom to the single delegate. The present membership of the coal miners is slightly over the three hundred thousand mark; that of the Carpenters 200,000. But the weight of the former's power lies in its jurisdiction over so many kinds of skilled and unskilled employment, which is also the potency of certain other bodies claiming similar authority.

In this remarkable strength there is a factor exceeded only by that of the money which these three million working people contribute to maintain the cause of organized labor. And it will thus be seen that in this strength is also an element of individual and collective might suggesting consideration by the American people and acceptance of inestimable value to and by every wage earner in the land. Of what value or how worthy of consideration, however, would it be were there not men of great ability and experience in the executive, financial and clerical stations?

As the scroll of observation and examination is unrolled, the etchings enlarge in the passing from local to state unions, thence to national bodies, and of the latter the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners appears the largest in membership as covered by the organization's title. To have reached this position there must have been, and there certainly is, thorough system in all its departments. Not only this, but there must have been a president who made it manifest that he possessed and possesses superlative qualifications and is supported by an official staff and cabinet that realized what tremendous burdens are upon him and any attempt liable to affect smoothly working machinery would be ill advised.

A treasurer's responsibility is always great, especially where there is a propriety of possessing absolutely reliable information covering income and outgo and a knowledge of values, securities, banking and accounting. Were there thousands and not millions of dollars annually received and disbursed, consolidated duties might easily and safely be performed. Change even then would be unwise, but so long as high character, efficiency, trust, honor, bonded interests and financial recognition are neither lost nor in danger it may be safely assumed that thorough system is known and utilized.

Standard clerical work calls for standard clerical ability to meet those demands arising from sessional and office service, the preparation, arrangement and publication of printed matter, responsibility for the personal character, habit, efficiency and selection of assisting forces in respectively, the departments of insurance, auditing, accounting, bookkeeping, statistics, filing and shipping. And nearly all of the national bodies of organized labor issue an immense quantity of office literature in the form of books, pamphlets, circulars, notices, statements, statistical and recording cards. While much of this class is of exclusive circulation, almost every organization either officially issues or endorses some magazine or newspaper which with those that are privately or locally published constitute a powerful press that ranks next to the secular class of the country. And in the secretarial position the incumbent in labor bodies must include among his qualifying attainments those of the orator, the agent and the diplomat that he may accomplish, or if necessary, defeat certain aims and purposes. Age must be vigorous, habits regular, health need neither physic nor physician, while character must here also be above reproach, and the mind be stored with commercial and business knowledge, discretion and intellectual advantages, their presence indicating clearly thorough system is prominent in such standard clerical work.

Thus far the public has been looking

within from without. Yet organized labor has nothing to conceal but is ever ready to invite it to come in the inner sanctums, though any one may take up any or all of labor's news publications, particularly the magazine class, if he wishes an intellectual insight, the assurance standing out that he will find upon perusing them, his interest invested with a satisfying impetus.

On the desk lies The Carpenter, the official magazine of the United Brotherhood. There need be no surprise in the statement that in circulation it is the greatest of labor magazines. The publication itself shows splendid typography, interesting miscellany, diversified information, clear solutions of trade problems, forceful articles and original offerings of poetic merit from able professional authors and writers, bright contributions from contributing correspondents and smooth, brilliant efforts of its painstaking editor, who finds it among his possibilities to serve his Brotherhood in the triple position of General Secretary, editorial writer and magazine manager, yet meeting these requirements with all the force and facility of a veteran's pride and ambition. What is the foundation—thorough system, eminent ability and unswerving devotion. Though possible, it seems hardly probable that change will menace or destroy such safe and perfect working order in either the executive, advisory, financial or secretarial branches, especially in a year in which the interest of the wage earner and toiler is fought by political, judicial and capitalistic power and influence. Unless honor, moral rectitude, efficiency and competency have been carried down by the worthless and dissolute in life.

AMEND THE SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Reply to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.

(By Wm. D. Huber. Published in May Issue of The Federationist.)

IT is the psychological determination of a man to work or not to work, to buy or not to buy, which counts, and he need only be governed in these two propositions by his own physical comfort and his own personal appearance, so long as he does not violate the laws of common decency. How the supreme court can figure out a theory that the hatters' decision will assist that company in the sale of their hats to the millions of trade unionists, their friends, sympathizers, and adherents is beyond the comprehension of the ordinary lay mind.

We have been taught that there are no absolute rights in this world; that all rights are relative, and especially are there no absolute rights that the positive law recognizes, but it appears that the supreme court is trying to overthrow this doctrine, and create some for the employers.

In reading the decision one is astounded at the far-fetched and laborious research made by the court in arriving at its findings and the theories deduced thereby, as well as the conclusions and analogies drawn between this case and other combinations which were previously held by it to be in derogation, and a violation of the Sherman act.

How the supreme court can construe the Addyston pipe case and the Northern Securities case as being at all similar to the Hatters' case passes all understanding.

In the Addyston Pipe and Steel Co. vs. U. S., 175 U. S., 211, the evidence disclosed that the Addyston company of Ohio, the Dennis & Long company of Kentucky, the Howard-Harrison company of Alabama, the Anniston company of Alabama, South Pittsburg company and the Chattanooga company of Tennessee had entered into a compart to not sell or bid for work in certain allotted territory of other members of the combination. The court, in that case, held the combination to be a conspiracy in restraint of trade, repugnant to the Sherman act, and, therefore, perpetually enjoined them.

Where is the parallel between this case and that of the hatters? This was a case of not to sell, and the hatters were simply saying to their friends that this man Loewe

would not treat his employes in a fair manner.

In the Northern Securities Company vs. U. S., 193 U. S., 197, the evidence disclosed that this was a case of two great transcontinental railways—parallel lines—the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern -forming a holding company known as the Northern Securities Company, and by this they secure nine-tenths of the stock of the Northern Pacific and three-fourths of the stock of the Great Northern, thus having the controlling interest. They stifled competition, and made shippers pay their (the holding company's) price for the transportation of goods. This was clearly a conspiracy under the Sherman anti-trust act; two public service corporations—quasi public institutions, if you please—entitled to the right of exercising the right of eminent domain, to take a man's property whether he willed or not, for corporate purposes.

Is there and parallel between this case and the Loewe vs. Hatters' case? I fail to see it.

We might run through the entire list of cases cited by the supreme court in substantiation of its decision, and not one would be found that compares with the case decided. The court has a way of arguing by analogy, but it certainly misses the target in this instance.

We have learned that in legal parlance there is "obiter dictum," "persona dictum," and "gratis dictum," and the supreme court certainly gives us plenty of each, and more than a full share of persona and gratis dictum in this case.

However, as long as the trade unionists and the people elect as their representatives the vassals, hirelings and chattels of the millionaires, plutocrats, corporations and combinations they must expect to play a losing hand, and the sooner we wake up, throw aside the false party pride we may have and elect men to office who believe this is a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, just that much sooner will we be able to secure that degree of justice to which we are entitled.

AMEND THE SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Reply to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.

(By Frank Duffy. Published in May Issue of the Federationist.)

THE American people, the merchant, the manufacturer, and the employer, each and all, should demand of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, since it claims to severally and collectively represent them, that it place its acts done, pending and proposed in the public scales with like acts of the American Federation of Labor, which is recognized as the representative body of organized labor in this country and to do so without resorting, as it generally does, to language that subtly and purposely conceals the true aim and intent of its acts. Failing to do this it must be looked upon as not only conspiring but ready to assassinate what it assumes to protect. Will it comply?

The real question to be weighed is, I hold, which by natural law and right is the proper force to direct industrial interests in America, for it seems inconsistent with reason to trust to an element that has refused, and still refuses, to yield to arbitration when differences arise between employer and employe. It is then the wage-worker turns to organized labor for protection, and especially so when he is contemptuously told there is nothing to arbitrate, no one to conciliate, nothing to do but to submit and obey.

Events have established in the minds of all trade unionists that courts have been biased and prejudiced against organized labor and in favor of the employer. With thousands of people this blemish on our judiciary is a sad and serious reflection upon the impartiality of American jurisprudence; in fact, it has reached that stage now that confidence is lost in the courts of the land.

"Fairness," said Henry Ward Beecher, "enters into life's transaction as a quality

that considers the interest of parties and weighs circumstances alike for all;'' or, as Blackstone construes it, as ''that action which, in commercial transactions, looks to and for those who deal with others that none may suffer by the act of another.''

I am ready and willing, when desired, to prove *Mr. Van Cleave advised members of said association not to trade with those who sold, made or produced union-made goods.* Courts have decided this to constitute ''boycott,'' but have never declared Mr. Van Cleave a ''boycotter,'' notwithstanding he asked a Washington, D. C., court to enjoin others from the liberties he himself enjoyed and performed.

I believe I express a general opinion when I say that all labor will be grateful to our highest tribunal if it will decide whether two or more persons engaged in any separate or joint affair of mutual interest may by oral or other means of communication express an unlibelous opinion as to what constitutes ''fair'' treatment to them or their friends. Unless such finality is rendered, organized labor and the American people will settle down to the conviction that the man of no means or limited means and wage earners generally will be justified in refusing to accept, prearranged and pre-conceived decisions and announce a more emphatic declaration of labor's importance as a dominant—not domineering—factor in American industries. Labor unions have sought to defend and have defended honest and ambitious workers and saved them from abject industrial slavery, but the people generally, as well as organized labor, have reached the place where they must of necessity clear the way to industrial peace and prosperity.

The recent cessation of the circulation of money throughout the country was so disastrous as to throw thousands out of employment, others upon meagre pay, and business concerns into receiverships, assignments, bankruptcy and failures utterly beyond recovery.

Did organized labor or its unions cause this state of affairs? Were the men of Wall street, the millionaires, and our billionaires sufferers? Could not any one of them have satisfied any possible desire or need that might have arisen? Were not and are not the merchant, the manufacturer, the employer and the consumer the real sufferers? Yet who suffered more than the wage-earners of the country? A mere gust of wind will scatter the leaves, but it is the torrents of nature that turn the course of mighty streams, tornadoes that upheave great trees and earthquakes that pull down mountains, and even nature itself is not always a satisfied element. I am moved by the persuasion of Paul in my belief that capital saw it was weakening its own potency, yet was determined to make its power greater and wider in control. This attempt was a failure. So will be the encroachment of the National Association of Manufacturers upon civil, political and industrial domains, notwithstanding it is assuming dangerous influences over statesmen, congressmen, the government, and over the manufacturer, merchant, and employer. To no element is this so apparent as organized labor, which confesses to surprise that the people are permitting themselves to be persuaded by the seemingly plausible platitudes of capital and its friendly press that their interests are, through the National Association of Manufacturers, being safely guarded.

What, oh, what, does this institution do for the wage-earner—work him from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., force him to breakfast at 5:30 or 6 a. m., and to supper at 8 or 9 p. m.? Where, oh, where, does it find him reasonable hours for rest or recreation—between night's coming and night's going? Where, oh, where does it encourage the eight-hour law—in circulars sent broadcast over the land asking senators and representatives to oppose such? I have one that will not do to print as a sign manual of ''encouragement.'' Where, oh, where is its desire to equalize injunctional powers—in processes laid away in Kumler, Kohlsaat, Thompson, Gould et al. courts? Where, oh, where stands child labor in its humanitarian noblesse—under the thumb of the employer? Where, oh where is its spirit of arbitration, conciliation, or concession—among decisions of courts and its expert opinions? Will *American Industries* answer my anaphora and interrogative?

I assert this National Association of Employers *does not* represent more than a minimum of American manufacturers and employers; that *American Industries* utters a

downright falsehood and libel against parents when it declares their sons are forced by labor unions into "idleness and crime." I do know where a labor union gave $1,000 to a Young Men's Christian Association to aid it in erecting a building ample enough for its purposes and wants. I know of a labor union that gave over $22,000 for the relief of the citizens of San Francisco when that famous city suffered from earthquake and fire two years ago. I know of a labor union that gave over $30,000 to the wives and children of the miners of the anthracite coal fields to provide the necessaries of life during the great coal strike a few years ago. I do know that there is a union printers' home in Colorado Springs, Colo., supported by union printers that their superannuated craftsmen may rest in peace and plenty till the "lights of life go out forever." I know of other homes where weary, worn-out toilers are cared for by union labor through labor unions, and that some of their inmates are in maimed and injured conditions because of the irresponsibility of their former employers.

There is no intention to defend or conceal organized labor's errors. It has lived within its constitutional rights and can not be held for those who lose their individuality or take law unto themselves. Is it not a fact, and a shameful one, that the agents of manufacturers' associations have come from private detective agencies to serve as soldiers, guards and pickets around squads of independent workmen, and to aid them in acts blotting the country's honor, thus forcing union men to defend their own rights, homes and families?

The question now is, whether trade unions shall remain as muscular and mental monuments of American industry or be destroyed by an employers' association that seeks to relegate the country to servile ages and the wage-earners to the almshouses of the land.

THE BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT OF THE A. F. OF L.

(By Thomas F. Kearney.)

IT would appear that in the organization of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. we are to see the first attempted advance toward scientific organization of the building trades.

Let us welcome it with outstretched hands and a willingness to give it open opportunity to hold forth a lively experiment.

There are some fundamental factors essential to the success of the movement, if the regulation of justice to all in the building trade is to be its fullest concernment. These may be put pertinently as follows:

1. Should the norm of representation of a union in the local department be determined on the membership as the unit of value of such union, or should the norm of representation be based wholly on the union as the unit of value?

2. Should its laws be so that when trades are to be involved in trade disputes only such trades shall vote on the precipitation or adjustment of disputes. In other words, should trades that are seldom if ever affected by sympathetic action vote others out on strike?

3. Why should a Local Union be compelled to pay tax to the Local Central Labor Union, to the Local Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., to a State A. F. of L. and to a State Department of Building Trades?

4. Should the national department of the A. F. of L. cause its laws to be so formulated that a Local Union evading unity of action with the local department would be subject to discipline by its national organization?

As I live in Rhode Island, which has a form of government that allows 150,000 people to elect sixty-nine legislators of one political party, and allows 350,000 people to elect only forty-two legislators, I think it would be entirely inconsistent for a citizen so far removed from a popular form of government to attempt a public criticism of the issues involved in these governmental questions.

I will therefore leave our readers who

will be most interested in the formation of local departments to digest an equable consideration of their merits. I would, however, impress on all an imperative consideration of the many elements of taxation within Question 3. This seems to be the fundamental basis of this building trades department, and impresses me very fragrantly of possessing the most scientific elements of graftology.

With any kind of success this newly established organization ought to perfect a greater degree of uniformity and efficiency of action among the individual unions of the building trade. It will make it easier to resist opposition that may develop against the promotion of its legitimate interests.

When wage workers are weak, and when they have to resist unjust encroachments of a strong power, their own strength lies in standing together. It is easy enough if people stand together, if they unite, to break down the strongest power that exists. Let us take the illustration for instance of a great bridge. If one man at a time walks across that structure it does not even cause a tremor. The multitude walking across it in a disorganized way does not affect it. The bridge bears them up safely. But send a multitude of soldiers, who keep step as they go, and in a few minutes the bridge begins to tremble, and the strongest one that ever was built will break down beneath the feet of that number of men all keeping time together. The same can be said of the building trades as one of the factors engaged in production. If it is disorganized or goes along singly, it gains nothing; but if it is united it can break down the strongest resistance if it can only hold out long enough. And in that there is ample reason to justify the organization of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

The building industry is, next to the unskilled, about the most transitory industry in existence. This fact stands forth prominently to the view of those who study the disorganized and chaotic condition of the building trade market throughout the whole country. In a time like the present the necessity for a gathering together of its several units is indeed a needful one. Again, because of its transitory nature, its unification is justified if for nothing else than for purposes of industrial distribution.

A further justification for its need can be found in this country which calls itself the United States, where the union was put above the great services that States rendered to the Commonwealth, where the union was put above the lives of thousands and tens of thousands, commends the co-operative necessity for its formation.

If it was a good and right thing for the scattered States of the country to unite so as to present one front to the world, it certainly is good and right for the individual units of the building trades to unite and stand shoulder to shoulder—to present one front to those who wish to do them wrong.

Labor unions, and labor men who have been inoculating the workers with the "go it alone policy" must in an industrial depression like the present see the futility of so selfish a principle.

We need to remember that even the law of nature is everywhere the law of mutual helpfulness. It is not the law of battle, but of sacrifice and aid. The deepest thing in nature is not strife, but co-operation. In the bird's nest we see the sacrifice of the strong for the weak. In the bear's den are the beginnings of maternal love, and in the tiger's lair the foreshadowings of human affection. Any flock of birds that will not fly southward together shall all perish by the way. Any flock of sheep that will not stand together in the winter's storm shall disappear. We can not build a prosperous and humanitarian labor movement on individual selfishness; we can by general co-operation.

Selfish man, take heed to yourself from these apt illustrations of the law of nature, which are in themselves the very essence of the light that should guide you. Any selfish species of organism, whether in the animal or the human world must soon die out and disappear.

For the building trades unions to retain, in a period of depression, what they have obtained, and to resist unjust acts of repression against their rights at any time, they must formulate a more defined principle of unanimity of action.

Only when they realize, in all their units, that no one unit is capable of traveling alone without inviting personal disintegra-

tion will they have conceived the need and plan of uniform action that will not invite individual destruction.

There is no class of workers that need to act together as a unit more than the building trades that they may secure to themselves a fair compensation for the product of their labor, subject, as they are to the heat of summer, the frost of winter, short jobs and labor displacement of the skilled kind by the inventive methods applied in modern construction.

How to attain this united action, the practical experience derived through organization ought to lessen the burden of reaching a favorable solution of the problem.

Surely experience with associated effort should direct labor to the consideration of an economic principle which will establish more permanent results for the good of the toilers.

One thing appears to be plain, and that is to continue active resistance against oppressive conditions of employment, each union must sacrifice all selfish considerations and be satisfied to work for improved trade and living conditions, through the associated efforts of all unions alike.

Individual initiative and individual independence of a Local Union can not be relied upon to do this, for the reason that in a period of individual helplessness it is but an avenue of opportunity for men to make merchandise of their necessities, to an extent that is socially harmful to all trades.

Sacrifices required of each local union should, however, be regulated so far as possible to make the burdens bear equally on all. If this be not possible then a plan of proper financial remuneration should be adopted as the incentive for locals required to bear unequal burdens.

To the accomplishment of the above, the building trades department should give its consideration to the end that, having pulled together, they may win together.

HOW TO HOLD OUR MEMBERSHIP.

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

THESE panicky times, when men are out of work and out of money and unable to pay dues to their organization, when the wife is anxious that the head of the family go to work, somehow, in order to earn a little money to keep the wolf from the door—these trying times are particularly hard on those who, for years, were foremost in the building up of the organization; those who have sacrificed their leisure time, and much of their hard earned money in the effort. They, above others, are now confronted with the great question, "How to hold our membership." This is the question every true and loyal trades unionist is asking himself at this time. Who can answer it? If you can, don't hesitate; speak out at once, for there may be danger in the delay. I do not make this call because I am alarmed at the situation, but I do so because I apprehend an inevitable falling off in our membership. Of our membership of 212,000, at the end of the year, we will undoubtedly lose a few thousand. Yet, while we may well be able to stand this loss, we must be mindful of the fact, that it will cost the organization a good deal, in many ways, to get these few thousand members back into the fold again.

Now is the time for the best brains in our ranks to set to thinking; now is the time for thought as to how to keep our organization intact, and it is in the hope that it may be the means of bringing forth some appropriate and timely suggestions in this respect that I am writing this article. As to myself, I regret to say that I am only about of age in the movement and not old enough to answer the question satisfactorily to myself. There are certainly others, more experienced, who can offer some valuable ideas on the subject.

Yet, being a close observer of the labor movement in general and having some

experience in the work of organization, I think I am able to give good reasons for men belonging to the union, and also, why so many of them are dropping out. One of these reasons is, that in many instances, men belong to the union, not because they believe in it, but simply because they are forced into it. These men will naturally sever their connection with the union at the first opportunity and drop out again. You may say that these kind of men are no union men, which may be true, but if so, why not? As far as my observations go, there is but one way to make a man a real, devoted union man, and that is, education and education alone. Some may ask, Where is this education to be acquired? I would like to take a course in this union school. To them I will say, this education can be found not only in our halls, it is administered on our jobs, or in our shops and everywhere, where union men are to be met and if you have not found it, it is because you have not been looking for it. Here it is, where we all are at fault—these men are not looking for education, hence, we have to carry it to them.

Many good men have joined the union who would have become good, loyal members had not circumstances been against them. They had scarcely been initiated, when they were out on strike, walking the streets and their wives and families wanting to know why they do not go to work and bring some money home, even if it was not as much as the union demanded. With his whole family against him, a man in this predicament has more to endure than he can stand; for a man with the well being of his family at heart would, under the circumstances, rather go back on his union; be lost to the union like thousands have been before him. It then takes years to get him back again, with a possibility of again losing him in the same manner. To unionize such men is almost a waste of time, yet it should be done in our own interest, and how can it be accomplished? Thousands and thousands of dollars have been spent in an effort in this direction, and thousands more will be spent. Will this always go on or will we wake up to the fact that we must not only unionize the carpenter, but also unionize his family?

This is a question of greater importance than a good many of us realize. The family not being educated as to the aims, objects and ambitions of the union; failing to see the great good accomplished by unionism in securing higher wages, shorter hours, protection for women and children, and sanitary conditions in shops and factories; failing to see that through the union's efforts happiness and sunshine is brought into the family; ignorant of the principles and ethics of unionism, the wife or the children will go and spend the money earned by the husband and father under union and fair conditions, for cheap articles, made by the cheapest labor under the most unfavorable conditions. The family is thus, unconsciously perhaps, indirectly catering to the maintenance of non-union conditions. They are indirectly employing the worst kind of non-union labor, thereby undermining the position of their husband and father and doing immense injury to themselves. It is no wonder that under such conditions unionism is meeting with so many setbacks, or not progressing as fast as it should and certainly would if the union men's wives and children were better acquainted with union principles and alive to the union's wholesome influence upon the home-life of the toiling masses.

Some may say, Oh, we can't go to the expense of unionizing the entire family, it costs us too much now to even unionize the carpenter alone. I admit this is so, yet, we can not get along without this expense and we should bear it; it will prove a paying investment. Stop the expense of organizing and we stop the organization.

Once we have come to the conclusion that the entire family must be educated on the above lines, that it must be aroused to a spirit of unionism, the question arises, How can it be done and how can it be done cheapest? In answer to this question, I would suggest that carpenters' wives be induced to organize auxiliaries in the different local unions; with the latter's assistance, of course. A most wonderful and effective work of education can be carried on in this way with very little expense to anyone. And the time will soon come when the carpenter's wife,

instead of saying to him, What is the use of paying your money into the union? will say, Why don't you pay your dues more promptly into the union and why don't you attend its meetings more regularly?

There is another way open to us which will lead to the education on union lines of the entire family at a very small cost. Have our official journal, The Carpenter, sent to the members' homes where it belongs. The leaders in the movement have for years advocated the adoption of this course. Recommendations to that effect have been made by several of our general conventions, but in every instance voted down by the referendum vote. Many of the brothers, particularly those who never took any great interest in the trades union movement, say, Why should I have the journal sent to my home? I never read it, anyway; which I regret to say, is only too true. I may even go further by asserting that but very few of the brothers, with the exception, perhaps, of the local union's officers, read every one of the journal's issues. Many glance at it at the meetings and possibly even put it in their pocket with the intention of taking it home, yet, they will never see it again or stop to think what became of it.

It is no use denying, there are too many of us who take very small interest in the journal. They do that simply because they do not take great interest in the union, in any manner and this is the reason they do not attend our meetings and finally even drop out and let the faithful few carry on the work.

But what a change might be effected, if "The Carpenter" would be sent regularly to our homes. It would become handy for the perusal of, and would soon interest the member's entire family, while he himself would begin to realize that we really have an official journal. The member and all his family would gradually get so accustomed to reading the journal that they would watch the mail for the delivery of the next issue. Not only would the children read it, but the neighbor's children as well, and after awhile the whole neighborhood would become interested in it and without even knowing it, all would more or less become better educated as to the principles and objects of unionism. Instead of your child asking you today, Father, why do you belong to the union? your neighbor's child would say to his father, Why don't you belong to the union?

A permanent organization such as the U. B. should have a permanent system of education on technical, ethical, economical and political lines, and to make this education a succe— there is, in my judgment, no other way as good, practical and cheap, as the sending of that education to the members' homes, regularly every month, in a copy of our official journal.

If the members of the U. B. would take upon themselves the small sacrifice of 50 cents per year, the journal could not only be sent to the member's home address, but it could also be so improved, that it would make a great family paper to be awaited with eagerness and to be welcomed by all, big and small.

By all means, let us educate the carpenters' families. It is the most efficient means of holding our membership that I know of.

It is now for the delegates to our next convention to devise a plan for the sending of the journal to each member's home address; that will be practical enough to appeal to the interests of our membership at large and at the same time, be so cheap that the members can not reasonably refuse to vote for its adoption. Yes, at all costs, let us make the attempt at the next convention. Let us try it between this and the next panic, and when the next panic strikes us and we should not find that this course, this means of education, has done more to hold our membership than any other scheme ever tried before, then I will have to admit that in my many years of observation I failed to see things as they were.

The wife who spends union earned dollars for non-union goods is doing her best to throw her husband out of a job.—Pueblo Union Label Bulletin.

Knowledge is now no more a fountain seal'd;
Drink deep, until the habits of the slave,
The sins of emptiness, gossip and spite
And slander, die. —The Princess.

IMMIGRANTS AND TRADES UNIONS.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

"HIM dagos is just spilin' this country for us Americans," said a patriot, recently.

This remark reveals some interesting phases of the immigrant problem.

Four hundred years ago the original Americans—the Indians—looked with great disfavor upon the coming of "foreigners," and they gave pretty strenuous evidence of this disapproval. Ever since that time history has been repeating itself. Those whom the Indians hated, scorned the "riff-raff" which followed them. These, in turn, despised the Germans, the Germans could not tolerate the Irish, the Irish will fight the Italian, and already the Italian considers himself superior to the Slav. But each incoming race has succeeded in lifting itself out of the ditch, until today it is difficult to distinguish the foreigner from the real American. The intermingling of the races has actually resulted in a better type of manhood than would have been possible in the pure stock. The ideal man will one day come out of this mixture of blood.

It is generally supposed that the foreigners who have been pouring into our country during recent years really dominate the political and economic life of the nation. As a matter of fact, the percentage of foreign born in the United States was practically the same in 1900 that it was thirty years before. It is true that there are many more foreigners in America, and that in some cities the percentages are greater, but as a whole the American is holding his own in the matter of equal representation. There is practically no danger to the economic life of the nation through the coming of the foreigner. At any rate, the danger is no greater than it was thirty years ago. There are other dangers in our social and in our political life, but safety from them depends more upon the American than it does upon the immigrant. The American must show the immigrant how to make the most of himself. In this task the trades union can help immensely. Indeed, the trades union already touches the immigrant, directly, as no other organization does. Here is a job which should engage the attention of the best statesmen in the labor movement.

OUR HONOR.

(By F. T. Myrick.)

IT takes four essential things to make the perfect American citizen—honor, justice, nobility and patriotism.

To be, above all things, a man worthy of the term honorable: and to be honorable, one must be too brave to stoop down to a dishonorable act, or to do a mean trick or to take unfair advantage of one's fellow man.

We often read of the knights and nobles of the age of chivalry who, as history relates, valued their honor more than life. They would lay down their life on the battlefield rather than to save themselves by fleeing, which they considered a dishonorable act. History also tells us of the Roman soldier who, when asked to betray his country, held his hand into the fire until it was burned off, and then turned to the foe saying, "That is my answer."

We, in modern times, would call such a man crazy. Yet he was not crazy, but he held his honor in such high regard that no bodily pain could cause him to sacrifice it. Men should place their honor above earthly gain and never give way to temptation. But there are men whose every thought and action is prompted by a desire for just such gain. One of these men lives in New York City, and another in Battle Creek, Mich. The one in New York says: "We will force you (labor

unions) to our terms or starve you out.'' Yet, should the Farmers' Union stop sel ing to this class of men, it is they wh soon would have to starve. Who wi finally be masters of the situation, the rich and bloated money kings, or the work ing class?

If men had the right kind of honor in their hearts you would not hear of such blood and thunder talk as the above, and if we, as union men, will live up to the provisions of our constitution every day, we can say to ourselves that we are honorable men in the true sense of the term and we will put such men to shame. No member of the U. B. can afford to do anything of a dishonorable nature; if he does, he will know that he is transgressing the U. B. law in its spirit and intent.

Justice. If we be just in every one of our dealings with our fellow men, and in no way take unfair advantage of any one, we will be in a position to demand justice in return.

Let us then show by our every day action that we believe in justice as it is laid down in the great book of life, ''Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.''

Don't follow what is termed the Chicago golden rule, ''Do others before they have the chance to do you.'' If you do, you will be famous from the view point of the man in New York City or the one in Battle Creek, for that is what they preach.

Nobility is nothing but honor and justice taken together, upheld and practiced day by day.

The man who placed his right hand on his left breast when reciting that obligation by which he became a member of our U. B.—if he lives up to that obligation—he is entitled to the term ''noble;'' he can hold up his daily life to the mirror and contemplate it with satisfaction.

If you would be a union man your thoughts and actions must be in accordance with the laws and principles of your organization. Never be a card man looking only for the loaves and fishes. Help the cause to go onward and upward; stick to it in all emergencies. Always be ready to shout, as the great Lawrence did, ''Don't give up the ship.''

Patriotism. A true union man is bound to be a man of honor, justice and nobility, and he will also be found chock full of patriotism. He loves and honors our flag and what it signifies. He is willing to defend it, as our forefathers did who gave up wife, children and home, going to the battlefield facing death at the cannon's mouth to maintain the country's honor.

The kings of finance are not true patriots. Judging from their expressions, declarations and actions, they would make of the working people of the land base and ignoble slaves; turn them into money-making machines and destroy their free and proud spirits.

Should they succeed, and some foreign power see fit to chase ''Old Glory'' from the sea and land and take their ill-gained money from them, they, the ''Money Kings,'' will never be able to defend their property against a foreign foe with living machines, called men.

Union men, never give up your freedom of thought and action—as the sons of old Switzerland, let death make way for liberty. Better die an honorable death than live as slaves for a few ignoble money kings who will take from you all you cherish most—honor, justice, nobility and patriotism.

Stand pat on the principles, objects and aims of your organization. Never be faint-hearted or afraid; rest assured we will be victorious in the end.

Always be prepared and ready to offset any argument that is brought forth against unionism; study its laws and principles and know them well. Let the world respect you as a union man.

Let us show our enemies that unionism is second only to the church of God; that it teaches men to be men of nobility of character and principle; that it stands for the upliftment of mankind and strives to make the world better and nobler.

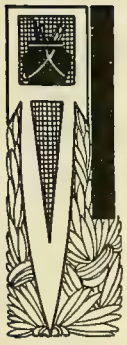
It is not bloodshed or anarchy we want. We want a strong and patriotic people who believe in justice and not in the doctrine that ''Right is Might,'' though it is not improbable that the working class will be ''Might'' at the ballot box some day.

Let us endeavor to convince the people at large of the honesty of our aims and purposes, and show them that we are men

of honorable intent. And then, should the money kings still insist in making mere money-making machines of us, and all peaceable means to protect our interests, our liberties and rights have failed, then, brothers, as Switzerland of old, we will meet them face to face, and the God of justice guard the right.

THE WORK OF THE BUILDER.

("The Shorthand Writer.")



IF progress in building operations continues as great during the next century as it has in the last twenty-five years, carpentry may become a lost art.

The steel and iron worker, the stone and brickmason, the plasterer, the marble cutter and the tile roofer are rapidly usurping the place of the carpenter in all the late city buildings. In many of the downtown sky-scrapers in New York City wood has disappeared entirely, except for doors and window frames, which come ready made from the factory. Without wood there can be no carpentry.

But if the man of the saw and plane is disappearing from the downtown district he is still a very great factor in the residence portion of the city, where his presence is necessary to build even the smallest building. And in these days of fierce competition he must, if he succeeds, be a workman of more than ordinary intelligence; must be quick in expedients and must know how to adapt his material to the purpose in hand in the most economical manner. It is for this reason that a first-class carpenter commands high wages and is required to work only eight hours out of every twenty-four.

An important thing in the work of the carpenter is to have a proper kit of tools. Indeed, to a large degree the mechanic is judged by the tools he uses. It is usual for the ethnologists to grade the intelligence of early peoples by ascertaining whether their tools were of wood, of bone, of stone, of bronze or of iron.

In these days the hand tools for the use of carpenters include the ax, hammer, saw, chisel, adze, rule, square, jack-plane, fore-plane, jointer, smoother, auger, gimlet, screw-driver, bevel, compass, rebate, plane, dado, sash tool and level gauge. These tools are made in almost infinite variety, and the carpenter supplied with a kit containing them and a good jack-knife is ready for the construction of almost anything made of wood. It is a general rule that the better the mechanic the fewer the tools and the better the results.

In an early day a carpenter's kit was very numerous, often filling from two to four big chests and costing several hundred dollars. The reason for this was that the carpenter not only hewed the timbers and erected the frames of the buildings, but also did the joiner work, the cabinet work, stair building, carving and all the work now done in the mills and factories. He was even required to make the coffins. But now each of these separate departments is a trade in itself, and no one more thinks of interfering with the other than a mason would think of trying to do the work of a tile roofer. Besides this, much of the work formerly done on the ground where the structure was to be erected is now done in factories and mills. All the doors, the window frames, the wainscoting, the ceiling and the flooring come ready to be put in with the smallest possible amount of trouble.

Modern building comprises several different kinds of construction. Fireproof buildings are made of stone, steel, iron, brick, terra cotta and tile. A trifling amount of combustible material is used, and therefore there is comparatively little work for the carpenter to do. Fireproof buildings have considerable combustible material in them, but it is all protected by fireproofing asbestos, glass wool, metal lath, metal ceiling and tile partitions. On these buildings carpenters find a good deal of work, especially on the wooden partitions.

Mill construction buildings are made of timber of large size, and no "boxing" is allowed, thus preventing fire receptacles

that might impede the work of firemen. The larger number of mechanics employed on this class of buildings are carpenters, but many laborers are also needed to handle the big timbers.

The work of laying the foundation to a building belongs properly to the engineer, although the carpenter must be at hand to help him with nearly all classes of buildings.

Where the ground on which the building is located is soft, a caisson is made by digging a hole like a well from twenty-five to fifty feet deep. The interior is banked up with iron or wood curbing to prevent caving in until the required depth is reached. Then the well is filled to the foundation level with concrete, formed of cement and sand, which, when set, is as hard as rock.

A floating foundation is made by preparing a space in the earth of the required size, upon which are laid oaken planks or timbers, across which are laid iron or steel beams, the interstices of which are filled with concrete. The form of these foundations is pyramidal, the top covers at the building level being specially prepared to receive the footing of the iron or steel column or the stone pier.

A more common foundation is made of piling, the method of driving which is familiar to everyone. Piling is sometimes forced to a depth of sixty or seventy feet, and the tops are then leveled off and pyramid-shaped bases for the reception of iron, stone or brick piers are placed upon the surface so prepared.

For the ordinary building, after the excavation is done, the stone or brick masons work in a trench in which are placed large, flat stones, called footings, and upon which they build the basement, or foundation walls. In this wall the carpenter sets the door and window frames, and while the stones are being built around them he frames the joists for the first floor.

The "scarfing," or preparation of the joists for entering the wall, is done by cutting the end of the joist at an angle so that the bottom will penetrate four inches into the wall and the top of the scarf incline will be flush with the inner face of the wall. The joists supporting the "headers," or floor rafters, at "well holes" (stairways), light shafts and elevator openings are doubled, and sometimes trebled, being then known as "trimmers." The headers are also often built up like the trimmers, because they must carry the "tail joists" that extend to the opposite wall, making the floor foundation.

A blank wall is one that has no openings, and every third and fifth joist and every trimmer must be anchored at the piers or wall sections between the openings. The usual method of placing these anchors, which are made of welded iron, is to spike them to the top of the joist and build the other end into the wall.

Sometimes, however, the anchor is run clear through the wall and an iron plate is fastened to it by means of a nut or a bolt head. This kind of anchor is used to a large extent in factory or storage buildings, where great strength and solidity are required.

Some of the more progressive carpenters contend that this method of connecting the joist to the wall is defective. They believe that the anchor should be fastened to the outer edge of the joist. In case of fire within the building the middle of the floor usually sags before the wall ends of the joists are burned. In this case, if the anchor is fastened to the top of the joist and the floors go down, the walls are either torn down or sprung beyond repair. If the anchor was fastened to the under edge of the joist, when the floors are weakened by fire or too much weight, the joists would liberate themselves, leaving the anchor in the wall and the wall intact.

In framing the headers and trimmers together the old way was to make a tenon on each end of the header for insertion into the mortise holes of the trimmer. The upper "finger" of the tenon is cut long enough to go clear through the trimmer, so that it can be fastened by a pin or by wedging the lower or short finger which goes only part way through the trimmers. This method entailed a great deal of labor; so the carpenter's ingenuity, experience and desire to save time caused him to adopt a quicker and less laborious method for house framing. Hence the ratchet method came into use. This consists of making two saw teeth tenons which

fit into a corresponding mortise hole in the trimmer.

For ordinary framing double trimmers and headers are sufficiently strong, but in the heavier framing this must be supplemented by the addition of iron stirrups. These are made at the forge and vary in size according to the requirements. They yoke over the trimmer and extend around and under the header, holding it firmly in place.

After the floor joists are in position the "lining" of rough flooring is put on. Then the mason comes again, and as soon as the walls are sill high the carpenter sets the windows and the work on the second floor begins. While the bricklayers are building the third-story walls the carpenter sets the partitions on the first floor, each class of mechanics following another around, so that while the carpenters are constructing the roof, getting it ready for the roofer, the latter is preparing the walls below for the plasterer. After the plasterer's work is done the carpenter comes again to do the joiner work and the trimming, such as casing, putting down the base boards, hanging doors and setting drawer cases, sideboards and china closets.

The carpenter is then followed by the painter, and when the painter has completed his work, last of all comes the carpenter, to put in the hardware, and he is the last man to turn a key in the building before the tenant comes in.

The Easter Hope.

The blighting sense—the child of death
Shall vanish 'neath the gentle breath
Of perfumed zephyrs, spring's soft call,—
Where lately rested winter's pall;
O'er barren fields appears the sheen
'Midst stubble brown, of grasses green.
Like flowers that live afresh today
Dead hopes shall bloom above decay.
On vale and hill, in verdant bower
New life is given leaf and flower,
Then mortal hopes are not in vain
That from the grave we'll rise again
For God through nature grants a sign
In freshly sprouting shrub and vine,
Of resurrection joys to be
In life and immortality.

All nature seems a prophecy
Symbolic of man's destiny,
That selfishness subdued by good
Shall sometime yield to brotherhood,
That love as sovereign yet shall reign
And right and justice live again;
The hope for ages crucified
Shall live again some Eastertide.
At touch of nature's soft caress
The season thrills with happiness,
Obedient to Supreme command
Fresh blood and verdure clothe the land;
Majestic glories all divine
Thus into restless spirits shine,
Till all our shadows flee away
In promise of glad Easter day.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Jealousy
Hath in it an alchemic force, to fuse
Almost into one metal, love and hate.
—Queen Mary.

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter

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INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1908.

In these times of general business depression and enforced idleness among those depending on their day's labor for a living, it is wise policy for our Local Unions to show leniency to those of their members who through lack of employment are liable to fall in arrears with their dues. By this we do not mean to say that our laws governing the payment of dues should be suspended or not be strictly enforced. Non-payment of dues entails forfeiture of benefit, and in order to avoid this calamity dues must be paid promptly and under any circumstances. What we do mean to say is, that our Local Unions, in a true spirit of brotherhood, should devise some means and adopt some plan by which their members out of work may be rendered assistance and by which these unfortunate brothers may be enabled to keep themselves square on our books.

Quite some of our Local Unions for years have maintained an emergency fund for this very purpose, the advancing of dues of members in cases of distress, the amount so advanced or loaned in these cases being refunded by the member when again in employment and in a position to spare the money. This course has proved a success; the Local Unions that adopted it have fared well by it. They have maintained their membership and retained the benefits for their unfortunate members who would otherwise have dropped out. This course is humane in its intent and effect; it shows sound principle and saves the Local Union a great deal of labor and expense in getting the dropped-out members back to the fold again. Let each and every Local Union that has not already adopted some system for the rendering of assistance to their unemployed members take steps in that direction at once.

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While recent court decisions affecting labor are so prominently before the entire industrial world, and organized labor finds one of its most effective weapons, the "boycott," outlawed, it is interesting to recall some earlier decisions showing that some of our judges of lower courts have widely differed in their interpretation of the law from that which prompted the United States Supreme Court to render its famous decisions in the Buck Stove and Range Company vs. the A. F. of L., and in the Loewe vs. the United Hatters' case.

In these earlier decisions the "boycott" in no equivocal terms has been declared perfectly legal. In one of these instances a case was brought before Judge Tuley, in Chicago, in the latter part of 1900, in which Frank L. Davis, a contractor, sued the Marble, Enamel and Glass Mosaic Workers' Union of that city for conspiracy.

The offense, according to the indictment, was a warning circular sent out by the union to architects, builders, contractors and all whom it would concern, respect-

fully calling attention to the fact that Frank L. Davis was the only manufacturer in Chicago who had refused to sign an agreement and requesting not to let any contracts to him until he had acceded to the union's demand.

After the evidence of the prosecution had all been in Attorney Cannon moved the discharge of the defendants for the reason that, while the circular might be injurious to the business of the contractor, it contained statements of fact, and therefore the defendants were within their legal right when they issued it.

In instructing the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty, Judge Tuley declared that the plaintiff had corroborated all the facts stated in the circular and that no crime had been committed. He declared that any person in competition with another may state the truth regarding the business of the other, no matter how injurious it might be, and that while the making of these statements may take from the other some of his business and add to the business of the person making the statements, the motive was a legal one.

A similar case came up for trial before Judge Ebby of the Court of Common Pleas of Hannibal, Mo., on May 11, 1903. Here it appears that Mr. George W. League, a contractor, filed a suit for damages in the sum of $1,000 against three members of our L. U. 607 of that city, alleging that a contract which had been awarded to him had subsequently been awarded to another contractor by the owner of the property upon receipt of the following notice:

"To Whom It May Concern—This is to certify that Local Union No. 607, Carpenters and Joiners of Hannibal, Mo., have placed Mr. George League on the unfair list for violating our trade rules, namely, not paying the scale of wages, not working the hours, and does not recognize the union. We believe in doing ourselves justice as well as fair contractors."

The three officers of the L. U. who signed the notice were the defendants in the case. After the testimony of the plaintiff and that of his witness was taken the defendants' lawyer, Eugene Nelson, entered a demurrer. Judge Ebby read the plaintiff's petition and, without calling the defendants or their witnesses, pronounced it a non-suit and dismissed the case.

Another case is that of the State of North Carolina vs. A. Van Pelt, the president of L. U. 1714, Salisbury, and other members of the L. U., involving the right of ordering a boycott, which was tried by the Superior Court of Rowen county, where it was quashed and then taken to the Supreme Court of North Carolina on appeal. It was decided in favor of the union, and Judge Justice of the lower court was sustained by the higher tribunal. The charges were conspiracy, arising from the publication of a card by the local union, advising all its friends and sympathizers to discriminate against C. A. Rice, one of their contractors, as he employed non-union men exclusively, and was otherwise antagonistic to organized labor.

In handing down its decision the court held that a conspiracy to injure one's business is not per se indictable. It is only when the means used to accomplish the end are unlawful that it becomes so. In the particular instance the court finds that as there was no intimidation used and no suggestion of violence to attain their ends, that the defendants were within their rights to consider the employer out of sympathy with their organization by reason of the fact that he employed non-union labor, and in publishing the fact and advising that members of organized labor should not work material from his factory. Since organized labor and labor organizations are not unlawful, they are to be treated as an individual.

The employer is not to be deprived of any legal rights for a refusal to employ union men exclusively, and the defendants have an equal right to consider him out of sympathy with them if he makes such refusal. There is no charge that the defendants intended to compel the employer to discharge non-union men. As to the contention that the intent of the men under indictment was a matter for the jury, the court disposes of that by saying that by demurrer the defendants had admitted their purpose. The question was whether they were in their rights in doing what they did. If what they did was lawful, the publication was lawful. A labor organization may, as an individual, threaten

to do what it has a right to do. Persons who might want to purchase material of the prosecutor had no legal right to the services of the defendants or those whom they might influence not to work any material of the employer whom they considered was not in sympathy with their interests; hence the mere advice to labor not to work such material was not unlawful.

In his closing remarks Justice Connor, who delivered the opinion of the court, said: "We think, therefore, that associations may be entered into, the object of which is to adopt measures that may have the tendency to impoverish another—that is, to diminish his gains and profits—and yet, so far from being criminal or unlawful, the object may be highly meritorious and public-spirited. The legality of such an association will therefore depend upon the means to be used for its accomplishment." The justice then cited the following rulings by other judiciaries:

"Judge Holmes, in his dissenting opinion in Vegelalen vs. Gunter, discusses the question with much force and clearness. Speaking of the right of laborers or mechanics to combine to promote their interests, says: 'If it be true that working men may combine with a view * * * to getting the greatest possible return, it must be true that when combined they have the same liberty that combined capital has to support their interests by argument, persuasion and the bestowal or refusal of those advantages which they otherwise lawfully control. * * * The fact that the immediate object of the act by which the benefit to themselves is to be gained is to injure their antagonist, does not necessarily make it unlawful any more than when a great house lowers the price of certain goods for the purpose and with the effect of driving a smaller antagonist from the business.'

"Judge Caldwell, in Ames vs. Union Pacific Railroad Company, says: 'Organized labor is organized capital. It is capital consisting of brain and muscle. * * * If it is lawful for the stockholders and officers of a corporation to associate and confer together for the purpose of reducing the wages of its employes, or for devising other means of making their investments profitable, it is equally lawful for organized labor to associate, consult or confer with a view to maintain or increase wages.'

"It is said: 'One may refuse to deal with a firm because of a belief that it does not give honest compensation for labor, and may ask his friends or the public to do the same thing, and the conduct may do injury to the public without thereby becoming illegal.'

"People vs. Radt: 'An agreement among the members of an association of plumbers not to deal with wholesale dealers who sell to any one who is not a member of the association, and the sending of notices to that end, do not constitute an unlawful conspiracy, since the object of the combination and the means adopted for its accomplishment are lawful.'

"It is doubtless true, speaking generally, that no one has a right, intentionally, to do an act with the intent to injure another in his business. 'Injury,' however, in its legal sense, means damage resulting from a violation of a legal right. It is this violation of a legal right which renders the act wrongful in the eye of the law, and makes it actionable. If, therefore, there is a legal excuse for the act, it is not wrongful, even though damage may result from its performance. The cause and excuse for the sending of the notices, it is evident, was a selfish desire on the part of the members of the association to rid themselves of the competition of those not members, with a view of increasing the profits of their own business. The question, then, resolves itself into this: Was the desire to free themselves from competition a sufficient excuse, in legal contemplation, for the sending of the notices. We think the question must receive an affirmative answer.

Judge Douglass, concurring, used the following memorable language:

"I concur in the admirable opinion of the court upon well-settled rules of law as well as the highest principles of public policy and natural right. I can add nothing thereto beyond what has been said in my dissenting opinion in State vs. Howard. In that case I used the following language: 'I do not suppose that any one will deny that the indictment of Parnell was purely

for political reasons; and, if the English rule prevails in this State, what is there to prevent the indictment of the members of our usual labor organizations?' What I then foresaw has come to pass, and it needs not a prophet's vision to foresee the vast potentialities of evil that would attend the decision of this court were it other than it is.

"We are assured that if we break up the labor organizations there will be no more strikes, and that peace and order will reign throughout the land. When Kosciusko fell, and Poland lay once more beneath the Cossack's heel, Sebastiani announced that, 'Order reigns in Warsaw;' while Louis Napoleon, in seizing the throne of France, declared that 'the empire is peace.'' North Carolinians seek not the peace of despotism, but that peace alone which follows the mutual recognition of equal rights, and the impartial enforcement of just and equal laws.''

To the judges whose opinion we have here above quoted, the decision of the United States Supreme Court, declaring the boycott unlawful, must indeed be a surprise. It is contrary to the very "settled rules of law" referred to by Judge Douglass, and in flagrant violation of that "highest principles of public policy and natural rights. And even though the judges here quoted had erred in their interpretation of the constitutional law, and the nine old gentlemen of the higher tribunal were in the right, it would show that it is unsafe to leave such matters in the hands of any judiciary and allow them to be the final arbiters. It shows that to safeguard our natural, inalienable rights, the representative body of the people, Congress, and not the judicial branch of the government, must be the highest authority in all points of constitutional law.

Such a system of government, by the people and for the people, is established in most all monarchical countries, why not in this United States of ours, the country of the free and the brave?

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The outcome of the controversies among the building trades in Germany and Paris, France, of which we made mention in the April and May issues, has decidedly been in favor of the men.

In Germany the threatened lockout has been averted, the men, in view of the depressed conditions in the building industry, temporarily relinquishing their demand for an eight-hour workday and the employers conceding a lesser reduction of hours and a slight increase in wages. Each group carried on negotiations separately. The representatives of employers and men of the woodworking branch held another conference in the city of Leipzig from March 24 to April 6, when a general agreement, applicable to the country at large, and special agreements for the larger cities, to the above effect, were reached.

The agreements are to remain in force until February 11, 1911, but either party may demand cancellation by giving three months' notice. It was also agreed that in any locality where better working conditions than those stipulated in the agreements prevail, no derogatory changes shall be made.

The lockout in Paris turned out into a fizzle and was a total failure. It lasted but two weeks, the master builders being taught a lesson which they may not soon forget. They were in no respect equal to the situation they themselves, in their stubbornness, had created. Their organization was weak and lacking in discipline.

Only a few days after the lockout had been declared many of the smaller employers deserted the employers' ranks and granted the demands of their men for nine hours' work and an advance in wages.

The early termination of the lockout is, however, to a great extent, attributable to the action taken by the city authorities and the government. Both notified the builders doing city or government work that no delay in that work would be tolerated, and that unless operations would be continued at once, the work would be carried through by the city or government at the respective master builder's expense. The police authorities were ordered to make an investigation and ascertain the number of men working under the union's terms and the men still out, and when, on the 16th of April, the police authorities reported that 6,492 men on 741 buildings were working under these terms, against

5,834 men on 738 jobs on the 10th of April, the master builders surrendered in short order.

The latter having made the serious mistake of locking out all the men indiscriminately, union and non-union men, it naturally had the effect of driving the non-union men into the union, thus contributing to their own defeat and enhancing the importance of the men's victory.

The present organization of the men of the building industry in the city of Paris, which was formed only about two years ago, as a consequence of the lockout, has been greatly strengthened, numerically and otherwise.

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The Australian "new protection" law, which went into effect in January, 1907, affords real protection to the toiler, as it bases its consideration of the toiler's share upon the standard of living.

In an article in "The Outlook" Miss Alice Henry of the Chicago Woman's Trade Union League, describes the working of that law during its first year of operation as follows:

"One hundred and twelve manufacturers claimed the exemption. A test case was heard, the trade union opposing the manufacturers' claim, and the judge decided against the applicant on the ground that the wages paid were not 'fair and reasonable remuneration.' The investigation started with the lowest class of workmen, the unskilled laborer. His wage in this factory was shown to be $8.85. In determining whether this was a 'living wage,' evidence was taken 'from a land agent as to rent, from a butcher as to the price of meat, and from nine housekeeping women who produced housekeeping lists or family budgets.' For a statistical basis it was thus determined that weekly expenses, including rent, groceries, bread, meat, milk, fuel, vegetables and fruit, came to $8.00. Out of the wage of $8.85 there was left but 85 cents a week to cover light, clothing, shoes, furniture, car fare, taxes, life insurance, savings, union or accident benefit, school requisites, beer, tobacco, gifts, church, amusements or any unusual expenditure, such as that involved by want of employment, accident or death.

"The scale fixed by the court for this lowest class of labor was $9.50, to allow $8.00 for regular weekly expenditures, and $1.50 for all others. (Money goes somewhat further in Australia than in the United States.) It is significant that the employers' counsel brought forward no evidence in denial on the subject of working families' expenses. Proceeding from this basis the rates of payment for all other employes were calculated.

"The local duties collected is the subject of some contention. Three fourths of all ordinary customs duties are handed over to the states in which they are collected. The labor party claims, however, that part should be expended in raising wages up to the scale determined, thus fulfilling the real object of the whole arrangement.

"The 'new protection,' toward which the law described is only the first step, involves a thoroughgoing program designed to:

"1. Conserve the market for the Australian manufacturer.

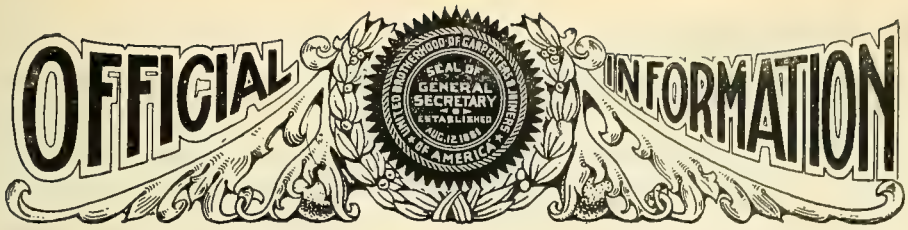
"2. Insure fair remuneration to the employe.

"3. Protect the consumer by placing a limit upon the price which may be charged."

Localities to be Avoided.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places; owing to trade movements, building depressions and other causes, trade is dull:

Amarillo, Tex.
Ashland, Ky.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Belleville, Ill.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
Demopolis, Ala.
Detroit, Mich.
Duluth, Minn.
Edwardsville, Ill.
El Reno, Okla.
Ely, Nev.
Gary, Ind.
Hartford, Conn.
Helena, Mont.
Hendersonville, N. C.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Kansas City, Mo.
Lawton, Okla.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mount Kisko, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Miami, Fla.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mulberry, Fla.
Nashville, Tenn.
New Orleans, La.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
New York City.
Owensboro, Ky.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Pottsville, Pa.
Pueblo, Colo.
Rockford, Ill.
Rocky Ford, Colo.
Salineville, O.
Sayre, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
San Francisco, Cal.
Tacoma, Wash.
Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Wheeling, W. Va.
Youngstown, O.



GENERAL OFFICERS of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office,
State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, Ball Block, Brighton Avenue, Perth Amboy N. J.

General Executive Board,
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 503 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

P. C. FOLEY, 1032 Fifth St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

P. H. McCARTHY, 810 Metropolis Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 416 South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

A. M. WATSON, 30 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Special Notice.

To the Officers and Members of All Local Unions:

Brothers—The Fifteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will open at 10 o'clock Monday morning, September 21, 1908, in the Armory Hall, Salt Lake City, Utah. So as to avoid misconstruction of the laws of our organization, as specified in our General Constitution, you are requested to take special notice of the following rules:

First: A Local Union having one hundred members or less in good standing will be entitled to representation in the convention by one delegate. A union with more than one hundred and less than five hundred members will be entitled to two delegates. With more than five hundred and less than one thousand members, three delegates. One thousand or more members, four delegates.

Second: The election of delegates and alternates shall be held on the first meeting night in July of the present year.

Third: All members should be notified by mail to attend the meeting for the election of delegates.

Fourth: A member to be eligible as a delegate must be a journeyman carpenter or joiner, stair builder, ship joiner, millwright, planing mill bench hand, cabinet maker, car builder, or be employed in running wood-working machinery.

Fifth: It is also further specified that a delegate must be working at or depending on the trade for a livelihood or be in the employe of the organization, and must be at least twelve months a member in good standing in the U. B. prior to his election, except, of course, when the Local Union has not been in existence that length of time.

Sixth: Each delegate shall establish his claim to a seat in the convention by official credentials supplied for that purpose by the General Office, which must be properly filled out in detail and duly signed by the President and Recording Secretary of the Local Union he represents, and the seal of the union must be affixed thereto.

Seventh: Each delegate shall be entitled to but one vote. No proxy representation shall be allowed. Local Unions will please take notice that Section 9 of the General Constitution provides that the Recording Secretary shall be fined the sum of five dollars for failure to send in the name and

postoffice address of each delegate and alternate to the General Secretary.

Eighth: Contractors who are members of our organization are not eligible as delegates.

Ninth: The mileage and expenses of the delegates attending the convention must be defrayed by the unions they represent.

We have been informed by the representatives of several railroads that on account of holding our convention in the Far West we cannot get the rates of fare and one-third to cover the journey both ways, as we formerly got. We are, however, informed that special summer tourist rates will be made, good until the end of October, and that information on this matter can be supplied our delegates by the agents of the railroad companies in their home towns. The agent of the Rock Island road informs us that the special rate from Chicago to Salt Lake City and return during the summer, with a return limit to October 31 will be $43. I am, however, taking the matter up with the commissioner of the Central Passenger Association, and if any other special rates can be had I will so notify you through the columns of The Carpenter, as well as by circular letter.

If our Local Unions will only closely observe the rules as herein laid down, much misunderstanding may be avoided. Further particulars will appear from time to time in The Carpenter relative to arrangements made, and in addition to that an official circular letter containing all information will be forwarded to all Local Unions and delegates later.

Fraternally yours,
FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary.

Report of Second General Vice-President Arthur A. Quinn, for Quarter Ending March 31, 1908.

To the Members of the General Executive Board—Greeting:

During the past quarter I have been almost continuously engaged in the New York district, endeavoring to more thoroughly organize the mills in that section. The work has been slow and arduous and the progress made on account of the many questions to be considered was necessarily slow, but at this writing it looks as if success is about to crown our efforts, and that in the near future we will have a working agreement with the Manufacturing Wood-Workers' Association which will mean not only the immediate extinction of the A. W. W., but will ultimately bring about a better state of organization in the non-union mills of the district. A detailed account of the work done on this question will be found in my weekly reports to the General President for the past quarter. I have also had occasion to visit Passaic and Paterson in relation to a misunderstanding that existed between the two districts pertaining to the decision of an umpire that directly affected the Paterson D. C. and a Paterson contractor with whom the Paterson D. C. had an agreement through the Master Builders of Paterson. As the Paterson D. C. had an agreement with the contractor in question, and as the dispute that came up between them was referred to an umpire, they, of course, were obliged to comply with the umpire's decision. Passaic D. C., whose members also work for the above mentioned contractor, not having any agreement with the Paterson employers, refused to abide by the decision; they have, however, appointed a permanent conference committee to confer regularly with a like committee that has been appointed by the Paterson D. C. for the purpose of avoiding such complication in the future and to adjust the present difficulty. Owing to the slump in the building industry, the quarter just ended has been a very trying one on many of the members of our organization, many of our locals, and particularly several in the New York district, realizing their duty on the premises, have, through a self-imposed assessment, provided for their most needy members, thereby exemplifying the word Brotherhood in its truest sense.

The financial crisis through which we have passed has proved to many doubting ones the value of their organization. They realize that if they were standing alone—or to put it in the language of the Manufacturers' Association—were independent workingmen, not being a member of a trade union, that their wages would have dropped in many cases over fifty (50) per cent., but thanks to our union, we resisted all efforts to reduce the wages. In this connection I wish to say that if the various master builders' associations through-

out the country would use the same efforts and the same amount of energy in combating the lumber trust and other criminal combinations, that are a detriment and an injury to the building business, that they do against legitimate trade unions, they would have some excuse for their existence, and undoubtedly do much good for the general public, but that would be too much to expect. The trust evil, like all other evils that are oppressing the people, must be met and overcome by the only power that has got the courage to attack them, and in reality the only power they stand in fear of, and that is the trade unions.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR A. QUINN,

Second General Vice-President.

Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

Local Union 427, Omaha, Neb.

Insert under "Rules for Local Unions:"

Any member of the U. B. in good standing for the period of twenty (20) years continuously, and having attained the age of sixty (60) years, shall retain his beneficial membership and be exempt from full payment of monthly dues and assessments.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 71, Fort Smith, Ark.

1. When a member becomes suspended or drops out of the U. B. he shall pay all arrearages or a sum up to $15.00 and all fines before he can again become a member of the U. B.

2. When a traveling member who is in arrears secures work in a town he shall pay to the F. S., or Bus. Agt., a sum equal to the amount due, and 15 cents additional, and his book and money shall be sent to his Local Union and he shall be given a permit to go to work and shall pay 50 cents per day until his card arrives, as an evidence of good faith, and it shall be refunded to him.

3. Strike out all sections of the general constitution relative to the general convention; when the G. E. B. or a Local Union wishes to offer an amendment to the laws they shall submit it to the G. S. for publication, and when twenty Local Unions in at least four states indorse it, it shall be submitted to a vote of the U. B., and, if passed by a majority of the votes cast, it shall become a law within thirty days.

4. No transient member shall have a voice or vote on local questions until he has resided six months continuously in the district where he is at work, except there be only ten members in the L. U.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 850, Leadville, Colo.

Amend Section 131 so as to read:

Sec. 131. In leaving the jurisdiction of any L. U., a member's due-book shall be a clearance card to any other L. U. and must show the member to be in good standing with the L. U. whose jurisdiction he left. He shall present his due-book to the L. U. whose jurisdiction he enters on the first meeting night after having secured work.

Strike out Section 136 as unnecessary after change in Section 131.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 815, Haywards, Cal.

Section 8 to be amended by inserting after the word "organization," on fourth line, the words, "and having filled not less than one term as an officer of his Local Union."

Section 20 to be amended by striking out the word "two," on ninth and fifteenth lines, and inserting the word "four" in place thereof.

Section 68, addition, reading: The Treasurer of the L. U., when sending the per capita tax to the G. O., shall at the same time remit or send to the G. O. one ($1.00) dollar for each new member admitted to membership during the past month. Such money to be placed with the U. B. death funds.

Section 116 to be amended by striking out the words fifty dollars, on second line, and inserting in place of same the words, "one hundred dollars."

Section 131 to be amended by striking out the last sentence beginning with, he shall, on eighth line, and inserting: "He shall deposit said card with a L. U. within one month after receiving same, or return the card to the L. U. having issued it, for collection.

Report of Committee on Tabulation of Vote on Appropriation of $30,000 for Building Fund.

Indianapolis, Ind., May, 1908.

Wm. D. Huber, Gen. President, U. B. of C. and J. of A.—Greeting:

We, the committee appointed by you to

tabulate the vote cast by the Local Unions of the U. B. to authorize the General Executive Board to appropriate thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars from the general fund of the Brotherhood for the erection of headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind., beg leave to submit the following report:

Votes of the proposed appropriation were received and counted from 1,304 Local Unions as follows:

For the appropriation	40,172
Against the appropriation	8,180
Total votes cast	48,352

Owing to the omission of seal the votes of the following Local Unions were not counted:

50 Portland, Ore.
69 Columbia, S. C.
70 Chicago, Ill.
223 Fall River, Mass.
229 Glens Falls, N. Y.
243 Tiffin, O.
245 Cambridge, O.
270 Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
308 Cedar Rapids, Ia.
335 Grand Rapids, Mich.
368 Clayton, N. Y.
379 Texarkana, Tex.
386 Dorchester, Mass.
406 Bethlehem, Pa.
411 Rome, Ga.
414 Nanticoke, Pa.
452 Carrier Mills, Ill.
554 Davenport, Ia.
574 Middletown, N. Y.
575 Brooklyn, N. Y.
716 Janesville, O.
744 Red Lodge, Mont.
762 Quincy, Mass.
770 Wellsville, N. Y.
776 Marshall, Tex.
838 Sunbury, Pa.
925 Salinas, Cal.
1113 Springfield, N. J.
1130 Titusville, Pa.
1177 Marceline, Mo.
1226 Manistee, Mich.
1237 Galion, O.
1244 Montreal, Canada.
1300 Wellston, O.
1329 Kirkwood, Mo.
1379 Somerville, Mass.
1401 Clearfield, Pa.
1407 Perry, N. Y.
1446 Albany, N. Y.
1507 Holdrege, Neb.
1543 Milford, Pa.
1586 Milwaukee, Wis.
1605 Moscow, Idaho.
1670 Ashland, Pa.
1679 N. Attleboro, Mass.
1699 Manchester, N. H.
1721 Lansford, Pa.
1725 Daytona, Fla.
1775 Shawinigan Falls, Quebec, Canada.
1790 New York, N. Y.
1894 Santa Fe, N. M.
1913 San Mateo, Cal.
1915 Chatham, N. Y.

Locals voting without a quorum present:

529 Greenwood, B. C.
839 Reeves, Ill.

Locals casting more votes than number of members present:

52 Charleston, S. C.
241 Moline, Ill.
317 Raleigh, Ill.
1931 Childress, Tex.

Local Unions not giving record of votes for or against:

638 Morristown, N. J.
1140 San Pedro, Cal.
1228 Superior, Wis.
1359 Kissimmee, Fla.

Vote received without signature of President and Secretary:

1787 Newark, N. J.

The vote of the following unions were received too late to be counted:

81 Far Rockaway, N. Y.
1309 Mullan, Idaho.
224 Jacksonville, Fla.

Respectfully submitted,

JACOB JUNKER, Chairman,
L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
W. S. PORTER,
L. U. 592, Muncie, Ind.
J. H. Rice,
L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
THOS. F. FLYNN,
L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
AUGUST SMITH, Secretary,
L. U. 25, Toledo, O.

Vote of Local Unions on $30,000 Additional Appropriation to Bldg. Fund

L. U.	For.	Against.
1	308	2
2	165	15
3	18	25
4	8	10
5	87	5
6	9	50
7	150	4
8	55	..
9	70	2
10	182	..
11	69	1
12	156	1
13	94	..
15	25	6
16	101	..
17	27	..
18	51	..
19	50	1
20	2	51
21	43	6
22	510	..
24	110	24
25	73	..
26	60	1
27	65	2
28	23	1
29	67	1
30	9	3
31	56	..
32	17	59
33	118	1
34	81	19
35	21	7
36	59	1
37	..	15
38	58	2
40	21	1
41	1	28
42	26	5
43	110	..
44	43	1
45	26	37
46	19	..
47	30	4
49	53	2
51	83	5
53	114	..
54	..	257
55	89	..
56	19	..
57	8	26
58	47	37
59	68	1
60	36	..
61	63	9
62	63	31
63	35	..
64	100	..
65	169	..
66	46	..
67	27	10
71	19	18
72	110	5
73	255	..
74	19	..
75	70	..
77	31	7
78	93	2
79	54	1
80	98	8
82	12	..
83	50	4
84	19	..
85	10	..
87	228	..
88	25	8
89	13	..
90	53	1
91	49	..
92	28	..
93	12	..
96	70	4
97	56	..
99	26	4
100	38	..
101	12	..
102	10	1
103	36	1
104	110	..
105	55	..
106	28	1
107	32	8
109	60	4
110	8	3
111	34	4
112	70	..
114	53	3
115	45	2
116	30	1
117	318	..
119	161	145
121	15	1
122	20	7
123	8	..
124	11	..
125	90	..
127	30	..
129	58	2
130	13	..
131	137	1
132	97	48
133	34	..
134	99	..
135	35	..
136	54	..
137	51	1
139	75	..
141	91	..
142	36	4
143	19	3
144	28	..
145	6	15
146	89	..
147	127	10
149	37	..
150	12	1
151	5	8
153	33	..
154	21	..
155	97	..
156	1	11
157	16	3
158	108	8
159	30	..
161	64	..
162	82	..
163	6	10
165	..	20
166	36	7
167	229	..
168	44	..
169	66	35
171	53	..
172	34	..
173	7	..
174	56	..
176	26	5
177	2	36
179	42	2
180	25	..
181	136	39
183	65	..
184	52	..
185	1	6
186	26	1
187	19	1
188	33	3
189	85	..
191	14	2
192	13	2
193	16	5
194	19	..
195	..	22
196	64	4
197	23	1
198	60	6
199	162	..
201	40	..
202	38	..
203	1	61
205	16	..
206	6	14
207	31	..
208	11	2
209	97	9
210	1	29
211	80	..
213	8	..
214	18	1
215	35	..
216	34	..
217	14	8
218	39	..
219	37	1
220	16	..
222	11	..
225	25	..
227	21	15
228	55	..
230	19	1
231	1	44
232	8	1
233	36	2
235	..	30
236	9	13
237	24	2
239	36	5
240	175	4
244	20	..
246	37	..
247	160	19
248	7	..
249	31	1
250	2	20
251	24	3
252	31	2
253	7	..
254	..	15
255	..	20
256	41	..
258	54	2
259	23	..
260	65	..
262	334	..
263	37	..
264	17	7
265	97	..
266	107	..
267	8	..
268	50	..
269	42	..
271	22	9
272	40	..
273	44	..
274	43	2
275	23	..
276	20	7
279	12	..
280	9	6
281	65	..
282	88	2
283	21	..
284	23	2
285	20	..
286	15	..
287	21	3
288	28	4
289	34	..
290	21	..
291	..	146
292	26	3
293	20	..
294	..	11
295	27	1
296	33	..
297	12	..
298	1	9
299	..	226
300	60	1
301	110	..
303	34	..
304	74	4
306	30	317
307	40	..
309	1	941
310	8	18
311	22	..
314	25	48

Vote of L. U's on $30,000 Additional Appropriation to Building Fund—Continued.

L. U.	For	Against
315	10	..
316	172	..
318	200	..
319	18	1
320	5	10
321	4	23
322	83	..
323	22	..
324	53	..
325	126	27
326	12	..
327	100	2
328	24	..
329	35	..
330	63	7
331	35	..
332	10	..
333	17	3
334	65	..
336	32	2
337	10	..
338	..	15
339	48	..
340	208	1
341	11	..
343	68	..
344	12	..
347	13	..
348	25	1
349	321	..
350	14	..
351	6	4
352	28	..
353	9	..
354	12	..
355	59	65
356	28	..
357	19	..
358	21	..
359	87	9
360	61	..
361	210	..
362	29	..
363	19	..
364	19	..
365	29	..
366	14	2
367	50	18
369	36	2
370	20	1
371	36	2
373	8	..
374	61	6
375	2	52
376	9	3
378	18	4
380	32	..
381	27	38
382	52	..
383	25	40
384	44	..
385	17	..
387	126	7
388	41	9
389	17	..
390	2	89
391	92	3
392	23	..
393	33	..
394	24	1
395	14	1
396	6	9
401	25	..
402	31	..
404	16	..
405	7	..
407	22	..
408	64	..
410	21	..
413	81	3
416	29	17
417	..	16
419	..	118
421	10	5
422	14	30
423	78	1
424	22	2
425	16	5
426	20	..
427	32	16
428	14	1
429	275	..
430	35	1
431	29	2
432	110	109
434	60	..
436	18	1
437	12	6
438	37	..
440	65	..
441	44	..
443	19	..
444	49	13
445	..	8
446	11	..
447	73	1
448	73	1
450	8	16
451	74	18
453	60	..
454	16	..
455	19	..
456	15	..
457	143	..
458	23	2
459	28	7
460	19	1
461	24	11
462	16	..
463	..	14
464	145	25
465	21	..
466	9	..
467	40	..
468	109	..
469	21	..
470	73	3
471	51	10
472	29	1
473	143	..
475	7	..
476	163	..
478	164	3
479	1	7
481	9	14
482	158	..
483	67	..
484	4	14
485	7	3
486	131	..
487	22	..
488	16	..
490	79	..
491	38	..
492	11	20
493	147	3
494	41	5
496	20	..
497	50	2
498	28	4
499	14	1
500	13	..
501	14	..
505	24	1
507	49	..
509	..	183
510	27	1
511	13	..
512	26	4
513	..	132
514	58	7
515	49	..
516	11	5
517	17	30
518	11	..
519	38	..
520	16	..
521	45	13
522	1	24
523	16	..
524	14	2
525	34	8
526	60	..
528	8	21
530	16	..
531	19	..
532	24	..
533	10	..
534	26	1
535	16	..
536	16	..
537	20	..
539	26	..
540	2	13
541	37	2
542	8	..
543	13	2
544	24	10
545	4	15
546	2	16
547	1	7
548	3	8
549	7	..
550	110	..
551	14	5
552	8	..
553	20	7
556	22	..
557	21	..
559	41	14
561	54	4
562	38	..
563	167	..
564	35	1
566	13	..
568	15	1
570	..	10
571	7	7
572	11	..
573	12	..
576	45	..
577	..	20
578	41	1
579	7	..
580	7	7
581	28	..
585	7	18
586	61	..
587	12	1
588	16	..
590	4	15
591	15	1
592	55	5
593	57	3
594	..	23
595	17	1
596	6	1
597	10	1
599	65	..
600	47	3
601	25	..
603	8	13
604	23	..
605	21	..
606	140	..
607	37	..
610	13	3
611	15	..
612	43	..
613	55	56
614	1	7
615	..	10
616	14	8
617	40	8
618	8	..
620	15	9
621	14	1
622	27	8
624	58	..
625	36	..
626	27	1
627	21	..
628	55	5
629	20	..
630	15	..
632	48	..
633	40	2
635	32	..

Vote of L. U's on $30,000 Additional Appropriation to Building Fund—Continued.

L. U.	For.	Against.
636	26	1
637	71	..
639	73	21
642	52	1
643	11	..
644	14	..
645	12	..
646	7	..
647	17	..
648	26	2
649	24	..
650	29	1
651	31	..
652	14	..
653	29	2
655	16	..
657	73	..
658	10	..
660	24	..
661	27	16
664	23	..
665	28	3
666	12	..
667	50	6
668	58	3
669	36	2
670	9	..
674	35	..
676	32	1
678	30	6
679	34	8
680	2	13
682	19	..
683	20	1
684	16	3
685	25	..
687	25	1
688	7	..
691	19	7
692	41	2
693	17	..
694	14	..
696	51	..
697	44	..
698	2	96
699	9	..
700	37	..
701	52	2
702	13	..
703	12	2
704	28	..
705	13	17
706	13	..
707	48	3
708	27	1
709	13	..
710	15	2
711	1	13
712	33	1
713	36	..
714	36	10
715	92	9
717	52	..
718	26	2
720	27	..
722	12	..
723	3	150
724	34	1
726	49	..
727	378	12
728	15	..
730	102	..
731	1	22
733	8	1
734	32	..
735	13	..
736	30	..
737	8	..
741	15	..
742	23	..
743	17	1
745	14	..
746	48	..
747	52	..
748	3	7
749	28	..
751	50	..
754	16	2
755	95	..
756	30	3
757	25	10
759	10	2
760	15	..
761	36	..
763	28	3
764	57	3
765	16	..
766	30	..
767	20	..
768	32	..
769	25	5
771	10	1
772	18	18
773	15	..
774	229	9
775	27	5
777	13	1
778	24	1
779	23	3
780	21	..
781	11	..
782	8	..
783	18	..
784	13	..
785	26	..
789	8	4
790	9	..
791	7	3
793	31	..
794	26	1
795	14	..
796	19	..
798	24	..
799	8	1
801	25	7
802	19	..
803	10	6
806	37	3
809	11	..
810	37	..
811	..	30
812	9	..
813	48	1
814	14	..
815	20	20
817	23	..
819	14	1
820	24	1
821	11	..
822	20	..
824	200	..
826	10	1
827	17	..
828	8	..
829	60	..
830	23	..
831	17	..
832	9	3
833	7	9
835	10	1
836	19	..
837	7	..
841	18	1
842	26	..
843	1	12
844	18	2
845	16	..
846	10	..
847	17	2
849	18	13
850	14	..
853	30	1
854	25	..
856	9	..
858	11	..
859	2	25
860	10	..
862	14	2
863	12	..
864	37	..
865	36	..
866	10	4
867	8	3
868	8	..
871	15	1
877	52	..
879	33	6
880	13	1
882	15	..
883	27	..
885	29	2
886	12	5
887	63	..
890	..	21
891	36	..
892	19	..
893	8	6
894	14	1
895	47	..
896	26	..
897	28	18
899	..	10
900	14	4
901	..	84
903	40	1
904	28	..
905	9	7
907	..	35
908	15	..
911	33	..
912	13	..
914	23	..
915	12	..
916	17	1
917	5	14
918	9	5
919	..	30
921	21	..
922	13	2
924	1	9
926	19	..
927	38	2
928	12	9
930	24	5
931	19	..
932	17	..
935	15	..
938	29	..
940	48	..
941	108	..
943	45	3
944	27	..
945	35	1
947	23	3
948	21	..
949	18	9
950	12	..
951	9	..
952	24	..
953	30	3
955	46	..
957	10	..
958	34	..
959	13	5
960	12	..
961	14	28
962	13	1
965	18	..
969	13	..
971	41	1
972	30	..
974	9	..
976	12	..
977	29	3
978	35	7
979	..	14
980	19	2
983	14	..
984	15	..
985	61	2
986	..	40
987	..	10
988	1	12
991	15	..
992	17	..
993	34	..
995	11	..
996	..	27
997	..	12
999	16	..
1000	9	..

Vote of L. U's on $30,000 Additional Appropriation to Building Fund—Continued.

L. U.	For.	Against.
1001	15	..
1002	35	7
1003	22	..
1004	15	..
1005	11	12
1006	..	15
1007	10	..
1008	47	15
1009	21	1
1011	9	29
1012	15	3
1013	..	1
1014	25	3
1015	22	68
1016	40	3
1018	12	6
1019	..	20
1020	10	..
1022	27	6
1023	18	..
1024	40	..
1026	14	7
1027	28	7
1029	8	6
1030	22	..
1032	6	4
1034	16	..
1036	197	123
1037	6	3
1038	8	..
1039	14	2
1041	12	..
1042	30	20
1043	9	..
1044	19	2
1045	30	1
1046	18	..
1047	17	..
1051	62	..
1053	62	34
1055	15	1
1056	8	..
1057	..	31
1058	15	..
1059	9	..
1061	11	..
1062	16	..
1064	11	..
1069	45	12
1070	10	1
1071	10	..
1072	43	7
1074	26	..
1075	24	1
1076	28	..
1077	17	1
1078	15	..
1080	13	..
1081	7	..
1082	201	2
1085	17	1
1087	9	..
1088	3	6
1091	64	..
1093	33	5
1095	14	..
1096	35	..
1100	61	..
1105	11	1
1107	53	7
1108	43	..
1110	13	..
1111	39	..
1112	12	4
1114	21	..
1115	17	7
1118	14	..
1119	16	..
1120	10	..
1121	..	10
1123	9	..
1124	10	..
1125	16	38
1126	6	3
1127	24	..
1128	..	8
1132	50	..
1133	5	..
1134	7	6
1135	26	..
1137	10	1
1138	3	..
1141	5	13
1143	..	36
1145	16	..
1147	10	..
1149	14	1
1150	..	9
1152	7	..
1153	12	..
1155	38	..
1158	276	..
1160	10	..
1161	7	5
1163	7	..
1164	12	..
1166	22	..
1168	16	..
1172	15	..
1173	28	..
1174	9	2
1176	44	..
1178	13	1
1179	22	1
1180	13	..
1182	19	1
1184	..	7
1185	18	..
1186	8	2
1187	9	..
1188	3	38
1189	19	2
1190	9	1
1192	7	2
1193	..	9
1194	12	..
1195	12	..
1196	9	..
1197	17	..
1198	9	1
1199	7	..
1200	24	..
1203	6	2
1205	11	..
1207	29	1
1208	13	2
1209	16	1
1212	15	..
1213	9	5
1214	46	..
1215	18	..
1217	12	..
1218	..	38
1219	14	..
1220	13	..
1224	6	12
1225	24	..
1227	..	9
1233	..	14
1235	14	4
1238	9	..
1239	15	..
1240	9	..
1241	9	..
1242	22	..
1243	10	3
1245	25	..
1248	15	3
1249	2	9
1250	11	..
1251	14	..
1252	..	1
1253	..	17
1255	23	5
1258	15	..
1259	7	..
1260	7	..
1261	14	..
1262	7	1
1263	12	..
1264	9	..
1265	15	..
1266	10	2
1268	31	1
1269	14	..
1270	60	10
1272	23	..
1273	22	..
1275	15	2
1276	10	..
1281	16	..
1287	..	35
1288	9	..
1290	13	9
1295	9	2
1296	10	1
1298	7	1
1299	7	..
1301	16	..
1302	13	..
1306	11	3
1307	62	..
1308	..	21
1310	10	1
1311	15	..
1314	33	..
1315	27	..
1316	13	..
1317	27	..
1319	41	5
1320	12	3
1321	11	1
1322	16	..
1323	9	2
1324	8	..
1325	40	21
1326	25	..
1328	15	..
1333	18	..
1334	13	..
1335	13	..
1337	10	..
1338	10	..
1339	8	2
1340	18	..
1342	14	..
1343	23	5
1345	23	11
1346	14	..
1350	12	..
1357	2	20
1358	30	1
1360	7	..
1361	25	..
1362	9	..
1363	29	..
1364	18	..
1365	5	16
1367	95	2
1368	9	..
1369	41	..
1373	11	..
1374	10	..
1377	1	52
1382	7	3
1384	44	..
1387	28	..
1388	28	..
1391	18	1
1392	..	27
1393	39	..
1396	9	..
1400	14	..
1403	25	..
1405	26	..
1408	16	..
1409	12	..
1410	27	..
1413	10	..
1414	18	4
1415	10	..
1417	14	..
1418	14	..
1419	16	..
1420	10	8
1421	7	..
1422	24	..
1424	2	10
1426	19	..
1427	18	..

Vote of L. U's on $30,000 Additional Appropriation to Building Fund—Continued.

L. U.	For.	Against.
1428	13	..
1429	9	..
1431	15	9
1433	25	..
1434	44	4
1436	..	43
1439	11	..
1440	19	..
1441	8	1
1443	32	..
1445	7	1
1447	19	16
1448	10	..
1450	73	9
1451	31	15
1453	14	..
1458	..	12
1459	7	..
1461	21	..
1465	24	..
1466	10	..
1468	..	15
1469	1	15
1470	7	..
1472	23	..
1473	263	1
1474	10	..
1476	7	..
1477	22	..
1479	5	..
1483	20	2
1484	13	..
1485	37	1
1491	..	15
1492	13	..
1494	..	9
1496	23	1
1497	16	..
1498	11	..
1499	7	..
1502	12	..
1506	12	..
1509	8	3
1510	20	7
1511	17	..
1514	18	1
1515	28	..
1516	8	..
1519	21	1
1521	24	3
1523	8	1
1526	47	1
1533	10	..
1535	8	..
1539	14	..
1542	9	..
1544	8	..
1547	19	..
1548	86	..
1549	10	..
1551	13	..
1552	18	3
1553	15	..
1554	31	..
1555	21	..
1557	10	..
1561	28	2
1562	..	10
1563	18	1
1565	40	..
1567	9	1
1568	36	..
1569	14	1
1572	7	4
1573	9	1
1576	15	..
1577	28	3
1578	32	..
1581	13	..
1582	43	..
1585	19	..
1587	10	..
1591	28	1
1592	20	1
1595	23	..
1596	121	..
1598	68	..
1599	9	..
1600	12	..
1601	23	..
1602	12	14
1603	20	4
1604	..	7
1608	11	..
1610	32	3
1616	9	..
1620	14	1
1626	2	21
1628	10	..
1630	7	..
1632	20	1
1633	28	2
1634	10	..
1635	120	..
1637	17	..
1640	44	..
1641	23	..
1642	8	..
1643	9	..
1646	76	..
1647	7	..
1648	11	..
1650	7	..
1653	25	..
1654	2	4
1655	16	4
1656	30	..
1659	41	2
1662	1	7
1663	20	..
1664	24	2
1665	11	7
1667	70	11
1668	35	..
1669	19	15
1672	18	..
1674	18	6
1675	12	..
1676	8	..
1677	6	1
1681	24	1
1683	..	15
1684	18	..
1685	10	..
1687	9	..
1689	21	..
1691	41	..
1692	11	..
1693	5	..
1696	31	..
1697	9	..
1701	14	..
1703	..	18
1704	153	..
1705	18	..
1706	8	..
1709	22	..
1710	34	..
1714	11	9
1715	15	..
1717	176	..
1719	24	..
1720	8	..
1722	38	1
1723	9	..
1724	9	..
1729	13	..
1731	15	..
1732	12	1
1736	20	..
1737	4	7
1738	19	..
1739	18	..
1744	39	..
1745	4	6
1746	9	..
1747	51	114
1748	25	3
1750	39	..
1753	8	4
1754	11	..
1756	59	2
1757	66	6
1760	8	..
1761	27	2
1762	..	13
1764	18	..
1765	15	..
1766	16	1
1769	..	20
1770	17	1
1773	12	2
1774	23	..
1776	10	..
1777	14	..
1779	15	..
1784	30	1
1785	27	..
1786	260	..
1791	15	..
1792	18	..
1793	15	..
1794	2	8
1795	34	1
1796	18	..
1799	23	..
1800	25	..
1803	17	..
1804	5	6
1805	57	..
1806	15	..
1807	14	..
1811	9	..
1812	16	..
1813	7	..
1814	10	..
1815	12	..
1817	..	20
1821	10	2
1824	31	4
1825	11	1
1829	8	..
1832	35	..
1835	49	..
1840	10	..
1841	10	..
1846	11	..
1848	12	..
1851	..	8
1854	7	..
1855	8	..
1858	16	..
1859	11	..
1860	13	5
1864	10	..
1868	23	3
1869	14	..
1870	12	..
1872	9	..
1877	17	..
1887	18	..
1888	16	..
1889	10	..
1890	13	..
1891	10	..
1898	26	..
1902	11	..
1904	12	..
1909	46	..
1910	15	24
1916	10	..
1920	13	..
1922	10	9
1923	29	..
1924	11	..
1925	21	..
1926	18	..
1928	13	..
1930	16	..
1932	41	..
1933	31	..
1934	12	..
1935	7	..
1936	11	..
1937	8	..
1938	15	9
1939	10	..
1942	9	..
1943	17	..
1944	7	..
1946	22	..
1948	8	..
1950	19	..

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

W. J. Shields.

May 1 has come and gone without any great showing, all throughout this section, of trade differences or probability of industrial conflict. This stagnancy, as far as our craft interests are concerned, is no doubt due to the present industrial depression. That modern custom of selecting the 1st of May for employers and employes to settle, through committees, the working conditions for the year, has this year been observed by our membership in an effort to hold what they have, rather than to take chances in seeking advances during a time of falling market. The main concern of our unions is to strengthen the membership so that we may be able to resume progressive activity with the return of better times. My time has largely been devoted to work of this nature.

I have finished my campaign in Taunton, Mass., and the results were satisfying, considering the times we were up against. The men of the trade are now well together with the exception of one gang, and the boys in the union will, by patience, reach them in time. The members of Local 1035 are showing a deep interest in building up their union to a complete state, and with the men now getting back to work, they will be able to realize their ambitions in this respect.

The Providence D. C. has been holding a series of meetings with a view to better organizing the city. I was delegated by the General President to assist and have devoted about ten days' time to the work of getting before the different unions throughout this jurisdiction. The meetings have been encouraging and have resulted in the squaring up of many who through the hard times of the winter months allowed their dues to run behind; they have either squared up in full or brought themselves back to a position of good standing. New applicants have been received and have become a part of our working force. Old Union 94 was waited on, and this membership, who pioneered the Providence movement through the days when to carry the card was to the disadvantage of the individual. They are naturally feeling proud of the part they played to bring the movement up to its present standing. I was accorded a very pleasant reception in recognition of the fact of having participated in the long-drawn-out campaign necessary to the implanting of an understanding of trade union necessity with the carpenters of this city. Through sheer persistency this membership fought its way inch by inch, until it was able to realize the conditions of the present time. Some of these old members who started in at the beginning are still active in the work. Is it not natural that we should think highly of them?

The Millmen's Local has lately shown a lack of interest. The attention we have given to this membership I trust will revive the disposition of the men to renewed activity. The interests of the employes connected with the mills and the factories can only be attended to by they themselves, and necessitates the showing of a more ardent desire for better organization. The D. C., with the aid of Brothers Kearney and McDonald, the two business agents, will do what they can to aid and assist this membership in securing better conditions.

The Olneyville local, No. 859, held a very interesting meeting. The attendance was large and a good live interest was displayed by all present. This membership held well together during the dull times; they are now in a flourishing condition, which is attributable to the excellent management, coupled with the natural pride of these men.

A joint meeting of our Pawtucket Unions 342 and 1719 was held, and notwithstanding the very wet night, we had a good audience. The carpenters of this busy city are somewhat proud of the fact that they have at present a 95 per cent.

organization. The industrial depression made no inroads into their ranks; they stand as strongly today, numerically, as they were previous to the beginning of the crisis. Their only trouble is a slight advantage taken of the wage scale, responsible to circumstances surrounding a few of the individual members. Now that business is sufficient to supply jobs for all, this abuse will cease, as a recognition of the trade laws will be demanded.

Central Falls, Local 1125, held an open meeting, Brother Bonnier of Lowell and I sharing the platform. The meeting was well attended. This membership is a part of the Pawtucket D. C. and reckons in with that 95 per cent. organization before referred to. Brother Gulbert, F. S. of the union, informs me that Local 1125 is as strong today as it was last December. The splendid showing of this district is conceded as being largely due to the efficient business agent, Brother Pidgion. His work, backed by the good management of the D. C. and affiliated locals, produce the results herein referred to.

Malden Local 625 took part in a meeting held under the auspices of the C. L. U. Brother Watson and I represented the carpenters on the list of speakers. The audience was of a mixed character, composed of not only the union men of the city, but several representatives of the city government were present. The workmen of this community, it is claimed, need a little spurring on, as there are many laxities traceable to infective organization. The meeting held by the C. L. U. should be followed by meetings held under the auspices of the several unions. These meetings are to follow one after the other until the mind force of the worker would be attracted to a more appreciative sense of the labor movement than at present apparent.

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H. R. Kline.

After finishing my work in the Louisville (Ky.) district early in April, I proceeded to Elkhart, Ind., by order of the G. P., there beginning a campaign for the securing of new members for the Local Union.

Assisted by the R. S., a thorough canvass of the city was made and considerable literature, setting forth the benefits derived from membership in the U. B., was placed in the hands of the non-union carpenters, which, if read, should bring them into our fold.

Convincing the membership of L. U. 565 of the necessity of placing a business agent in the field, and advising them to keep up the fight, Brother Eugene May was elected to that office, who will continue the work started. I then visited Goshen, Ind., and found our newly organized Local Union alive, active and showing good results. Though many of the members have been out of work all winter, they are making all possible sacrifice for the maintenance of their membership, and no doubt Goshen will soon take a place in the list of thoroughly organized cities and towns. I next visited South Bend, Ind., where I addressed an open meeting of carpenters, which was the means of increasing the interest of the craft in unionism. The L. U. in Goshen is active and fast building up its organization and membership.

Ft. Wayne, Ind., was my next stop. Our membership in that locality had made a demand for the eight-hour day, but owing to lack of work and lack of organization among the craft, I deemed it advisable to postpone the movement until times would be more opportune, and reported to that effect to the G. P. In this connection I would advise traveling members to give Ft. Wayne a wide berth pending an improvement in trade conditions and a revival of business.

Upon orders from the G. P. I went to Owensboro, Ky., where I found the members of L. U. 809 greatly discouraged in consequence of a long struggle with the employers and non-union labor. Deplorable trade conditions prevailed, and to make matters worse, Owensboro had to suffer greatly from the effect of bank failures. I gave our members the best encouragement, urging them to hold the fort, come what may, and showing them that only through organization could living conditions be maintained and deterioration warded off.

Being under orders to at once proceed to Mt. Vernon, Ind., where L. U. 1753 was involved in a dispute with the contractors, I next went to that city. After carefully investigating conditions, considering the

points in dispute and meeting the members in session and learning the contractors' proposition, I was successful in settling the differences in such a manner as to place L. U. 1753 in control of all the work and in reaching an agreement with the contractors, to hold good for another year, until April 1, 1909.

I then visited Tell City, Ind. Here we have a little bunch of union carpenters determined to stand up for their rights, but they are confronted with the combined opposition of the Manufacturers' Association, who has picked out the carpenters as a target for their fight and are employing every despicable means this organization is known for to put our L. U. out of business.

Reporting conditions as they obtain in Tell City to the G. P. in detail, early in May, I was called to Indianapolis to assist the D. C. in a campaign now in progress in that city, during the temporary absence of General Organizer Harry L. Cook.

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W. J. Wilson.

I completed my work in Augusta, Ga., on April 12. Our organization in that city was in a rather bad shape on my arrival and the interest taken in it very unsatisfactory. We held several open meetings, which apparently had the effect of infusing the members of the old L. U. with new life and dispelling their apathy. On April 11 we succeeded in obtaining eleven names on a charter roll for a colored L. U.

It was hard, however, to find candidates provided with enough ready money to pay the initiation fee, as wages in the city are very low.

Going to Columbia, S. C., on the above date (April 12), I held two meetings, one for white and one for colored carpenters. During my stay in this city we organized a colored L. U. with thirty-one members and a white L. U. with twenty-one members. The D. C. was reorganized, a new set of laws adopted and working cards were issued with a view of getting the card system in proper working order in the near future. Heretofore the open shop system obtained, and no effort was made to establish the closed or union shop, notwithstanding the fact that unionism meets with little opposition in Columbia, neither from the business public nor from the contractors.

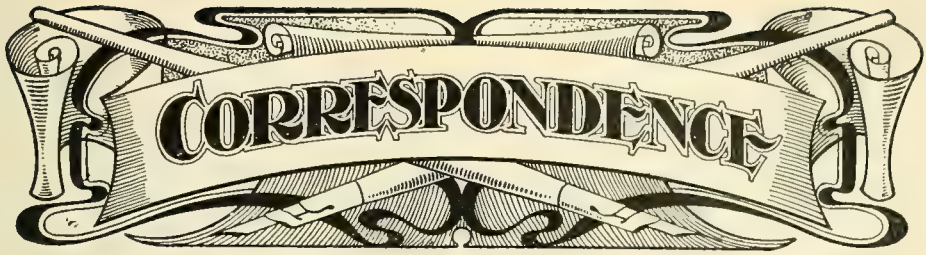
On April 19 I went to Greenville, S. C., to attend a mass meeting held in response to the call of the A. F. of L. and for the purpose of protesting against the recent Supreme Court decisions infringing on the rights of organized labor. A large number of working and business men were in attendance and, I think, much good will accrue from this meeting for our organization in that city. A similar meeting was held in Columbia on the 20th, both meetings were quite a success. They adopted resolutions of protest, which were sent to the congressmen and senators of South Carolina.

My work in Columbia being completed for the time being, I left for Spartanburg on the 27th. Here I found our L. U. almost dead, with no perceivable interest in the movement among the membership. Spartanburg is a cotton mill town, there being about thirty of these mills in the county, and unless I have been misinformed, the carpenters have their children working in them to help them make a living and are satisfied working ten hours a day at very small wages. There is a law in South Carolina which prohibits children under the age of twelve years from working in the factories, but like in a great many other states, these laws are not well enforced. I saw large numbers of children seemingly not over seven to ten years, or twelve years old at the most, at work in these mills. They get around the law by not placing their names on the pay-roll, and as they are doing some kind of piece work, the elder brothers or sisters draw the small amount earned and supposed to be paid to these little children. We held an open meeting in Spartanburg in the court house, and the interest manifested by the audience strengthens me in the hope that the L. U. will take on renewed life and vigor.

Erratum.

In my last report published in the May Carpenter I notice a typographical error. The city I reported as being in poor condition was not Atlanta, but Augusta, Ga.

W. J. WILSON, Gen. Organizer.



From Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Editor The Carpenter:

Local Union 1364 of Lancaster, Pa., scarcely ever having been mentioned in our official journal a few remarks as to its activity since its organization in 1902 may be of interest to the brothers of the U. B.

Prior to 1902, the carpenters in this district received the magnificent wage of $2.00 per day of ten hours; in fact, some worked for less. We then started a temporary organization and in the month of July, 1902, we asked for the nine-hour day with ten hours pay to go into effect on September 1 that year. Our demand was acceded to without any difficulty.

In December of the same year we received our U. B. charter and made another demand upon the employers, this time asking for a minimum rate of 27 7-10 cents an hour. This also was granted without any trouble, although we had some unfaithful men in our ranks who stood in their own light in this movement and dropped out of line.

Under the so established scale, 27 7-10 cents per hour and fifty-four hours per week, we had been working until Jan. 1, 1907, when we demanded a minimum scale of 33 cents per hour and a reduction in working time of four hours, or fifty hours per week beginning at 7 o'clock Monday morning and ending at 12 o'clock noon Saturday. In this instance also our efforts were crowned with success. This plainly shows what can be accomplished by being organized and by using good judgment.

Of course we are not escaping the hardships caused all through the country by the depressed financial and industrial conditions, and as a result we have lost some of our members. But the experience we have gathered during the period of our existence as a trade union, and the lessons that we have learned during the progress of our various movements for improved conditions, enable us to look with confidence into the future, as gloomy as it may look at the present time. We are not discouraged, but determined to push ahead in spite of all obstacles and strive to build up our membership during the coming season if ever possible.

Comparing local trade conditions with those generally obtaining in other sections of the country, we have not been faring so very bad this winter, while the outlook for the summer is fairly good with a possibility of keeping our members at work, provided traveling brothers give us a chance by keeping away from this district.

In conclusion let me say we held a very interesting entertainment and euchre on last Wednesday evening, March 25. We were successful in attracting the interest of the craft to this occasion and a large number of those members who are in the habit of neglecting our regular meetings were in attendance that evening. It is essentially necessary to hold such functions occasionally; it has a tendency of awakening the interest of the brothers in our movement and the result is the more satisfactory as you have a good speaker such as we had in Brother E. E. Grenawalt. He has the gift of keeping a large audience listening to his remarks for an hour. He certainly infused new life into the carpenters of this city on last Wednesday evening.

Fraternally yours,

E. G. Walker, R. S. L. U. 1364.

Lancaster, Pa.

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Conditions in Birmingham, Alabama, Misrepresented.

Editor The Carpenter:

Birmingham, Ala., not having been heard from in the journal for some time, some of its readers may have come to the conclusion that our city has disappeared from the map. This would, indeed, not be far from being correct as Birmingham went prohibition the first of the year. However, this is not the

worst. We have some newspapers here that are sold on trains and through other channels are scattered all over the country. Their only cry last fall was "Prohibition." After they won that on January 1, and while most all our men were walking the streets idle, they began to build from one to two skyscrapers every week, in the columns of the newspapers, of course. These reports were given the widest possible circulation and a great influx to this city of unemployed mechanics from all directions was the result. There is only one skyscraper, the erection of which seems to be assured, but as the merchants who are occupying the ground selected for it, have as yet not vacated it, it is likely that it will not be started before fall.

Another evil staring us in the face is non-union labor. The two largest buildings at present under construction in this city—the new union station excepted—are being built by non-union men. We also have several real estate firms who are erecting a number of buildings in this city and who are likewise having their work done by this class of men. If the reader should hear of any boom in Birmingham he will do well to pause and pay no attention to this kind of rumors. One-third of our own men are out of employment; some of them have taken out clearance cards and gone to New Orleans, Memphis and other places from whence they returned saying that these cities were so overcrowded with idle carpenters that their clearance cards were not accepted by the Local Unions. The prospects for this and the summer season are not very bright to put it mildly and if you are looking for a job, don't come to the Birmingham district at this time. But let us hope that this slump will not last very long.

Fraternally yours,
S. S. ENSLEY, R. S. L. U. 1510.
Birmingham, Ala.

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Conditions in Beloit, Wisconsin.

Editor The Carpenter:

We believe this a good time to state a few facts as to conditions in this locality; it will surely be of benefit to anyone inclined, by false statements, advertisements, circulars or otherwise, to make any move in the direction of our city.

At present we know of only four or five journeymen carpenters that are at work, and they are non-union men. All trades are at a standstill. We have been compelled to work with non-union men for the past two years as a direct result of mismanaged and disastrous strikes inaugurated by the Machinists and Molders' Unions in this city.

The Citizens' Alliance element think they have us drowned. Well, they have, but not quite. We have, as far as possible, taken our own contracts and at the present time have the contractors rather in the frying pan. Since they have cut us out we are doing all we can to get the people to cut them out. Some of our old contractors as a result have gone from the city, some to the farm, while others may have gone to more fertile fields. We hope to see more of them pack up their tools and get out and hustle; perhaps it will bring them to their senses. We surely have a hard row. Beloit seems to be the dumping ground for the serfs of the country. Every man who is unable to hold a job in any other city is induced to come to Beloit. They generally come in a "palace stock" car. They are the "desirable" citizens the local employers are looking for.

With few men working, practically no new contracts and but little job work in sight, we are wondering whether we, too, will not be obliged to procure cheap transportation out of the country.

Yours fraternally,
RECORDING SECRETARY L. U. 926.
Beloit, Wis.

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From Prescott, Ariz.

Editor The Carpenter:

As recording secretary of Local 1416, I am requested to write a note to The Carpenter in behalf of the local and the city of Prescott. It is not my mission to cry calamity or "stay away," for there is no labor trouble and nearly all of the resident mechanics are union men. Work is beginning to pick up and the panic is beginning to be referred to in the past tense. Our town is not large (about six thousand) and most of the work is small dwellings at present, but larger work is in preparation.

A school building, a new court house, a masonic temple and several business buildings have been planned. The work at Fort Whipple, about a mile east of town, at the end of the electric car line, is progressing very slowly on account of the lack of material. Only about twenty-five carpenters are at work at present. The twenty-seven buildings in course of construction were to be done by June 1, but without doubt an extension of time will be asked. A number of other buildings are planned for the reservation, but no contracts have been let. The buildings are of concrete block walls, granite foundations and slate roofs. The architecture is severely plain, as is the custom on government work, and the chief aim is solidity and utility. The finish is of various kinds of wood in the different buildings. Most of the floors are of maple. White oak, Oregon pine and redwood make up the balance of the interior work. A first-class system of steam heating is being installed, as well as a thorough provision for ventilation. Nothing has been omitted which the comfort and health of the fighting men require. The work is under the supervision of Major Walcott, U. S. Construction Quartermaster, whose purpose is a square deal for both mechanic and employe and a good job for Uncle Sam.

The mines of the vicinity are beginning to resume and several of our boys are "out in the hills." We trust that before many months have gone by conditions will again be normal, and that the knight of the saw and hammer will be sought instead of his wondering where he was going to drive another nail.

With best wishes for the success of The Carpenter and the U. B. of C. and J. of A., I am,

Yours fraternally,

A. S. WHITE, R. S. L. U. 1416.

Prescott, Ariz.

They Were Tenderfeet.

Editor The Carpenter:

In last month's journal there appeared an article from Livingston, Mont., in which the writer gives us an unparalleled example of unionism.

Now, Brother Editor, my opinion of said "brother members" would not look well in print. Men, who in a meeting would vote to do such a thing as work with a scab are unworthy the honor of wearing a workingman's badge or carrying a union card.

In our own town an incident similar to that cited by our Livingston brother, occurred. On a job where some six or eight of our members were employed a "scab" was put to work. Now this same man had repeatedly declared he would join the Brotherhood only when absolutely obliged to. After asking him again right on the job and receiving the same set reply we straightway sought the contractor, who on being informed that we should quit immediately if the scab was allowed to remain, hastened to the building and in language not overly polite, gave the non-union workman his choice, either to join or get out. This caused Mr. Scab to change his mind in a surprisingly short time, and as I happened to have an application blank with me, he filled it out there and then. This same man has been a good union man ever since.

If the members of Local 1085 were not such tenderfeet they would have done as we did.

As to the brother who left the job, I am unable to find words to express my regards for the true union spirit he displayed.

It would please me greatly to have the opportunity of shaking his honest hand.

Fraternally yours,

A MEMBER OF LOCAL 1505.

Berlin, N. H.

An Essay on "Habit."

A school teacher offered a prize to the boy who could write the best composition in five minutes on "How to overcome habit." This is what was written by the nine year-old boy who won the prize:

"Well, sir, habit is hard to overcome. If you take off the first letter, it does not change 'abit. If you take off another you still have a 'bit left. If you take off still another the whole of it remains. If you take off another, it is not wholly used up. All of which goes to show that if you want to get rid of a habit you must throw it off altogether."

All that the world has today was given it by the humble sons of toil.

Yonkers, N. Y. All carpenters are requested and advised to stay away from this city. Work is very scarce, three-fourths of our own men are walking the streets in vain efforts to find work of any kind.

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Cambridge, Mass. -All carpenters are advised to remain away from this vicinity for the present as work is very scarce and hundreds of men walking the streets while others are working for what they can get.

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Nassau County, L. I., N. Y.—Owing to general depression of business and unprecedented dullness in the carpenter trade in this district, especially in Freeport and Hempstead, all craftsmen are advised to give this county a wide berth until further notice.

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Syracuse, N. Y.—Work is very scarce in this city and business in general very dull. The number of members idle is alarmingly large with no prospect of immediate improvement of trade conditions. All migrating brothers are requested and advised to keep away from this city for the present.

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Madison, Ind.—By decision of our last meeting the jurisdiction of our Local Union, 1342, of this city, has been extended to include Madison Township, which means five miles east, five miles west and five miles north of the city, and places the insane hospital under our jurisdiction. The Hitz canning factory still remains non-union.

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Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—We desire to notify all brother carpenters through this journal that there is no likelihood for any of them in search of employment, to secure a job in this city at this time. Trade is very dull here and the number of our home men out of work is very large. Be wise and keep shy of this city.

Suffern, N. Y. The fact that many of our resident members were compelled to go to work in out-of-town places should convince any traveling brother that this is a good place to stay away from. Some of the contractors threaten to establish the open shop, and work is very slack.

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Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—All transient carpenters will please take notice that building business in this city is very dull at present and indications are that it will remain so all through this season. Many of our home men are idle and there is absolutely no opening for any newcomer at this time. Remain away until further notice.

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Reading, Pa.—Brother carpenters are earnestly advised to take warning and not come to this city expecting to secure employment. Trade is very dull here and number of resident brothers walking the streets. There is no chance whatever of obtaining work at this time. Pay heed to our warning and remain away until further notice.

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Independence, Kan.—Reports have been circulated to the effect that work was plentiful in this city. This is false and misleading. Trade is dull as all over, and surely no carpenters from outside districts needed here. It is extremely difficult to obtain a job and some of our men are idle. This is a good place to keep aloof from.

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Dunkirk, N. Y.—All carpenters are advised to steer clear of this locality for the present. Trade is very dull with no prospect of immediate improvement. The Dunkirk Locomotive Works, that, under normal conditions, employ over 1,100 men, has reduced its working force to about forty men in the entire works. Stay away until further notice.

Saranac Lake, N. Y.—While trade conditions in this locality have been fair for some time, they are very unsatisfactory at present. We are informed that the firm of Branch & Callehan are advertising for carpenters in in and out-of-town papers, which bodes no good to our Local Union and we would warn all brothers to pay no attention to these adds and steer clear of this vicinity.

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Niagara Falls, N. Y.—All union carpenters are urgently called upon to keep away from this city as there is no work here and about one-third of our men are walking the streets. Any newcomer must expect to face idleness the same as the rest of us. Also keep away from Lewiston and Youngstown, N. Y., two localities under L. U. 322's jurisdiction, as we expect to have trouble in these places.

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Missoula, Mont.—This city is overrun with men of all crafts, especially with carpenters, which is a menace to obtaining fair trade conditions which we are anxiously trying to maintain. A further influx of men in search of work would work an injury on the trade as well as on our union, and we would therefore urgently request migrating carpenters to steer clear of this place until further notice.

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Tulsa, Okla.—Trade in the building industry here is in a deplorable condition. As a result large number of men are idle, many of them ready to work for any wages, and it is hard to hold them in line. Prevailing conditions are the worst ever experienced, and we would advise migrating carpenters contemplating coming here in search of work to wend their way in some other direction in order to avoid disappointment.

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Port Colborne, O.—Having as yet not come to a settlement with the contractors on our demand for an increase in wages, the circumstances and the success of our movement require the remaining away of any carpenter in search of work. Much depends on the assistance from sister Local Unions on that line and we hope that we are not appealing to them in vain. Migrating brothers will please steer clear of this place until our trouble is over.

Twin Falls, Idaho—We would earnestly warn brother craftsmen against advertisements for carpenters wanted in this town. The facts are that we are already overrun with carpenters in search of work and a great many of our home men are walking the streets; some of them offering their services at much reduced wages. Be not deceived as to conditions in this town; in your own interest, stay away!

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Amarillo, Tex.—As a result of our demand for an advance in wages as previously reported in the journal, all of our men in town were locked out on May 4. There being no settlement of the difficulty in sight at this writing, we would request all brother carpenters to keep shy of this city until they are notified of the successful issue of this movement through the columns of The Carpenter.

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Miles City, Mont.—This city being a dumping ground for the Northwest, it is at this time overcrowded with idle carpenters. Contractors and the railroad companies are inducing men to come here and when the men get here they pay them anything they please. Wages and other trade conditions are being greatly misrepresented. They do not warrant the coming here of any carpenter; stay away!

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Hamilton, O.—Work being very slack in this city at present we would advise all carpenters to stay away. We have more men here now than can find employment, and there is no opening for any newcomers on any decent job. Pay no attention to newspaper talk regarding conditions in Hamilton, O., but pay heed to our warning. We have no trouble other than that caused by scarcity of work.

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Eldorado, Ill.—Everything in this place is very dull and we are overrun with carpenters. We have a membership of sixty-five of which thirty-five are contracting and the remaining thirty are out of work of any kind. We are building houses this season 25 per cent. cheaper than we did three or four years ago; four-room houses, for instance, for $80 or $90. In order to make a liv-

ing all of our members will soon be compelled to also do contract work. This state of affairs should convince any brother thinking of coming to Eldorado, Ill., to give it a wide berth.

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Canon City, Colo.—Business here is at a complete standstill and men are walking the streets or seeking employment elsewhere. Several of our members, unable to secure employment in or out of town, have dropped out. We had three crop failures in succession, fruit being the main crop the business of this city depends upon. Present conditions are very trying for our Local Union and will be so for any brother coming here at this time; therefore we advise brother carpenters to remain away.

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St. Augustine, Fla.—All carpenters are earnestly requested to steer clear of this locality for the present. Trade is very dull and trouble with employers is pending. The Falls City Construction Company of Louisville, Ky., has the contract for the erection of a theater building in this city and their intentions are to work the ten-hour day at reduced wages. The different trades unions of this place are trying every honorable means to prevent this violation of our trade rules and we therefore ask your support by keeping away until further notice.

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Elizabeth, N. J.—200 of our members are locked out here, since May 1, because of our refusal to agree to a cut in wages from $21.00 to $19.00 per week. We are determined to fight this proposed reduction to the last ditch; should we submit to it the wage scale of the remainder of the state would be in jeopardy, this being the strongest organized locality in the state. We are sanguine of ultimate success, but must urgently call on all traveling carpenters to keep away until our struggle is ended. Remember, there is a lockout on in Elizabeth, N. J.

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Spokane, Wash.—The labor market in this city is at present in a deplorable condition and still rapidly getting worse as a result of the constantly increasing immigration of traveling brothers and non-union men in search of employment in our line of business. There is in this city a "booster" organization which is flooding the country with enticing literature to lure the wage earners to this city and in consequence we are swamped with idle men while many of our own brothers are walking the streets. The situation here is very serious and no immediate relief in sight. Keep away!

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Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—We are on strike here since May 1, the bosses refusing to sign our last year's agreement giving as their reasons the scarcity of work and the depression in the money market. The fact is that they are bent on a reduction of wages, a scheme which, by our walkout, we nipped in the bud. We are holding our own with firmness. We have only lost two men and they don't amount to anything; but we need the co-operation of all sister Local Unions in this fight and trust that they will order their members to stay away from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., while this strike is pending.

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Marschfield, Ore.—Trade is very dull here, there being only six small buildings under course of construction and these will be completed in a few days. Times are growing harder, work is becoming scarcer from day to day and the majority of the carpenters are walking the streets in idleness. Many of them have not had any work since Christmas; those who can are leaving the city and some, who have homes of their own, are trying to sell out at a sacrifice in order to get away. Despite these deplorable conditions traveling carpenters are arriving here every day, misled by luring advertisements sent out by the Chamber of Commerce only to turn their back to this place in disappointment. Migrating brothers are warned to stay away until further notice.

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Chester, Pa.—As the brothers and readers certainly know, we have one of the most serious labor troubles in this city that this part of the country has ever seen. This is the strike of the trolley men who are out for a just cause. What may not be generally known, however, is the fact that the public here is sympathizing with the strikers;

whoever is seen riding on the cars manned by scabs is downed and despised by the public. Only about a dozen people here use the cars in defiance of public sentiment; one of them is S. Price Stevenson, who is manufacturing refrigerator doors on which he holds a patent. He is a violent enemy of organized labor and he has his work done by scabs; hence the Stevenson Refrigerator Company of Chester, Pa., is a strictly non-union concern.

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Hillsboro, Ill.—Traveling carpenters will do well by steering clear of this place this spring, as trade is very dull and business at a standstill. Although about half of our men are suffering enforced idleness we are holding our membership well together and we have the carpenters thoroughly organized. Our local papers are continuously advertising a building boom in this city, and despite the depressed conditions they are encouraging carpenters to flock to our town. A new coal mine has been started near this city, but as yet no building operations are being started. Migrating brothers will please take notice of this and not be misled by untruthful newspaper statements. Should we require more carpenters here, a notification to that effect will appear in this journal. We are glad to say that this is one place where we can not use any non-union carpenters.

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Toronto, Can.—The effects of the present acute business depression is seriously felt in this city and surrounding districts. A great number of men of all trades or callings are out of employment and the outlook for this season is anything but bright. Of our local membership there is about 40 per cent. idle and the building permits issued this year are nearly 50 per cent. below last season's. We are engaged in a serious struggle to maintain our wage scale; a large number of employers have already cut the wages, thus throwing more of our members out of employment, their places immediately being taken by the "bonus" immigrants brought here by the Dominion and Provincial governments at the instance of the Manufacturers and Employers' Associations. The situation, as our organization is concerned, is, indeed, alarming and we hope that migrating brothers will take a warning and refrain from coming here which, would only aggravate the situation, while they themselves would surely get stranded.

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Savannah, Ga.—The members of the D. C., representing all Local Unions of the U. B. in this city and Chatham County, Ga., would warn all union men, especially carpenters, to stay away from this district until trade conditions have improved. We have a great many of our resident members out of employment with no immediate prospect of securing work. The surplus of men in all branches of the building industry is taken advantage of by the contractors and they are cutting down wages on all their jobs. However, we are glad to say that we are still standing firm and will continue to hold on to the eight-hour day secured and enjoyed since March 15, 1907. We are still adding new members to our organization and the scab is dying fast. Our town is pretty well organized, we are on good terms with the employers and have no scab bosses worth mentioning. All we want is more work and the money will follow. If migrating brothers would keep away until trade picks up again we would consider it a brotherly favor for the good of the organization in this entire district.

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Pittsburg, Pa.—Some of the local papers have for some time been publishing reports purporting that conditions in the building industry of this city are good and giving long lists of permits issued for new buildings. The facts are that quite often a building is nearly completed before the permit is applied for, and while the number of permits issued would make it appear that there was plenty of work being started, such is not the case. Like in many other cities, business in the building line is very dull here. These reports encourage carpenters to come here seeking work only to find that there is none obtainable and half the carpenters in this city and surrounding towns idle. All carpenters should stay away from Pittsburg and vicinity until such time as trade conditions have improved for which prospects, however, are not very bright. Carpenters who do not wish to face prevailing conditions should not allow themselves to

be decoyed to this district in the hope of securing work. There are many more carpenters here now than work can be provided for, and similar conditions prevail in all other branches of industry. Migrating brothers are advised to keep aloof from Pittsburg for some time to come.

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Oklahoma City, Okla.—Although the report has been spread and published in Ft. Worth and other papers to the effect that the carpenters of this city had won their demand for 50 cents an hour and Saturday half holiday without losing a single day's work, this was only true as regards about half of our men, those employed on day work. Our members employed by contractors, however, were all locked out and ordered to pack up their tools and get out. And it is this faction, the contractors, whom we still have to fight to get our demands conceded. We trust that all brothers contemplating coming to Oklahoma, after reading this notice, will remain away until such times as better conditions prevail. We have set out with the determination to win and with the assistance of the brothers in general, by staying away, we are sure of victory. The contractors here are already placing a higher figure on their future work, and if the influx of carpenters to this city is checked or diminished they will be compelled to employ our local brothers under union conditions.

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Columbus, O.—We have just passed through one of the most trying winter seasons in our existence and the coming spring does not make things appear much brighter in the building line. The situation is aggravated by the Sunday press booming the town and stating that a great amount of building will be done during the coming season, this being the cause of numbers of men from smaller places, adjacent to Columbus, flocking to this city. We are sorry to state that some of the members of the U. B. have been lured here by these very misleading reports, some of which emanate from real estate men who mostly sublet the labor which has a tendency of lowering wages to a starvation basis. At present many of our members, who have been loyal to the union despite the hardship they had to go through all this winter, are still idle, and while we have always been ready and willing to extend the glad hand of fellowship to any member of the U. B. who desired to come to our district, it has become our duty, both for the benefit of our resident members as well as of those of other districts who may contemplate coming here, to request them to kindly remain where they are or go elsewhere until further notice. Some of our principle contractors have seen fit to take advantage of the enforced idleness of a great many of our members to establish the open shop, but we are standing firm against any attempt in that direction. If members of the U. B. contemplating a change of location will only steer clear of Columbus, O., until further notice through these columns it will strengthen our position materially and it will highly be appreciated by the D. C. of Columbus and Franklin County, Ohio.

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San Francisco Building Trades Temple Dedicated.

The formal dedication of the Building Trades Temple in San Francisco took place Saturday evening, April 25. The doors being thrown open to the public at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, it is estimated that about 20,000 people visited the building between that time and 12 o'clock midnight. The auditorium, with a seating capacity of 3,300, was jammed to the doors before 8 o'clock in the evening.

The exercises began at 8:30 o'clock, when Brother P. H. McCarthy, president of the Temple Association, the San Francisco and the California State Building Trades Councils, in an address, dedicated the temple to the "peace, prosperity, perpetuity, honor and glory of union labor." The address was received with marked attention and hearty applause. Brother McCarthy was followed by E. A. Glancy, vice-president of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; Walter E. O'Connell, vice-president of the Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters; Henry Ullner, secretary-treasurer of the Cement Workers; Frank J. McNulty, grand president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; our General President Wm. D. Huber; Brother James Kirby, president of the A. F. of L. Build-

ing Trades Department, and other national officers.

Quoting from "Organized Labor:"

The architecture of the Building Trades Council's Temple is thoroughly classical. The lines are rigid, yet harmonious. The massive Ionic columns, both on the outside and inside of the building, and the beautiful balustrades present a pleasing impression, and at the same time truthfully portray the magnificence and durability of the structure, which consists of three stories and a basement, supported by a steel frame and enclosed on two sides with concrete firewalls.

Over the Guerrero street entrance is painted, in large, gold letters, the name "San Francisco Building Trades Council's Temple," and the plaster work in the vestibules is a credit to the time-honored art.

Entering, on an evening, the main assembly room, on the first floor, which is not only the best in San Francisco, but the largest of its kind in the United States, the visitor will perhaps be dazzled by the flood of lights from the two hundred and eighty-five incandescent lamps attached to the beautiful chandeliers.

Opposite the entrance is a commodious cigar stand, and to the right and left there are billiard and pool, chess, checkers and reading tables. Here is where the building artisans will congregate, meet, exchange ideas and form stronger ties of brotherly love and mutual protection.

There are eight billiard and pool tables of the latest up-to-date make, twelve chess and checkers tables and the same number of reading tables.

The asbestolith floor in the vast assembly room was, of course, selected because of its sanitary qualities, but it also gives a pleasing effect to the room, and is a piece of workmanship that the "Knights of the Trowel," who understand that particular secret, may feel proud of.

The office of Painters' Union, No. 19, is located in the southeast corner of the temple, on the first floor, adjoining the assembly room. It contains a fire and burglar-proof vault, and is finished and furnished in a manner that is well-nigh impossible of description. The tooled leather coverings on the wall, the hand-painted ceiling, all in metallic effect, is a perfect work of art and aside from its value, demonstrates to the most fastidious critic what the union artists and artisans in San Francisco can produce.

Next to the office of Painters' Union, No. 19, is located the office of the president, secretary, manager and the attorney of the San Francisco Building Trades Council's Temple Association.

Here is a vault of 156 safe deposit boxes for the use of the various unions and their secretaries. The office is well fitted up and furnished, and Manager Bemiss will be in charge.

The next office will be occupied by Carpenters' Union, No. 1640, and Electrical Workers' Local Union, No. 13. It is well fitted up and very commodious.

Proceeding on, we find the office of Carpenters' Union, Local No. 22, finished and furnished elaborately in quarter oak. An immense safe and other office furniture is in evidence. In this office the busy secretaries of the big union will receive its thousands of members monthly, or whenever they come to pay their dues or seek information relative to the administrative work of the organization.

The office in the northeast corner, the last in the row, is occupied by Cement Workers' Union, Local No. 1, and Housesmiths and Architectural Iron Workers' Union, No. 78, and will be finished and fitted up in a manner that will not perceptibly disturb the harmony of the secretaries' elegant row.

Coming in from the Fourteenth street entrance, where we again have the name of the building, both over the door and in the marble floor, we have the office of the District Council of Carpenters, which is perhaps the most commodious office in the building, and in reality large enough to accommodate any executive board or committee representing the governing body of this important department of the building industry.

Two halls are also located on the first floor, "Harmony" Hall, where the executive board of the Building Trades Council will meet and where the business agents of the council and all its affiliated unions will have their daily gatherings and consultations, and "Unity" Hall, which is set aside for the meetings of unions. This

latter hall has a seating capacity of 300, and here Marble Cutters and Finishers, No. 38, Varnishers and Polishers, No. 134, the District Council of Carpenters, Carpenters, No. 1640, Engineers, No. 59, will meet.

Ascending the wide, easy-winding stairway, past the large palms on the first landing, we arrive on the second floor. Here the first hall encountered is "Brotherhood" Hall, with a seating capacity of 400. It is in this hall that the council itself will meet every Thursday night, and in addition to the council the Painters, Millmen, No. 423, Electrical Workers, No. 13, and Carpenters, No. 22, will hold their meetings in this hall.

The next hall to the left, on the same side, is "Prosperity" Hall, also with a seating capacity of 400. This will be occupied by Plasterers' Union, No. 66, Millmen's Union, No. 422, Housesmiths and Architectural Iron Workers, No. 78, and 'Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association; and on the righthand side there are two halls with a seating capacity of 200, and one hall with a seating capacity of 200, where branch unions of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Carpet Mechanics, Painters' Auxiliary, Housemovers, Millwrights, No. 766, Furniture Handlers, Felt and Composition Roofers, United Glass Workers, Journeymen Stone Cutters, Marble Cutters and Finishers' Helpers, Lumber Clerks, District Council of Painters, Patent Chimney Builders, Casters and Modelers, and Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510, will meet.

On the third floor there is another large hall with a seating capacity of 400, where the Engineers, No. 64, the Excavators, Street, Concrete and Asphalt Workers, Cement Workers' Union, No. 1, and Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31, will meet.

On the same floor is another hall, with a seating capacity of 100, which has been reserved for the Window Shade Workers, Elevator Conductors and Starters, Brass and Chandelier Workers, Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters, Wood Carvers and Modelers.

The Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters, Local Union No. 442, will also have its office and meeting hall in the Building Trades Council's Temple.

The balance of the third floor is occupied by the immense auditorium, with a seating capacity of over 3,000. It has a polished maple floor, 200 lights, four platforms and a balcony. It is the largest auditorium in San Francisco, and cannot be surpassed for its pleasing appearance and acoustics.

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A Successful Open Meeting.

Birmingham, Ala.—Local Union 1510 of this city held an open meeting at their hall Wednesday evening, May 13, which proved a grand success. Over 360 persons, including eighty ladies, were present. A cordial invitation having been extended to all non-union men a great many responded and had a good time. President Powers of the L. U. occupied the chair and done himself honor in introducing the numerous speakers. After a few selections by the orchestra the Hon. Ben Davis of the firm of Gibson and Davis, attorneys for the carpenters, was introduced and made an interesting talk for thirty minutes. Among other things he said that he had learned, since being employed by the carpenters, that it was not an attorney they needed so much as a schemer, because the carpenters knew what the laws were without being told. As soon as the applause quieted down the orchestra rendered another selection. Then, the chairman, in a neat, befitting speech, introduced the secretary of the G. E. B., Brother Robert E. L. Connolly, who, ascending the platform, was cheered for almost five minutes before he could be heard. He told of the good work going on in our U. B. all over the country at the present time and urged the members to attend the meetings of their respective locals as regularly as possible and assist in the good work. He appealed to the ladies not to detain their husbands or sweethearts from attending these meetings but rather to insist on their regular attendance. At the close of his speech ice cream, cake and lemonade were served to all present, and after the orchestra had played some more selections of appropriate music Attorney White E. Gibson, known as the "Gab Artist," was introduced as the next speaker. He spoke for about thirty-five minutes along the lines of unionism and was followed by Architect La Belle of this city, who made a brief but very interesting talk. W. A. Morris, general organizer and chairman of

the Farmers' General Executive Board, was the next speaker. He urged upon organized labor to get closer together and told how the farmers were organizing and gaining 6,000 new members per day and the benefits they were deriving from their adhesion to an organization. He kept the audience in an uproar for almost an hour with his witty jokes. Cigars were then passed around, and, amid a general handshaking, all prepared for the homeward start at the midnight hour, leaving with L. U. 1510 their best wishes and hoping to hear of their announcing another open meeting in the near future, much good having been accomplished at this one.

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Look Out for E. B. Dickenson.

Rocky Ford, Colo.—E. B. Dickenson, a member of L. U. 1891 of this city, after he had secured a job and a brother went security for him for the amount of $93.00, the price of a kit of tools, sold them to a second-hand store, not having paid for them himself, and left for parts unknown. He is about five feet six inches in height, dark complexion, age, about 45 years; has a membership book paid up for May. All brothers and Local Unions are advised to look out for him.

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Look Out for Him.

William Schmalz, age about 50 or 55, an ex-member of L. U. 1586, Milwaukee, Wis., has received money from L. U.'s 522 and 1748 of that city belonging to the former Local Union and failed to turn it over to them. Look out for him.

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Information Wanted.

John P. Singleton, a carpenter by trade, who, when last heard of, was located in Helena, Ark., will learn something to his advantage by communicating with

MRS. E. B. CARPENTER.
1021 Camp street, New Orleans, La.

Jack Templeman, a carpenter by trade, is anxiously sought for by his parents in San Francisco, where four years ago, he was a member of a U. B. Local Union. At that time he left that city going to Texas to work for a railroad company, presumably the Southern Pacific. His parents, who are well advanced in years, have heard nothing from him since, and as there are some property interests involved as well as the sentiment for their son, are anxious to locate him. Whether dead or alive, any information about him will be highly appreciated by his people. Please write to

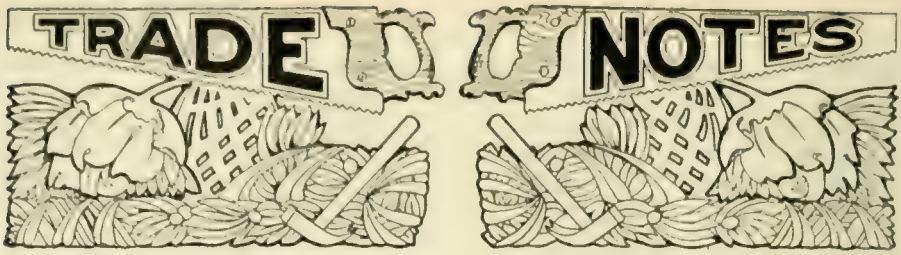
HENRY TEMPLEMAN.
42 Market street, San Francisco, Cal.

Denmark's Old Age Pension.

The old age pension act has been in force in Denmark since 1891. An enormous reduction in the percentage of the population in workhouses has taken place in the last ten years. Pensions are granted to all needy applicants of sixty years and upward who have had no relief except hospital treatment for ten years. At the end of 1901 there were 60,000 persons or 22 per cent. of the population above the age limit receiving pensions. Thirteen thousand of these had dependent families. The system is non-contributory for individuals and is administered by very few officials, and the administrative cost is very small. The Danish government adds $500,000 annually to the sum provided by the parishes for the relief of the aged.

In Copenhagen, where the cost of living is highest, the average pension for married couples is nine pounds five shillings, and seven pounds nine shillings for a single person. Figures for other towns are nine pounds to seven pounds, and in rural districts three and one-half to five pounds. These are annual sums.

The local authorities fix the amount of the annuity and make no deduction for other income up to five pounds eleven shillings. Pensions may be received in kind or in cash, or recipient may be received in a home for the aged. Institutions for the aged have always abounded in Denmark, being entered on the payment of a small fee. The act of 1891 caused these to be largely extended, especially in Copenhagen. The chief defect in the system seems to be in the discretionary power of the local authorities, who fix the amounts of pensions. In some parishes the amounts received are nearly double those in others. As the law stands, the pension must be sufficient in amount to support the person relieved. It is granted on the principle that the less a man has, the more he should receive.



Movement for Better Conditions.

District Council, Topeka, Kan.—By a vote of the membership of this district it was decided that we make a demand upon the contractors for an advance in wages from 35 cents to 37½ cents per hour for eight hours' work, time and a half for overtime and double pay for all legal holidays and Sundays, to take effect on July 1, 1908. In the meantime we would urgently call on all transient carpenters to avoid this district as work is very slack at present and the city overrun with idle carpenters. Help us to win out by staying away.

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Successful Trade Movements.

Ottawa, Ill.—We are pleased to report that we have been successful in securing the signatures of the contractors to our old agreement which expired April 1, this year, and has now been renewed to be in force until April 1, 1909. Wages will thus be $2.90 per day of nine hours, same as last year.

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St. Louis, Mo.—The Kern Barber Supply Co. of this city has signed up an agreement with the St. Louis D. C. for one year, covering wages, hours and other conditions of the men in their employ and agreeing to employ none but members of the U. B. in good standing. Our U. B. label is used on all fixtures manufactured by this firm.

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Hamilton, Ont., Can.—Considering the unsatisfactory state of trade, the large number of men idle and immigrants still flocking in the outcome of our movement this year has been as favorable as could be expected. We have managed to hold the eight-hour day and 37½ cents per hour minimum rate. We had Brother Macfarlane, the general organizer, with us last meeting night. In a one hour's talk he gave us some good pointers which were much appreciated and the boys were sorry to see him close his speech and sit down.

Pine Bluff, Ark—Although we had to consent to a compromise, we won out in our trade movement. We obtained the eight hours, a reduction of one hour per day, and 35 cents an hour, which is an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour. The advantages gained are as much and perhaps more than could be expected under prevailing depressed business conditions and the fact that we have gained them without resorting to a strike," is a victory that will mean a great deal to us in the long run.

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Winona, Minn.—We have reached an agreement with our contractors whereby we retain the eight-hour day, time and a half for overtime and double time for work on Sundays and legal holidays. We have also been conceded the closed shop, the employers agreeing to employ union men exclusively. But it was impossible for us to maintain the minimum rate as a standing rule. However, as none but union men will be employed it lays with our membership to resist any attempt of the contractors to cut the wages down below our previously adopted minimum scale, while the gaining of the closed shop is an advantage not to be underestimated. With the addition of this advantage, we have practically renewed our 1907 agreement for the current year, same taking effect on May 1 last.

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Norwalk, Conn.—Our trouble with the Interstate Association was settled on May 22, on which date it was agreed upon that our last year's schedule of hours and wages remain operative during the current year, viz.: Eight hours per day or forty-eight hours per week and $3.00 per day. The settlement was reached after a hard fight with our employers as they insisted on hiring any one they pleased, union or non-union men. They have now agreed that union men and non-union men should be kept separate from each other and that eventually all men in their employ must be union men. However,

it requires the utmost vigilance on our part to retain the conditions conceded to us, and as an influx of idle men would injure our cause, we request all carpenters to stay away.

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Sheboygan, Wis.—Our agreement is in operation under last year's schedule since May 1, viz.: 35 cents per hour, eight hours to constitute a day's work, and the closed shop. We obtained the signatures of the Contractors' Association and the individual employers on April 30 with the exception of two unfair contractors. So far as the latter are concerned, no man stays with them, so they work with their boys. They dropped out of the association last year. One of them was always on the contractors' committee, though he never employed a man six weeks in the year, and then we had to chase the arbitration committee after him to compel him to keep in line. The other unfair contractor is about the same. Both would sooner work all twenty-four hours of the day; they are never satisfied. All our men are at work at present. We are well satisfied with our work done since we organized.

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Boston, Mass.—On April 27 our conference committee succeeded in again having an agreement signed for the same conditions as last year, viz.: $3.50 per day of eight hours, Saturday half holiday from June to October 1, double time for overtime and eight hours, or forty-eight hours per week in mills and shops. This agreement, however, has only been effected with twenty-three principal builders, but we have been able to enforce the conditions to which they agreed in the past, and hope to be equally successful this year. In view of the condition of business we abandoned our movement for $4.00 per day and half holiday the year round for the present season and we have certainly done well in retaining all the old conditions as the employers were determined to return to time and a half and to cut off the privileges of the business agents going on jobs and also wanted to reduce the wages. Brother carpenters everywhere will please take notice that business in Boston and vicinity is very dull and will be so all summer. The rebuilding of Chelsea will not begin on a permanent scale this season and transient carpenters will stand little show of getting a job here for some time to come.

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Passaic, N. J.—After a walk-out on May 1 and a suspension of work of one week the Master Carpenters' Association has signed our agreement for the current year and all of our men out—120 in number—returned to work on May the 8th. The agreement just signed is the same as that in operation from May 1, 1907, to May 1, 1908. We had vainly tried for months to come to an understanding on this year's schedule of hours and wages as provided for in our old agreement; our communications asking the employers for a conference were ignored by them. On April 30, however, we were informed by the president of the association that that body would not sign any agreement. Thereupon we called a meeting of the two Local Unions that same day and it was unanimously decided to stop working for such employers as refused to sign our agreement, which at that time had already been signed up by most all independent employers. Our prompt and determined action convinced the association members that we mean business and their coming to our terms after a strike of one week's duration was the result. Now peace and harmony again prevail between men and employers.

God Will Sprinkle Sunshine.

If you should see a fellowman with trouble's flag unfurled,
An' lookin' like he didn't have a friend in all the world,
Go up and slap him on the back, and holler "How d'you do?"
And grasp his hand so warm he'll know he has a friend in you.
Then ax him what's a hurtin' him, and laugh his cares away,
And tell him the darkest night is just before the day.
Don't talk in graveyard palaver, but say it right out loud,
That God will sprinkle sunshine in the trail of every cloud.

This world at best is but a hash of pleasure and of pain;
Some days are bright and sunny and some all slashed with rain;
And that's just how it ought to be, for when the clouds roll by
We'll know just how to 'preciate the bright and smiling sky.
So learn to take it as it comes, and don't sweat at the pores,
Because the Lord's opinion don't coincide with yours;
But always keep rememberin', when cares your path enshroud,
That God has lots of sunshine to spill behind the cloud.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

Disagrees with Brother Barry as to Laying Out Side Bevels for Two Pitches.

Editor The Carpenter:

In the March edition of the journal I find an article by Brother J. Barry entitled, "To Lay Out Side Bevels for Two Pitches." He says the line *A B* in his sketch represents the valley rafter, etc. In my opinion, Brother Barry is wrong, and for the benefit of the young men in the business, I thought I would write these few lines. I claim, as shown in Brother Barry's sketch, that the jack rafters would not fit when raised to their proper pitch. There is a gap to be filled up in his bevel, which is *I A G*. The level seat of valley rafter being *A B*, the bevel of the jack rafter could not be *F I A B;* the difference being from *G* to *O*, and from *O* to *K*. Brother Barry's bevels for a 6-inch pitch roof is *J M A B*, and for the 9-inch pitch roof it is *F I A B*. The proper bevels for the 6-inch roof is, to my mind, *J M A X*, and for the 9-inch roof *F I A X*.

Fraternally yours,

T. F. MEAGHER,

Bronx Bo., New York.

Drawing.

(By Milton Logan.)

Figure 1 shows how to find the rake and return mouldings of a cornice. Draw it to any scale you wish.

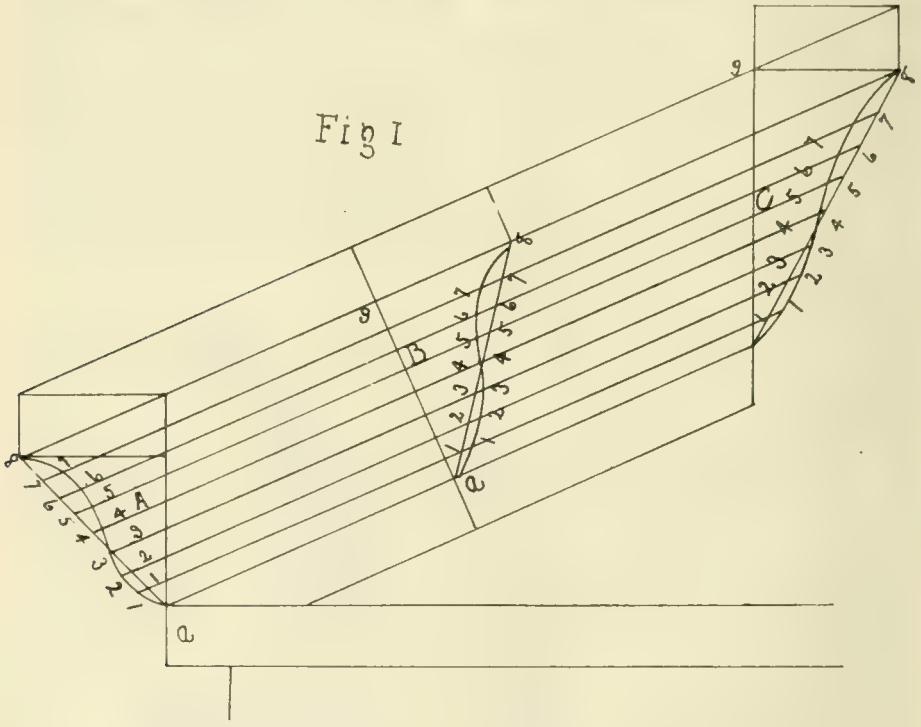
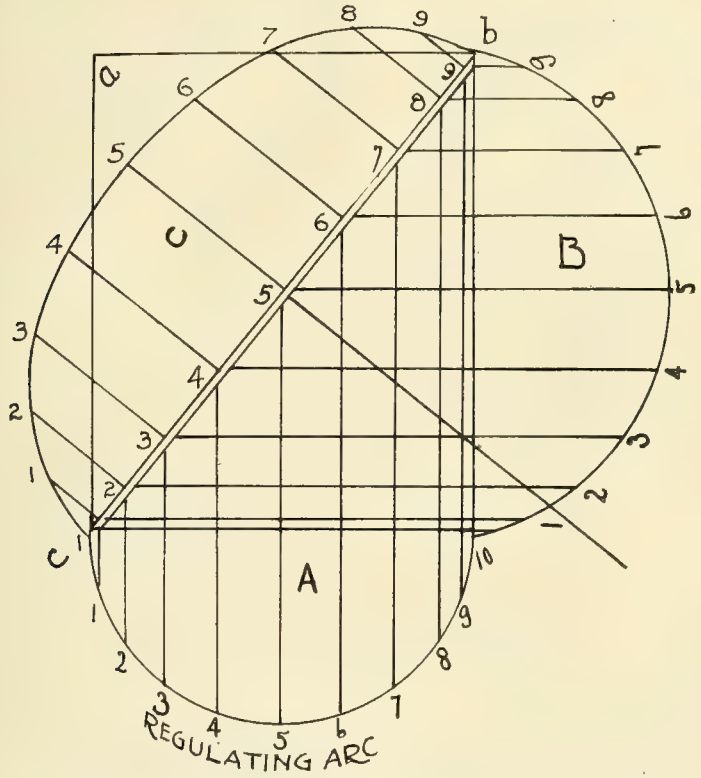


Figure 2 shows how to draw the different angle brackets to form a cone ceiling. By the same method the different curvatures for the roof may be drawn. The side of floor is 2x2½ inches; to make it 4x5 inches would make it plainer to the student.

To inscribe in a circle a regular hexagon

and an equilateral triangle as per Figure 3, apply the radius C A six times to the circumference. Join the alternative angle of the hexagon and there will be inscribed an equilateral triangle.

Fig 2



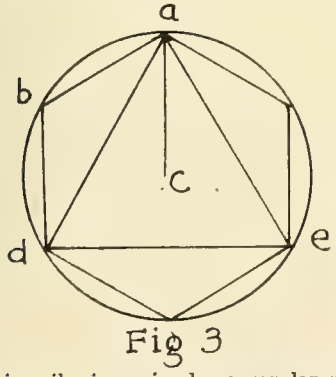


Fig 3

To inscribe in a circular a regular pentagon, as per Figure 4, draw two diameters A, H, F, B, I, perpendicular to each other. Trisect the radius B C at E, take C D equal to A C, then, from A as a center, with the radius A D, describe the arc D F and the chord A F will be one side of the required pentagon.

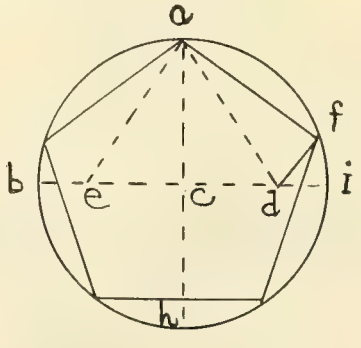


Fig 4

To inscribe a square and a regular octagon, as per Figure 5, draw two diameters at right angle to each other and join their

extremities, bisect the arc subtended by one of the sides of the square, and the chord A B of half the arc will be the side of the octagon required.

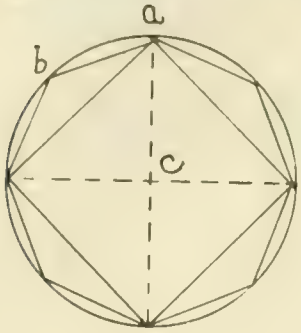


Fig 5

To make a square equal to two given squares, as per Figure 6, let B, D, F, B, G be the given square, having placed them so

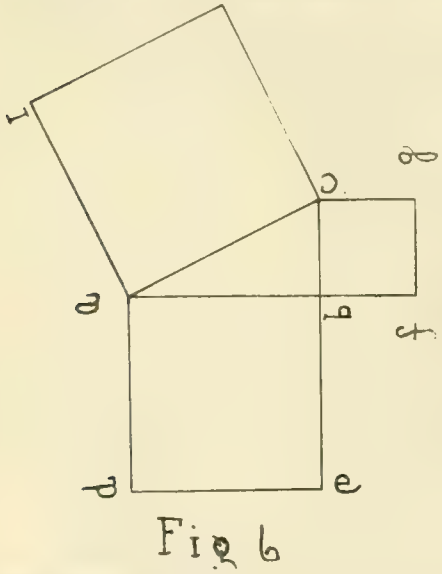


Fig 6

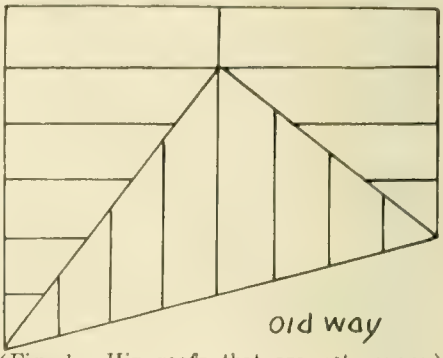
that the angle at B shall be vertical as represented in the figure. Join A F C, and construct a square on A C.

Framing Hip Roofs Out of Square.

(By James Barry.)

It has until recently been the universal custom to set jack rafters parallel with side plates of building where the building is of irregular shape or not square, as is shown in accompanying sketch.

There are many good reasons why such a custom is faulty. If you make the jack rafters on sides and ends of such roofs meet together on hips, they will be much nearer on one hip and much wider apart on the other than they are on side of building, as shown in Fig. 1.

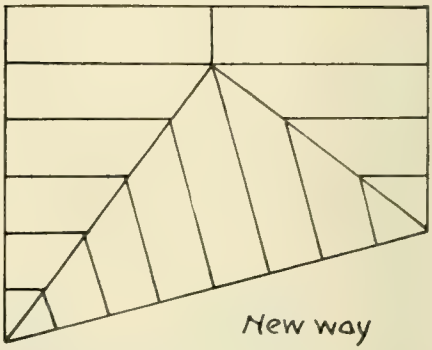


(Fig. 1. Hip roofs that are not square.)

Besides the jack rafters will all be different lengths and bevels, and each one must be separately fitted to its own place.

But if jacks on bevel end of roof are set at right angles to end plate, as per Fig. 2, each pair will be of the same length and bevel and same distance apart, and all will meet together on hip rafters as they should, besides roof boards will all cut square.

The side bevels for these jack rafters against hips will be found the same as for roofs with two pitches, as explained in previous sketch of side bevels for two pitches, which is the most simple and correct method of getting bevel cuts of jack rafters that are not set at right angles to hips.



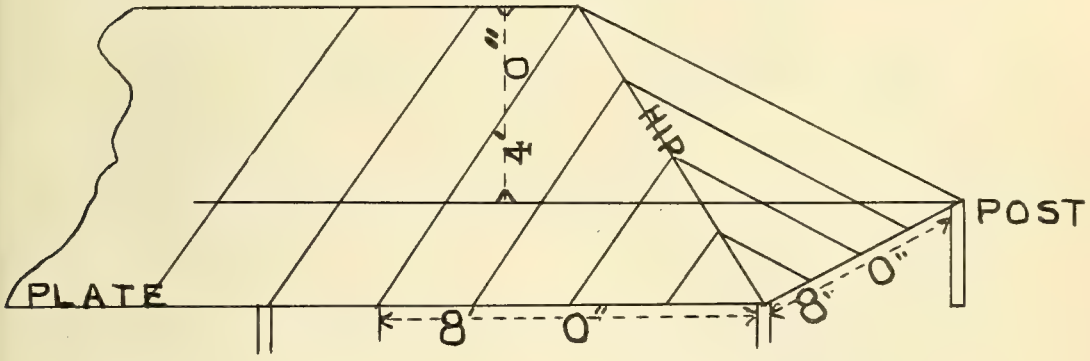
(Fig. 2. Hip roofs that are not square.)

P. S. See previous sketch of side bevels for two pitches on page 49 of March Carpenter. J. B.

The Roofing Problem.

Editor The Carpenter:

I have perused the article, "Roofing Problem," by James Barry, in the December number, and also pondered over the remarks of Brother F. H. Lockwood, in the March journal, and I notice that the latter claims Barry's method to be incorrect. Unless I misunderstand Brother Lockwood, he is wrong also, for his hip rafter would be exactly one-half inch short while Brother Barry's would be too long. Correcting both brothers, and describing my method, we will take a porch roof for instance as per sketch on the very same principle. I simply lay out pitch on bottom of rafter and then measure up till I have the distance. Then, instead of applying the square a number of times, as you would in laying out the common rafter, I lay out that pitch, or top cut. Most carpenters would take 12 inches on the small end of square and 24 inches on large end and measure this space off four times, which will give length and both top and bottom cuts. But when we come to the hip rafter and we want it exactly right, we cannot take 17 inches, which is so often used; 17x6 is the method recommended by Barry. By his method the rafter would be too long and Lockwood's length is too short.



Anyone who understands square root will find the hip rafter to be exactly 12 feet long; only to outside of plate, of course; it does not include projection.

Fraternally yours,

MILTON SHAPPELL, L. U. 1064.

Kingston, Pa.

The 8 x 8-Inch Puzzle.

Further descriptions showing how to cut up the 8x8-inch or 64 square inch sheet and reassemble it into a surface apparently measuring 65 square inches, have been sent in by Israel Burgtresser, L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J.; F. E. Welton, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.; P. F. Ripley, L. U. 622, Waco, Tex.; Charles J. Danielson, L. U. 22, San Francisco; Oliver S. Hardgrove, L. U. 240, New York City; J. F. Rozek, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.; Thos. Rider, L. U. 229, Glens Falls, N. Y.; Gustave Simon, L. U. 698, Newport, Ky.

Further correct solution of puzzle, accompanied by explanations as to the apparent or fallacious gain of one square inch, has been received from Oscar Bartlett, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.

Some Corrections.

Editor The Carpenter:

I notice in the May Carpenter that some of my hieroglyphics have again been misunderstood. There are several errors in my remarks on the article, "Drawing Ellipses," printed in the March journal. Speaking of the oval (see page 53, May Carpenter) I said: "The rise of the oval is limited; the figure will always assume the same shape—large or small is applicable in making tub or tank bottoms (not battons)—but is not applicable (instead of appreciable) where an elliptic curve (not cone) is required of a given length or height." Fraternally yours,

MILTON LOGAN.

Making others happy is the true philosophy of life.

The Carpenter

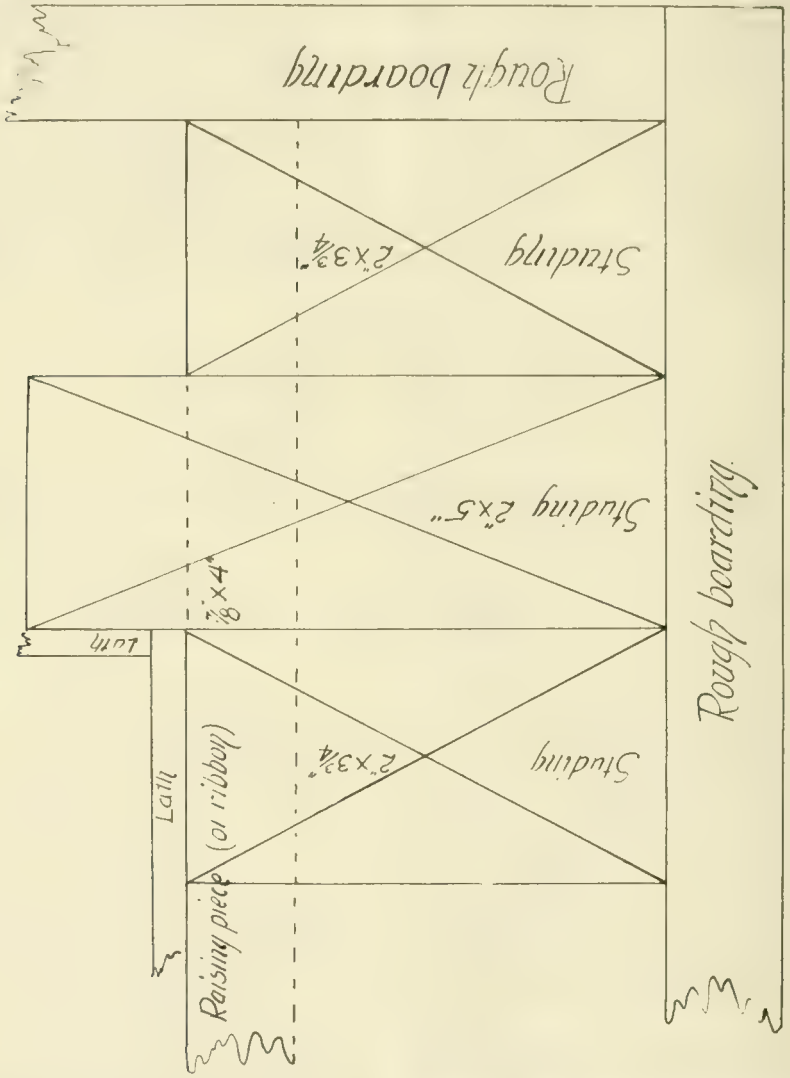
The Best Method in Corner Post Construction.

(By Milton Logan.)

For some time I have been trying to ascertain what is the best method to construct a corner post for a house.

I think I am now offering a good plan in the accompanying sketch. The post, as per sketch, is constructed by two 2x4 studding with a 2x5 stud between them, thus making a substantial corner post.

By this method, if the post is well spiked, the plastering is not liable to crack in the corner. By using three pieces of studding to cast of two, it makes a solid corner; as good a corner as can be made. The studding should be thoroughly spiked together before raising it.



A Problem.

By request of a Canadian brother we offer the following problem for solution:

Strike a circle of any size and find the sixth and seventh part of circle, adjusting the dividers but once, and with the same swing draw the proper lines and show how it is done.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

An alle Lokal-Unionen und Mitglieder der Vereinigten Brüderschaft.

Brüder: — Wir machen abermals darauf aufmerksam, daß unsere fünfzehnte General-Konvention am 21. September d. J. um 10 Uhr Vormittags in der Armory Hall, Salt Lake City, Utah, eröffnet werden wird. Um nun etwaigen irrtümlichen Auslegungen der, auf Konventionen bezüglichen Bestimmungen unserer General-Konstitution vorzubeugen, bitten wir nachstehende Regeln besonders und genau zu beachten:

1. Eine Lokal-Union mit hundert oder weniger Mitgliedern ist auf der Konvention zu einem Delegaten berechtigt. Eine Lokal-Union mit mehr als hundert und weniger als fünfhundert Mitgliedern ist zu zwei Delegaten; mit mehr als fünfhundert Mitgliedern und weniger als tausend, ist eine Lokal-Union zu drei Delegaten; und mit tausend oder jeder größeren Zahl von Mitgliedern ist eine Lokal-Union zu vier Delegaten berechtigt.

2. Die Wahl der Delegaten und Stellvertreter muß in der ersten der Konvention vorausgehenden Versammlung im Monat Juli dieses Jahres stattfinden.

3. Alle Mitglieder sind per Post zu dieser Versammlung einzuladen.

4. Um als Delegat wählbar zu sein muß ein Mitglied als Carpenter-Bauschreiner - Treppenbauer - Schiffszimmerer, oder Stellmacher- (Millwright) Gehülfe; Sägemühlenarbeiter, Schreiner oder Wagenbauer-Gehülfe oder als Holz-Maschinenarbeiter beschäftigt sein.

5. Ferner muß ein Mitglied, um als Delegat wählbar zu sein, zur Fristung seines Lebensunterhalts, auf seine Betätigung in vorerwähnten Gewerkszweigen angewiesen oder ein Angestellter unserer Organisation sein, und muß mindestens während zwölf Monaten vor der Wahl, ein gutstehendes Mitglied der V. B. gewesen sein; es sei denn, daß seine Lokal-Union noch nicht zwölf Monate lang besteht.

6. Jeder Delegat muß im Besitze eines offiziellen von der General-Offize gelieferten vom Präsidenten und dem Protokoll-Sekretär und dem Stempel der Lokal-Union die er vertritt versehenen Mandates sein, um Anspruch auf Sitz und Stimme in der Konvention erheben zu können.

7. Jeder Delegat ist nur zu einer Stimme berechtigt und keine Stellvertretung ist erlaubt. Auch sind die Lokal-Unionen hiermit auf Sekt. 9 der General-Konstitution aufmerksam gemacht, welche bestimmt, daß der Protokoll-Sekretär bei Strafe von $5.00 im Unterlassungsfalle, sofort den Namen und die Postoffizeadresse eines Delegaten sowie dessen Stellvertreters an den General-Sekretär senden soll.

8. Kontraktoren die Mitglieder unserer Organisation sind, sind nicht als Delegaten wählbar.

9. Reisegelder und Ausgaben der Delegaten müssen von den Lokal-Unionen welche sie vertreten bestritten werden.

Von den Vertretern der verschiedenen Eisenbahn-Gesellschaften ist uns die Mitteilung zugegangen daß, da unsere diesjährige Konvention im fernen Westen stattfindet, uns die ein und einhalb Rate des Fahrpreißes hin und zurück, wie dies bei früheren Konventione geschah, diesmal nicht gewährt werden könne. Man hat uns jedoch von jener Seite benachrichtigt, daß für Sommerausflüge spezielle Raten festgesetzt werden würden und hierfür ausgestellte Reisebillets bis Ende Oktober gültig seien. Dahingehende Information kann übrigens an jedem beliebigen Orte bei den Agenten der Eisenbahn-Gesellschaften eingeholt und von letzteren erteilt werden.

Der Agent der Rock Island-Bahn teilt uns mit, daß die Spezial-Rate von Chicago nach Salt Lake City und zurück, während des Sommers und bei einer Rückkehr vor oder am 31. Oktober, $43.00 betragen werde.

Demohngeachtet, werden wir uns mit dem Kommissionär der Central Passenger Association in Verbindung setzen, und wenn es möglich ist, günstigere Spezial-Raten zu erlangen, so werden wir die Lokal-Unionen durch die Spalten des „Carpenter," sowie in einem Zirkulare, hiervon benachrichtigen.

Wenn unsere Lokal-Unionen obige Regeln

genau befolgen werden Mißverständnisse und unliebsame Zwischenfälle vermieden werden.

Weitere, auf die bevorstehende Konvention bezügliche Fragen und Einzelheiten über die zur Beschickung der Konvention zu treffenden Vorkehrungen, werden später durch den „Carpenter" zur Kenntnis der Lokal-Union und Mitglieder gebracht werden. Ferner wird allen Lokal-Unionen und ihren Delegaten alle nötige weitere Information in einem offiziellen Zirkulare später zugehen.

Brüderlichen Gruß,

Frank Duffy,
General-Sekretär

Verhandlungen der zweiten Vierteljahres Sitzung, 1908, des General Exekutiv-Board.

Folgende Angelegenheiten wurden zwischen dieser und der letzten Sitzung, durch brieflichen Meinungsaustausch unter den Mitgliedern des Board, erledigt.

Ein Gesuch des Wayne County, Mich., D. C. um Bewilligung von $1,000 für Organisationszwecke, wurde abgelehnt.

Ein ähnliches Gesuch der L. U. 401, Pittston, Pa., um Bewilligung von $200, wurde gewährt.

Auf Empfehlung des Sub-Komite's für Office-Gebäude wird der G. S. ermächtigt die Frage der Bewilligung einer weiteren Summe von $30,000 um die Errichtung eines dreistöckigen anstatt einstöckigen Gebäudes zu ermoglichen, der Urabstimmung zu unterbreiten.

6. April.

Anwesende Mitglieder sind: Vorsitzender Schardt, Sekretär Connolly, Watson, Foley und Walquist.

Der Vierteljahresbericht des G. P. wird verlesen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Gesuch des Los Angeles, Cal., D. C. um eine weitere Bewilligung von $2,000 wird zurückgelegt bis Abrechnung über dem D. C. früher bewilligte Gelder vorliegt.

L. U. 335 Grand Rapids, Mich., sendet Ausweis über die Verausgabung der vom Board, im Januar bewilligten Gelder. Wird zu den Akten gelegt.

Gesuch des Philadelphia, Pa., D. C. um Bewilligung einer Geldsumme zu Organisationszwecken wird nochmals besprochen, jedoch abgelehnt.

Verschiedene Schreiben, bezüglich der Stellung von Mitgliedern welche Lokal-Unionen im Staate Texas angehören aber mexikanische Bürger sind, werden erörtert. Der Board schließt sich der Entscheidung des G. P. an dahingehend, daß solche Mitglieder, ihre Mitgliedschaft in der V. B. aufrecht erhalten können, aber die nächste Konvention in der Frage endgültigen Entscheid treffen soll.

Appellation Jakob Koneter's von Springfield, Mass., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. Wird abgewiesen.

Stephen J. Stoll und Andere erheben Anklage gegen den New York City D. C. da derselbe Mitgliedern anderer Distrikte Arbeitskarten verweigere. Der G. P. wird instruirt den New York City D. C. aufzufordern die diesbezüglichen Konstitutions-Bestimmungen aufrecht zu erhalten und zu befolgen.

7. April.

Alle Boardmitglieder, außer McCarthy, sind anwesend.

Appellation Thomas Wool's von Sussern, N. J., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 1162 gegen Appellanten. Die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation Sam. L. Keebner's von Newark, N. J., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Newark D. C. gegen Appellanten.

Das umfassende Beweismaterial wird eingehend in Erwägung gezogen, doch wird der Entscheidung des G. P. zugestimmt und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Das Sub-Komite, welchem die Ueberwachung der Errichtung des Hauptquartier-Gebäudes obliegt, erstattet Bericht. Es werden verschiedene Aenderungen im Bauplane angeordnet und das Komite instruirt den Plan, nachdem derselbe seitens des Architekten revidirt wurde, nochmals zu unterbreiten.

18. April.

Anläßlich eines vorliegenden Berichtes des G. P. über die Situation in Duluth, Minn., wo unsere Mitglieder ausgesperrt sind, beschließt der Board keine weiteren Gelder zu bewilligen ehe nicht Abrechtnung über früher bewilligte Gelder vorliegt.

Die Gewerksforderungen des Monongahela Valley, Pa., D. C. und der L. U. 947 Ridgway, Pa., werden genehmigt und die finanzielle Frage bis zum Eintreffen weiterer Berichte zurückgelegt.

L. U. 276 Oklahoma City, Okla., berichtet über den Stand der dortigen Lohnbewegung, wovon Kenntnis genommen wird.

Appellation M. M. Drazen's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des New York City D. C. gegen Appellanten. Der Board findet nach Durchsicht des Beweismaterials, daß die Schuld des Appellanten nicht erwiesen ist und stößt die Entscheidung des G. P. um.

19. April.

Von Duluth, Minn., ist nähere Information über die, durch die Aussperrung geschaffene Situation eingelaufen und die Summe von $1,000 wird zur Unterstützung der betroffenen Mitglieder bewilligt.

Den ausstehenden Mitgliedern der L. U. 132 Washington, D. C., werden $500 angewiesen.

Der Bericht der Delegaten zu der in Washington stattgefundenen Zusammenkunft der Structural Building Trades Alliance wird entgegengenommen.

Die Urkunde über den Bauplatz des Offizegebäudes, und des Eigentumsrecht der V. B. auf letzteren, wird unterbreitet und der G. S. angewiesen dieselbe nebst anderen einschlägigen Dokumenten aufzubewahren.

Appellation U. S. Berry's von Dallas, Tex., gegen die Verfügung des G. P. für nicht autorisirte Organisationsarbeiten Zahlung verweigernd. Die Handlungsweise des G. P. wird indossirt und beschlossen, daß überhaupt, Rechnungen, für Arbeiten die nicht von der G. O. angeordnet sind und nicht von den Generalbeamten kontrollirt werden, niemals honorirt werden sollen.

Appellaiton der L. U. 309 New York City gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle Fritz Kettler gegen Appellanten. Der Board schließt sich der Entscheidung des G. P. an und weist die Appellation ab.

Von Elmira, O., und Wichita, Kan., laufen Situationsberichte ein welche berücksichtigt werden.

Die Gewerksforderungen der Lokal-Unionen 33 Halifax, N. S.; 502 Canandaigua, N. Y.; 484 und 563 Scranton, Pa.; 623 Danielson, Conn., und des Elizabeth, N. J., D. C. werden genehmigt und finanzieller Beistand, wo verlangt, zugesagt.

10. April.

Die Frage des Anschlusses an das Baugewerks Departement der A. F. of L. wird diskutirt und beschlossen die Angelegenheit in nachstehender Resolution der Urabstimmung zu unterbreiten.

> In Erwägung, daß die mit der A. F. of L. affilirten Baugewerke der in Norfolk, Va., stattgefundene 27. Konvention der A. F. of L. den Vorschlag unterbreiteten einen Plan, der zur engeren Verbindung dieser Gewerke führt, auszuarbeiten; ein Plan der ein gemeinschaftliches Vorgehen der jetzt zersplitterten Baugewerke ermöglichst und unter dem diesen den notwendigen Shutz finden können.
>
> In Erwägung, daß erwähnte Konvention dem Vorschlage einmütig zugestimmt und die schnellst mögliche Bildung eines Baugewerks Departements angeordnet hat.
>
> In Erwägung ,daß die V. B. der Z. und B. ein integrirender Teil der A. F. of F. ist, sei beschlossen:
>
> „Daß wir, die Baugewerksorganisation der V. B. der Z. und B., uns diesem Baugewerks-Departement anschließen."

Die Gewerksforderungen der Lokal-Unionen 1923 Devils Lake, N. D.; 1168 Port Colborn, Ont., Can.; Lisbon, O.; 1462 Bristol, Pa., und des Cleveland, O., D. C. werden sanktionirt. Finanzielle Hülfe soll später besprochen werden.

Die Forderungen der Lokal-Unionen 711 Mt. Carmel, Pa.; 905 Freeland, Pa.; 1016 Rome, N. Y.; 1753 Mt. Vernon, Ind., und 1795 Mishawaka, Ind., werden bis zum Eintreffen näherer Einzelheiten über Lokalverhältnisse zurückgelegt.

11. April.

Die L. U. 1814 Huntingburg, Ind., und der Macon, Ga., D. C. unterbreiten Gewerksforderungen welche genehmigt werden; finanzielle Unterstützung wird nicht verlangt.

Ebenso wird die Forderung der L. U. 1894 Santa Fe, N. M., genehmigt, doch kann finanzielle Hülfe in diesem Falle nicht gewährt werden weil die L. U. noch nicht ein Jahr lang besteht.

Auf Gesuch der L. U. 1813 Tell City, Ind., wird der G .P. ersucht einen Organisator nach dieser Stadt zu senden.

Die Lokal-Unionen 472 Ashland, Ky., und St. Joseph, Mo., senden Ausweis über verausgabte bewilligte Gelder ein. Wird zu den Akten gelegt.

Der Nashville,. Tenn., D. C. ersucht um Bewilligung einer zu Organisationszwecken zu verwendenden Geldsumme. Die Summe von $200 wird bewilligt und soll der G. P. deren Verwendung überwachen.

Als Fürsprecher des Detroit, Mich., D. C. erscheint Thomas Lawson und ersucht um Entsendung eines Organisators nach jener Stadt. Der G. P. wird demgemäß instruirt.

13. April.

Der L. U. 161 Kenosha, Wis., wird die Summe von $500 und dem Duluth, Minn., D. C. die Summe von $840 zur Unterstützung ausgeschlossener Mitglieder bewilligt.

Dem Houston, Tex., D. C. werden $100 zu Organisationszwecken angewiesen.

Eine Gewerksforderung des Paterson, N. J., D. C. wird genehmigt und finanzieller Beistand zugesagt.

Die Lokal-Unionen 132 Washington, D. C., und 1289 Dubuque, Ja., ersuchen um Erlassung ihrer fälligen Kopfsteuer. Der Board findet, daß es nicht in seiner Macht stehe diese Gesuche zu gewähren.

Der L. U. 498 Brantford, Ont., Can., wird die Summe von $75 und der L. U. 93 Ottawa, Can., die Summe von $100 zu Organisationszwecken bewilligt.

Gesuche um Bewilligungen zum selben Zwecke der Lokal-Unionen 171 Youngstown, O., und 809 Owensboro, Ky., werden abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 10 Chicago, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. in der derselbe Auszahlung des Sterbegeldes im Falle des verstorbenen Mitgliedes Olaf F. Parson verweigert.

Die Entscheidung des G. S. wird aufrecht erhalten und die Appellation abgewiesen.

14. April.

Appellation der L. U. 26 Syracuse, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S., die For-

derung für Sterbegeld im Falle Neils Johanson's abweisend. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 528 Denver, Colo., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. die Auszahlung des Sterbegeldes im Falle des verstorbenen Mitgliedes Thomas Munsell verweigernd. Die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten. In einem ähnlichen Falle, L. U. 988 Marlboro, Mass., und die Forderung im Falle Benj. Bray betreffend, wird die Appellation ebenfalls abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 499 Leavenworth, Kan., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. in der derselbe den Anspruch John Daily's auf Frauen-Sterbegeld als nicht zulässig abwies. Die Entscheidung bleibt zu Recht bestehen und die Appellation wird abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 483 San Francisco, Cal., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. Die Forderung für Sterbegeld im Falle John M. Sullivan abweisend. Entscheidung wird indossirt und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Eine Gewerksforderung der L. U. 204 East Palestine, O., wird sanktionirt und beschlossen über finanzielle Unterstützung schlüssig zu werden wenn sich dieselbe als notwendig erweist.

Für die deponirten Gelder der V. B. wird Bürgschaft geleistet und werden die hierzu dienlichen Dokumente eingereicht wie folgt:

Für die in der National Capital Bank von Indianapolis deponirten Gelder stellt die Federal Union Security Co. Bürgschaft im Betrage von $100,000; eine Bürgschaft von $25,000 stellt die Traders' National Bank von Birmingham, Ala., für die in der Fidelity & Deposit Co. deponirten Gelder; die Ft. Dearborn National Bank in Chicago stellt Bürgschaft im Betrage von $50,000, für die in der American Surety Co. deponirten Gelder. Diese Papiere werden dem Vorsitzenden des G. E. B. zur Aufbewahrung übergeben.

15. April.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher der General-Office wird begonnen und nimmt die Tagessitzung in Anspruch.

16. April.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher wird fortgesetzt.

Der Vorsitzende und Sekretär des Board werden angewiesen sich eine Woche vor der Juli-Sitzung in der G. O. einzufinden um den Tätigkeits-Bericht des G. E. B. für die am 30. Juni 1908 endenden zwei Jahre auszuarbeiten.

Dem Oklahoma City, Okla., Distrikt wird die Summe von $100 als Strike Unterstützung angewiesen.

Eine Gewerksforderung der L. U. 1835 Waterloo, Ja., wird genehmigt und finanzieller Beistand zugesagt.

17. April.

Die Revision der Bücher wird fortgesetzt.

Ein Schreiben des Boston, Mass., D. C. läuft ein, welches über die, durch Mitglieder im Chelsea Großfeuer erlittenen Verluste Mitteilung macht. Es wird die Summe von $1,000 zur Unterstützung dieser Mitglieder bewilligt und der G. S. angewiesen zerstörte Charter und Material zu ersetzen.

Von L. U. 809 Owensboro, Ky., läuft Situationsbericht ein und wird der G. P. ersucht einen Organisator nach dem Orte zu senden.

Ein Schreiben des Chicago, Ill., D. C. und Rechnungsausweis über, im Interesse der Shops und Fabriken bewilligten und verausgabten, Gelder läuft ein und wird den Akten einverleibt.

Gewerksforderungen des Fall River, Mass., D. C. und der L. U. 746 Norwalk, Conn., werden sanktionirt und finanzielle Unterstützung zugesagt.

Regeln und Instruktionen für die General-Beamten über die Verwaltung des zu errichtenden Office-Gebäudes werden angenommen und sollen dieselben einer Urabstimmung unterbreitet werden.

Das Sub- oder Bau-Komite wird beauftragt von nicht weniger als 10 geeigneten Baufirmen ein Angebot für den Bau des Office-Gebäudes einholen zu lassen. Alle Angebote sollen im Beisein des Komites geöffnet, und derjenigen Firma die das niedrigste Angebot macht der Kontrakt zugesprochen werden.

Auf Gesuch der L. U. 1426 Elyra, O., wird beschlossen einen Organisator nach letzterer Stadt zu senden.

18. April.

Eine Gewerksforderung der L. U. 657 Sheboygan, Wis., wird sanktionirt; die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung wird bis zum Eintreffen weiterer Nachrichten vertagt.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher der G. O. wird beendet und letztere für richtig befunden.

Folgt Vertagung bis zum 20. Juli 1908.

Robert E. L. Connolly,
Sekretär des G. E. B.

Frank Duffy, General-Sekretär.

A PICNIC FOR CARPENTERS

A new invention in fly screens that every home in America needs. A FLY ESCAPE screen that lets the flies and musquitoes out and keeps them out. Endorsd by carpenters and home owners everywhere. Thousands alredy sold. Seventy cents an hour putting the FLY ESCAPES on old style screens, $5 to $10 a day taking orders for new FLY ESCAPE screens. One bright Contractor or Carpenter agent wanted in every town. Write at once for "Agency Proposition" if you desire to work a good thing.

FRANK WRIGHT, Inventor and Manuf., CAVE SPRINGS, GA.

DEPARTMENT FRANCAIS

Qu' apprendrons nos fils?

-Avant notre ère de Grand-Capitalisme, avant que la machine s'est emparrée des ateliers, cette question n'avait pas la signification prépondérante qu'elle a aujourd'hui. Généralement les fils suivait les traces du père, en apprenant le métier que le pèrr exerça. Nous nous trouvons presque tenté d'appeler ce temps passé pour toujours, le ''bon vieux temps.''

Il y a 30 ou 40 ans, et bien avant cette époque, il était d'usage qu'un père conduisit son fils chez un patron, soit menuisier, ébéniste, serrurier, cordonnier, tailleur ou tout métier selon du goût du père ou l'aptitude du fils, généralement prouvé à l'avance. Il dit à ce patron; voilà un gaillard qui me semble a du goût pour apprendre votre métier, voyez ce que vous pouvez en faire. On stipula le nombre d'année à servire, ce qui variait de 3 à 5 ans; souvant plus, on decida du prix à payer au patron, tant pour la charge d'apprendre le métier, tant pour nouriture, le logis, blanchissage et parfois aussi pour le nombre de chemises ou de souliers à fournir au future apprendi. En oûtre, le nouveau maitre était à l'avenir appelé à remplir le père; le jeune homme était introduit dans la famille de patron et il était supposé d'apprendre, à part le métier, aussi à respecter et honorer son patron tout comme remplaçant du père que comme supérieure en âge et en capacité. Tel était la règle, et nous nous empressons d'admettre aussi que bien des fois il existait des exceptions à cette règle. Mais malgré les abus qui restaient à être enrégistré, la règle général livrait au monde une génération d'artisans capables, d'homme aptes à exercer leur métier, d'autant plus que chaque aprenti devait, par un essai quelconque devant un conseil spécial de patrons, prouver qu'il n'avait pas passer ses années d'apprentissage en vain. Cet essai, qui dans notre métier consistait en la fabrication d'une commode ou d'un bois de lit, out tant d'autre meuble de quelque importance, ou chez l'apprenti charpentier, qui devait faire preuve de son habilité faisant une double porte, ou une paire de croisées, et qui devait donner satisfaction au conseil patronal, servait de recommandation aussi bien au patron qu'à l'aprenti.

Un patron tant soit sérieux, aurait été honteux d'envoyer un jeune homme dans un autre atelier, s'il avait crû ce dernier incapable d'y gagner sa vie en exercant son métier.

Dans bien des pays, tel qu'en France en Allemagne, en Autriche, en Belgigne aussi bien qu'en Hollande, le temps d'apprentissage n'était nullement terminé par le service des années d'apprentissage; il fallait encore au jeune homme quellques années d'expérience à l'étranger, ce qui on appelait les voyages du compagnonage. On ne respectait guère le jeune homme qui n'aurait osé se détâcher des jupons de sa mère, aussi pouvait-on à cette époque rencontrer des hommes de tous métiers sur les grandes routes.

Plutard, devenus ouvriers, et cherchant à s'établir pour leur compte, une autre chef d'oeuvre devait prouver l'aptitute du future patron. Ce n'était guère flatteur pour celui qui aurait été repoussé de cet honneur, et de s'entendre appeler ''savetier,'' ou comme nous les entendons encore appeller de notre temps ''espèce de boucher.''

C'était donc avec quelque raison que le proverbe allemand pouvait prétendre, que le métier avait un fond d'or; mais comme nous le disons à l'entrée de cet article, l'introduction de la machine dans presque tous les métiers a changé ce vieux système patriarcal.

La fabrique a remplaçée l'atelier, l'usine a fait place au haut-fourneaux, le chantier d'antan est devenu un village composé d'une douzaine de bâtiments-fabrique, et de centaines de maisonettes pour héberger des familles d'ouvriers.

L'ouvrier des ateliers est devenu un spécialiste, celui des usines et fabriques est devenu l'esclave de la machine.

The Carpenter

En arrivant dans ce pays, il y a plus de vingt ans, j'étais surpris de lire les annonces les journeaux; on ne demandait pas un ouvrier de tel ou tel métier, on y lissait simplement "Hands wanted." La cervelle, l'habilité, que l'on ne gagne que par longue expérience, semblait être sans valeur.

Mais, voilà qu'avec le temps marchant et conduit par le progrès mechaniqu, cette formule, "Hands wanted," est remplacé avantageusement par la formule nouvelle, "Boys wanted."

Me trouvant l'autre jour, à l'office d'une grande usine, et dont le superintendant avait demandé quelques garçons au dessus de 14 ans, et qui pensait en engager peut-être 5 ou 6, quelle n'était ma stupéfaction en y voyant à la porte plusieurs centaines se disputant l'approche de la porte côtère. En approchant le contre-maitre, l'attitude de ces gamins était simplement stupéfiant. Le chapeau sur la tête, la cigarette entre les doigts ou les mains dans les poches, ils demandèrent l'employé "How much you are paying a week boss?" Cette question était steriotype.

Point de connaisance du travail que l'on allait exiger d'eux, point de parents pour les présenter aux patrons; un certificat, encore souvent menteur, et qui devait constater que le porteur avait atteint l'âge de 14 ans, et c'était tout.

Au lieu de laisser apprendre un métier à ces malheureux, que souvent on a retiré de l'école bien avant l'âge, qui leur permet l'entrée dans la fabrique, les parents, souvent pauvres et reduis au secours financier qu'apportera le pauvre gamin, attendent les quelques dollars que le gamin apportera à lafin de la semaine. Les patrons, qui n'ont ni la bonne volonté pas plus qu'aucune autre raison de se servir de ce pauvre enfant, qu'à titre de serviteur d'une machine quelconque, le paye pour ce travail qui souvent avant lui, était executé par un homme, et le résultat est facile à prevoir.

Je pourrai citer à cette place deux douzaines de villes, où l'industrie principale est celle du bois avec toutes ses machines dangereuse, et où il serait difficilicile d'y trouver des jeunes gens de 16 à 20 ans auquels il ne manquerai plusieurs doights aux mains, si ce ne sont pas les mains elles mêmes qui ont tombés sous les dents d'une scie circulaire ou d'une raboteuse. Et c'est à peu près la même chose, avec très peu de variation dans presque tous les industries.

Quels sont les remèdes à ces meaux terribles? C'est ce dont nous parlerons dans un prochain article.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

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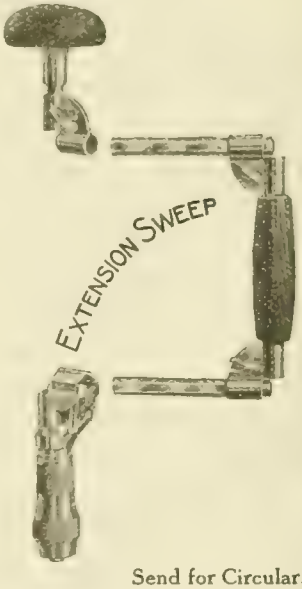

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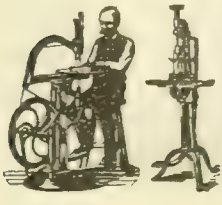

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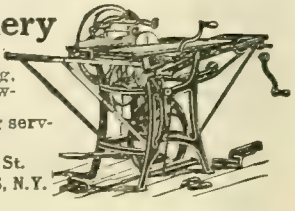

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8929	Mrs. Delphin Gagnon	1505	50.00
8930	Henry B. Emery	1717	50.00
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8934	John J. Judge	180	200.00
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8937	John Watson	281	50.00
8938	Mrs. H. H. Powell	319	50.00
8939	John H. Althouse	492	200.00
8940	Joseph J. Casey	626	200.00
8941	Curtis Emery	847	50.00
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8943	Mrs. Mary Crim	1193	50.00
8944	Mrs. Johanna Edin	1461	50.00
8945	Mrs. Minnie E. Hinke	1582	25.00
8946	C. E. Sundwall	55	200.00
8947	Mrs. Elizabeth Fairbanks	960	50.00
8948	Mrs. C. A. Chapman	986	50.00
8949	Nicholas Graff	2	50.00
8950	Nicholas Sietes	12	50.00
8951	Thomas Horn	22	50.00
8952	O. C. Darby	76	200.00
8953	Ed. Norris (dis.)	138	100.00
8954	John Henry Tallman	474	200.00
8955	Christian Rometsch	1015	50.00
8956	Wm. Holm	1082	100.00
8957	Wm. D. Garr	1482	200.00
8958	Mrs. E. A. Hartzell	8	50.00
8959	Mrs. Maria Weaver	8	50.00
8960	Thomas B. Ashworth	43	200.00
8961	Wm. J. Lee (dis.)	51	400.00
8962	Mrs. Edith M. Getts	55	50.00
8963	Horace A. Spencer	55	200.00
8964	Mrs. J. Hollingsworth	73	50.00
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8966	Samuel Parker	750	50.00
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Continued on Page 62.

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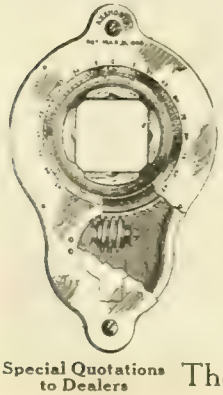

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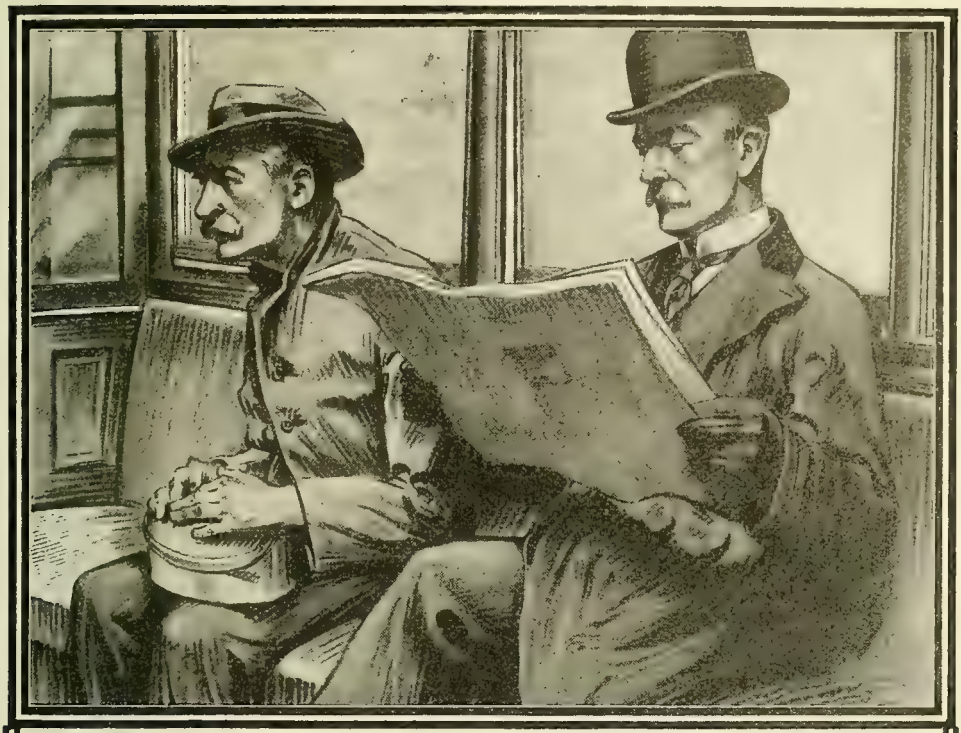

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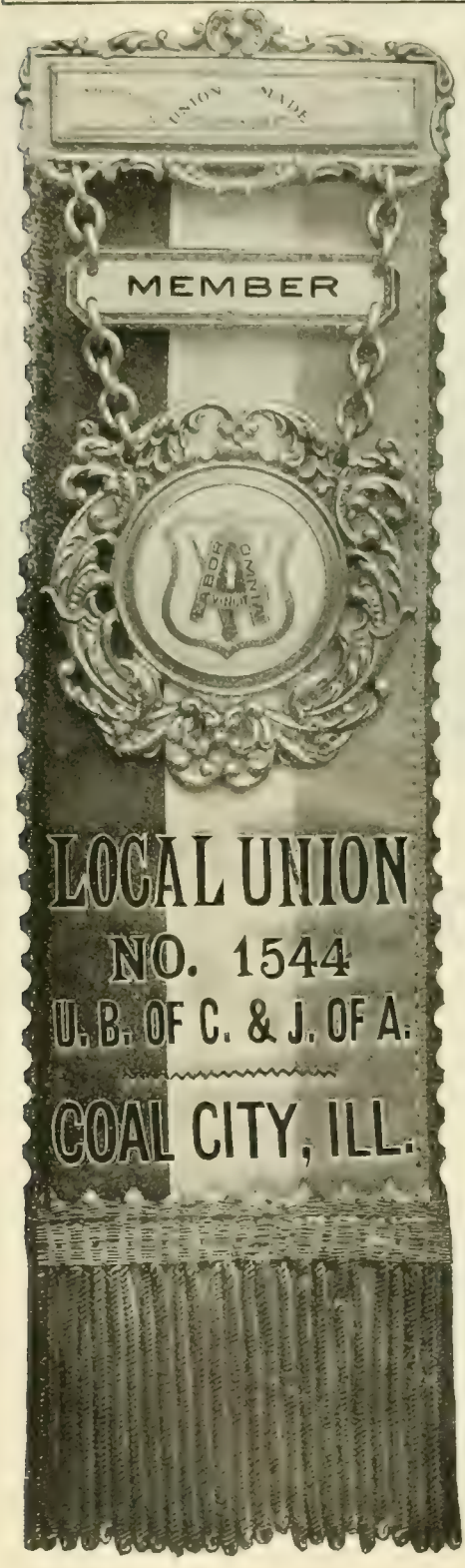

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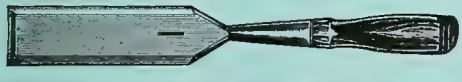

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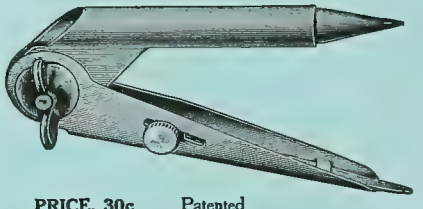

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Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXVIII—No. 7 **INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1908** **One Dollar Per Year**
Established in 1881 **Ten Cents a Copy**

THE PITIFUL BREAD LINE

By JOHN B. POWELL

["It was an idle, indolent, unsatisfied throng, manifestly not of a skilled, industrious class. Interpreters had falsely assured them our charity justly placed them in the pitiful bread line."—From a New York editorial.]

What is the tale they tell; is it of want and woe
In a great city where a million souls and more
Move on and on as to eternity they go?
Under fiat favoring none this wide world o'er
Restless wait the throng their allotment of bread,
While boldly holding pride and preferring to foil,
With a strenuous effort and evident dread,
The call and the service of industrious toil.

Is Labor standing still upon the idle feet?
Do not the growing fields cry for willing hands?
Must Charity extend to each one whom we meet
Appealing hard for bread while sluggish life expands,
And the idle stand aside, when work is here to do,
Whilst their homes cry aloud as they depend upon
The pittance gathered from the avaricious few,
Who kindness never give when human strength is gone?

Be not the charge that in this unusual throng
There are none who need the kind and generous hand,
But in life's push and pull the lift is from the strong
Who battle for their cause as they united stand
In the thickest of the fight to bind again in chains
The toilers of the land and form them into line,
To beg for bread and shelter while gold in power reigns
And builds its castles grand and quaffs its luscious wine.

Oh men of toil, by brain or brawn, as time unrolls,
And the pagentry of life passes in review,
Yield not to tyranny but lift aloft your souls
That fame and glory may forever honor you.
Ask not for that which has no justice to demand,
Flush not with anger nor with violence combine.
A time will come when might by right will bravely stand
And break each long and sad and pitiful bread line.

Hamilton Home.

THE DOMINION OF DUTY.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

"God's field of harvest lies outspread
The Master bids us stand and work;
His sun shines gladly overhead,
And tasks he gives we may not shirk."

LIFE is filled with duty, and though we may shrink from responsibility, it rests on every individual in proportion to our abilities. Neither may we escape the relation of dependence and fraternity one toward another.

Our very humanity imposes the obligations of brotherly love and sympathy, and every life should contribute its part toward the vast work of maintaining the true balance of civilization. The forward march of events does not slacken speed in the economic life of the nation, and the conflict of good and evil rages unceasingly. Whether we will or not, we must become identified with one side or the other. "Sin never takes a vacation," hence the forces working for the moral and intellectual uplift of humanity cannot afford to relax or rest.

The lines are being clearly defined between right and wrong—the situation is growing acute and men are fighting for principle as never before. Every bad existing meets some counterforce of good exerted against it.

There are mighty ranks opposing the slavery of oppressive commercialism that is polluting the social and political life of the nation, and the forces of good are militant. Among these forces—though lowly among the rulers of the earth—organized labor stands unequivocally enrolled for right. The industrial wrongs to be met are labor's chief concern, these wrongs bear so nearly to moral and religious problems, and so closely touch political and domestic economy, that the cause of labor is one with the cause of humanity. As the industrial situation grows more interesting, and the puzzle more intricate, the opposing elements more stubbornly contest every issue.

Each measure of reform engaging the public attention and firing the enthusiasm of philanthropist, patriot and preacher—each movement for the good of mankind embraces or indorses organized labor's ideals of justice and brotherly love.

"God's field of harvest lies outspread" and the intelligence of the civilized world is busy with the problem of the work to be done therein. It is labor's duty to accept the part of reform work lying nearest within its own province. To help educate the masses, to help uplift the toiler to a realization of higher possibilities, to improve temporal conditions preparatory to a possible spiritual development—such is God's appointed task for those nearest in touch with the world's burden bearers, and labor as a class will not "shirk the duty nor betray its trust."

The poor are always with us and there is always the drudgery of life waiting for them to perform. It is consistent with the world's methods that labor should be assigned a humble part in the service of good against evil, but that fact will not embarrass labor's efforts for reform.

First know your task, then to "Act well your part, there all the honor lies." Let labor's good intentions be known through results, whether those results are reached by labor unions or in any other way best in harmony with the resources of the people's environment. Poverty need not necessarily mean degeneracy, as the better fixed seem to believe. The motives of the human heart are the same through all grades of society. Pure aspirations and original sin are thoroughly mixed in all humanity, and the accident of birth and circumstances cannot destroy the raw material nature has conferred.

Through poverty much of life's pleasures and beauty have been denied to some of our people. Then there are duties toward them that the more fortunate must assume. To shirk the responsibility will be to lay up sins of omission that will cry out against us in the day of eternal judgment.

The responsibility for financial panic and

its dire results among the poor cannot be accurately imputed to any individual or party, but the responsibility to improve and uplift humanity whenever improvement is possible is resting on all who enjoy the blessings of cultivated intellect and pecuniary competency. A business system or policy that produces and fosters the two social extremes—millionaires and paupers—is essentially evil. A system that admits of such a pauperized element as to necessitate the institution of a "bread line" and other such extreme charities needs reconstruction. Any country's government, with such a citizenship, not only needs medicine, but is sure to get some sort of dose of reform or revolt.

No one agency alone will be able to purify the turbid tide of evil, but all reform movements, from church activities and the temperance tumult, down to the despised labor union, have practically the same object. In the conflict of good and evil every individual effort and every organized effort tending toward improved conditions for humanity combines a force for good that will prove equal to the emergency. No work for the betterment of mankind is so insignificent as to be rejected. Many links combined compose a mighty chain, and though the labor union may be the rustiest and most unpolished link in the line of right endeavor, its strength will tell in the long pull, the strong pull and the pull all together that is slowly but surely lifting the sin-laden world into the light.

Organized labor may proudly record its tenets of brotherhood among the growing lists of reform measures opposing greed and oppression, and true to righteous purpose, hope for a bright future.

Sing of toil that is rewarded—
Of ambition and success.
Till our work of love is finished
Sing of hope and happiness.

ENCOURAGE PROGRESS AND RECOGNITION.

(By Thomas F. Kearney.)

THE nineteenth century is generally recognized as one of progress and enlightenment, the dawn of a new era for the promotion of all that might add to the sum of human happiness, especially the uplifting of the toiling masses. Gladstone called it the age of the laboring man. In its evolution the truth was brought to light that man was never born to be a slave. It is for us, the laboring people, to continue this work of education, to further encourage all efforts to enlighten the public as to the material, social and moral wants of the toilers, so that the twentieth century may eclipse the nineteenth century in recognition of the true industrial standing, the dignity and true value of labor.

Much remains yet to be done to remove prejudice against organized labor among a large portion of the public and to convince them of the fallacy of certain of their conceptions of labor, one of which has taken the shape of the argument holding that brain-labor only is worthy of recognition. The argument is false because manual labor is just as meritorious as labor by the use of the brain. Without hand labor to execute the ideas conceived by the brain the latter's efforts would go to waste and would count for naught. One is as essential, as useful and as valuable as the other, and for these reasons both are deserving of equal recognition. To withhold recognition from hand labor would be a great injustice to a large number of workers, the so-called unskilled laborers, to those following occupations where hand labor rather is required than work by the brain. Aside of this the fact that the performance of most all manual labor requires an exercise of mental faculties, the fact that the common laborer is to a certain extent compelled to work his brains as well as his muscles, must also be considered. All needful brain or hand labor deserves recognition.

This fact is overlooked by a great many employers of labor, much to their own dis-

advantage, as the more the brains of the laborer become developed the more useful and valuable will be the product of his labor for the employer himself and the laborer as well. The greater the ability of the workman the easier it will be for him to find a buyer for his labor power and the easier to sell it at a decent price; while on the other hand the employer will be better able to dispose of the workman's products and dispose of them at more remunerative terms.

In the performance of our labor we should continually endeavor to promote the interests of the employer, for which in return we expect his appreciation and a treatment above that accorded a mere machine.

Let us strive to enhance the value of our labor; it will be the means to offset the false doctrine that labor is simply a commodity to be bought and sold according to the value put upon it when need meets greed. Let us try to convince the employer that when he hires us to labor for him for wages it will be to his own benefit to treat us fairly and that he must not wholly be unmindful of the fact that he is contracting with a human soul. He needs to remember that man is more than a machine, and the employer who treats the employe as if he were an inanimated, lifeless article, will finally find himself in an abundance of trouble. The most successful employer is he who treats his employes as human beings.

It is not wealth or mere intellectual culture that goes to make a community or a state or a nation; it is the men conscious of the rights and duties of men, and their obligations; men who realize the fact that only "Righteousness exalteth a nation." We union men generally know how to work together to protect ourselves against those who are blind to their own interest and refuse to join our ranks. The next thing is to learn how to promote the efficiency and usefulness of our organization in order that our own members feel fully protected in other and all emergencies. To attain these results each member must subordinate his own individual rights to the collective interests and the common good.

The use by any man, or collection of men, of arbitrary power must not be tolerated. Every man must justify his actions and undertakings by reason, and as he may ultimately have to call on his fellow-men for support, he must be prepared with reason as his guide. It is to be hoped that all the forces which now are at work for the amelioration and improvement of human conditions and relationships, all the appeals which are being made for the observance of the "Golden Rule" between man and man, and all the sad, heartrending cries coming from factories, mines and other fields of toil for relief, will in the near future meet with a grand, inspiring response from those taught to subordinate their individual interests to the common good, causing the brotherhood of man a less prophetic dream, but a reality. It is also to be hoped that the industrial warfare, with its waste of energies, strikes, lockouts and their attendant sufferings be replaced by an honorable and contented peace with the general acceptance of the fact that all who labor at any occupation of necessity or usefulness, whether by the use of the brain or the hand, are deserving of equal recognition.

We unionists must become more awake to our duties. Agitation and individual efforts are imperative for the success of our movement. With earnestness and devotion to the cause we will attain the real object.

"The right, the day must win,
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin."

Love's Benediction.

Faith repeats the invitation,
"Come ye weary and find rest,"
And alone through prompt acceptance
Are our careworn spirits blest;
For when famished souls are hungered
Feast upon the Living Bread,
It is good to lose the burdens
Finding hope and joy instead.

Come to Christ, ye heavy laden,
Bring your load of sin and care;
Bend no more beneath the worries—
Bring them all and leave them there;
Sore with pain and sick with trouble,
Heavy hearts may find repose,
For love's heav'nly benediction
From the Fount of Blessing flows.

Midst perplexities o'erwhelming—
As life's sordid cares increase,
It is sweet to dwell in safety,
To be kept in perfect peace;
Sweet, indeed, love's benediction!
For no evil need we fear,
Safe within our Lord's protection
Cares, corroding, disappear.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

THE PRESENT CAPITALISTIC ONSLAUGHT.

(By H. N. Adams.)

OOKING over the past, the present and to the future of the labor movement, the fact becomes apparent that the majority of the toilers still fail to realize the absolute necessity of organization.

Capital is thoroughly organized either for good or bad. As for the latter it is evidenced by the financial straits the country now endures and from the effects of which the working people are suffering the most.

The present depressed financial and industrial conditions are ascribed to lack of money in circulation, which may be true, but then the question arises, Where is the money? This can best be answered by the capitalists and financiers.

Union labor today in the United States is a more distinctive institution than in most other countries, with the exception of Australia, where responsibility is lessened by civic support and legislative curbing of the power of capital. In this country capital meets no such resistance, because the money power is too potent and corruptive. Against such power labor, whether organized or not, must and will have to fight with unremitting energy or else be reduced to a condition of slavery and utter helplessness. We may rest assured that the present industrial depression will be taken advantage of in an attempt to reduce wages and, if possible, to place labor in this country in the same position as that of the serfs and peasants in retarded European countries. And to what means our oppressors are apt to resort in trying to accomplish their ends, may be seen by recalling to our minds the scenes of the Homestead strike in 1892.

The firm, after notifying their employes of the reduction and despite the latter's efforts to effect a peaceable settlement, placed their plants and properties in a position of defense. Every conceivable device was applied for that purpose; high fences were built with loop-holes and completely stretched on top with barbed wire charged with electricity. To make this system of defense still more formidable, they had an arrangement whereby hot water, direct from the boilers, could be thrown on anyone who might approach the stockade. Another means of defense were steel-protected steam launches armed with howitzers placed on the river.

All these extensive measures of defense were taken while the men were trying to negotiate for a more favorable wage scale. Doesn't this show that the company was determined to enforce the reduction at any cost and by any means? And when the company hired several hundred of the worst kind of enemies of organized labor, the Pinkertons, who were ordered to shoot to kill, we must thank Providence for the defeat of these scoundrels by the strikers.

The railroad strike of 1894 was another trial for organized labor. Its cause was also a reduction of wages. Twenty-four roads, centering in Chicago, had combined and set the wages of their employes as they saw fit. As a reply to this arbitrary action of the railroad companies, the employes started an organization known as the American Railway Union, and then demanded the restoration of the former rate of wages. Their request was ignored, and the great railroad strike ensued.

The capitalistic combines of today are more powerful than the "Barons" of feudal times, and fully as unscrupulous in their greed for profit and their eagerness to secure the lion's share of the products of labor. They force the price of labor down, as they are trying to do this moment, and by cornering, as it is termed, the products, they raise the prices of these products by which method they obtain complete control over the market and put millions into their already overflowing pockets. This money, unscrupulously and unrighteously taken from the producer and consumer, is either spent in pleasure or added to their already colossal fortunes which in themselves, as present conditions show, are a menace to the commonwealth.

Fair examples of capitalistic greed have been presented to us in 1907. In one

instance, in West Virginia, an injunction was issued against national officers of the United Mine Workers, restraining them from organizing the miners in that state. Had the miners been permitted to organize their craft in this instance, they would have insisted on the observance in the mines of the laws for the protection of life and limbs.

Now behold the terrifying consequence of this interference by the court in behalf of the operators; the mine explosion in Collinsville; the consequent loss of several hundreds of lives; the desolation of as many homes; the sorrowing wives and the starving families.

Another movement contemplated to starve out the laborer was the Goldfield affair.

The mine owners decided to reduce the wages $1.00 per day. Was it any wonder that the men resented the proposition when the price of living commodities were decidedly on the increase? The company, anticipating violence, did not stop at the state capitol of Nevada, but went direct to Washington for Federal troops to coerce the men into submission and enforce the reduction. Or, for what other reason did they want this military protection? Were their lives in danger, or were there any violent outbreaks? Were the striking miners destroying any property, or did they threaten to kill anyone? The investigation by representatives of the Federal government has shown that there was neither great disorder at that time in Goldfield, nor that any acts of violence were committed.

The recent reduction in wages in the cotton mills of the New England states is another scheme to down labor. The mill owners say they were compelled to take this step or else shut down the mills for lack of orders. Now, if they have no market for their products, why produce them? And if they think that a reduction in wages and an equivalent reduction in the prices of their manufactures will have the effect of stimulating their business, is it not apparent that the mills in other parts of the country will likewise reduce wages and prices, and the chances of the New England mill owners will then be just as poor as previous to the reduction?

We may say the financial and industrial disturbance will die out and matters will soon be straightened out again. It is to be hoped that this is so, but the fact remains that the antagonistic forces are closing in on organized labor and even the middle class is doomed. The time is not very distant when we will have but two classes; one consisting of a few very rich, and the other of the remaining the masses of the people, all very poor; prince or pauper. One class living in palaces and the other in hovels.

Dr. Talmage said, "The greatest war the world has ever known is between capital and labor; all attempts at pacification have been dire failures and monopoly becoming more arrogant and making trade unions more bitter."

The capitalists are realizing the fact that organized labor has become a power, and though it has many difficulties to overcome, it is in the land to stay. Capital, on the other hand, is also well organized, but instead of labor and capital mutually working together for the success of both, they form two antagonistic forces. Labor says, give us more wages! You shall have less, says capital! Shorten our working hours so there will be more employment for our fellow toilers, says labor. You shall have longer hours, says the other. We will work only under fair conditions, says the toiler. Then you shall starve! say the capitalists.

This is the condition of the country at the present time. After the toiler has spent what little he had accumulated during better times, he is now actually facing starvation, and unless there be some radical changes soon, we shall have in this country some ten millions of hungry toilers, and all the legislatures, all the navy and all the armies of the United States will not be able to keep these hungry men and women quiet.

Money in the banks is accumulating, while money in industrial enterprises is diminishing and business failures are increasing. Wages are being reduced in all branches of industry, the number of unemployed is still alarmingly on the increase and the consequent suffering and destitution among the working population is heartrending. But, hark ye! Justice

is whetting her sword, and sooner or later the toiling masses will emerge victoriously from this capitalistic onslaught and fully enjoy liberties and rights.

INDUSTRIAL LIBERTY.

(By William Ball.)

INDUSTRIAL liberty has always been and is today being bought at a great price. Go back for centuries, follow up the struggle for freedom of the oppressed and downtrodden; mark the graves where its champions and advocates have gone down despairingly, while others are still struggling with that hope which comes only to the faithful true lovers of justice. Mark the fields upon which the battles have been fought for equal rights, fair treatment and a proper degree of respect from the master; where men gave up the comforts of their home and fireside, saw their cherished hopes shattered; where they have been exiled and put to sufferings which have never been chronicled, and try to imagine the whole, if you can, and you may get a faint idea of the cost of labor's liberty.

Has the value received and the advantages gained in the struggle been worth the cost? Are we amply repaid for the efforts expended? Ask those who have been on the firing line; awaken those who have suffered in the cause; call back from their unmarked graves those who have borne their exile uncomplainingly; pray for those to return once more to earth who have died in the cause, bearing silent testimony in sorrow and suffering, and you will have marshaled up a host of witnesses far beyond your greatest imagination. All the untold trials, tribulations, privations and self-sacrifices of years gone by bear witness, even unto death, of the price paid for industrial liberty. Could those who have made these sacrifices, those who have gone through the struggle, answer the question, Was the result attained worth the price? they would with one triumphant accord exclaim, It was! it was!

But now the question arises, Have we attained the end, have we reached the goal, is the present condition one of peace? And as we see the toiling masses still struggling for liberty and justice, the answer comes, No! Hence, we cannot afford to rest idly upon our oars, or trust to the winds and currents to guide our destiny.

The industrial field is much like a battlefield—on one side we see unlimited wealth forming compact bodies of organized capital such as employers' associations, trust companies, agencies and numerous other bodies, with the sole object of accumulating wealth, even at the sacrifice of the sanctity of the toiler's home and fireside. On the other side we see marshaled up the hosts of labor. In this army we find two divisions, yet both aiming at the same goal, the attainment of better living conditions.

First and foremost we find labor organized, standing between the hosts of unorganized workers, or non-union men, and organized capital. The organized, the army of union men, can well be likened to Hannibal's army after crossing the Alps, when their leader addressed them thus: "Here, soldiers, you must either conquer or die; on the right and on the left two seas inclose you and you have no ships to flee to for escape; you must either conquer or die." So with the army of organized workers. We have the wealth of the nation in the shape of organized capital before us, stubbornly combatting our every forward move. In our rear we have the host of unorganized workers, who are numerous, clinging to us and benefiting by every advantage we may gain, and at the same time bowing, scraping and catering to our enemies in front, hoping for a bone to be thrown to them now and then.

Confronted with these conditions I would say to you, brother unionists, buckle on your armor, take up the fight and assist in the grand and noble work of organizing the laboring people. Remember at all times that the brother who stays at home

on meeting nights, or who attends meetings only when he is near falling in arrears and has to square up, is not dealing fairly with the organization of which he is a member.

To these brothers I would say, you owe a duty to yourself and family, and when you fail to attend the meetings of your union and fail to assist in the management of its affairs, you are derelict in that duty. It behooves you trades unionists to do the fighting in labor's struggle for the recognition of its liberties and rights. You it is who must clog the wheels of the capitalistic machine, check the onward march of organized wealth. It is you who are destined to bring about the industrial emancipation of the laboring classes and save them from starvation wages and hunger's door. Your mission it is to teach the workers of the world the great need of solidarity in their ranks and of concerted action.

Again I say, brothers, take an interest in your organization's affairs, attend the meetings, take part in the discussions, get in touch with your brother members, so you may feel every throb of the machine of which you are a part. Uphold and assist your local and general officers in the management of the affairs of the organization, as well as in the discharge of their duties. Give them your confidence, encourage them to renewed action and aid them in this struggle. They are the nucleus upon which we repose our hopes for industrial liberty.

Be faithful to the cause and the results attained will amply repay you for the effort. Build around yourselves a solid wall for the protection of your interests. And should the question be raised as to how this can be accomplished, I would say, first of all we must ascertain what percentage of our craft the organization represents and what is its numerical strength. We may find upon investigation that we have but a small portion of the craft in the locality in line, with possibly a few additions to our ranks from outsiders. In such cases the great need of organization becomes forcefully apparent and no time must be lost to gather the stragglers in. On the other hand, we must consider our financial standing, and here we are touching upon a vital spot. Have we sufficient funds to take up the fight and have our leaders ample means to bring it to a successful issue?

To these questions we are compelled to answer, No, and perhaps we realize that we are actually like an army of soldiers with neither guns, ammunition or supplies at the eve of a battle, expecting our leaders to advance with a mere semblance of a fighting army and poor prospects for gaining a victory that will redound to the benefit and glory of the organization.

The strength of an organization lies not alone in its numbers, but decidedly also in its financial resources, the size of its bank account and the condition of its treasury.

Now, brothers, let us face the issue and let us bear in mind the old adage, "United we stand, divided we fall." Let us realize the fact that we must have sufficient of cash to back us up in the united stand we must take. In times of peace prepare for war. So let us all unite in an effort to provide the means for the building up of a reserve or defense fund with which we may meet any and all emergencies, and that when the time of need arises we can fall back upon and feel confident of the outcome of any conflict. We will then feel safe in our homes, as then our organization will be like a house built on a rock and not upon the fickle sands, a structure that will weather the winds and storms and successfully resist the onslaught of organized capital.

Man is not great, nor rich, nor strong, for himself alone. He is not, then, to make these the occasion for lording it over his fellows. The poor, the ignorant, the low, are not stepping stones, nor lawful plunder; they are brothers to be respected and helped. He is bound to help the weak by as much as he is stronger than they. His debt to all men is limited only by his superiority to them.—Savage.

While it is true that certain epochs record a phenomenonal progress, it is also true that man is essentially the same being he was in the time when Greece and Rome ruled the world.

The greatest firmness is the greatest mercy.

THE CLERK'S STORY.

(Published by request of Woman's National Alliance, New York City.)

THE following is the story as he told me, as nearly as I can remember it:

"I was brought up to have a little regard for the Lord's day. Soon after marriage I came to the city and began work as a clerk seven days every week. When we discussed the need of Sunday closing in the labor union I began to realize that I needed Sunday rest. We induced our employer to close Sundays. I greatly enjoyed being at home Sunday with my wife and babe. I found it was a great thing for my health. One Sunday when my wife as usual brought in some steak from the meat market, I set to thinking of something I had not thought of before. I said: 'My dear wife, those men in the meat market need Sunday rest and home just as much as I do. Please hereafter get our Sunday meat Saturday evening.' She gladly consented.

"But the next Saturday she said, 'John, let us go tomorrow and get baby's picture taken.' I said, 'All right.' But I set to thinking again. After a while I asked her, 'Don't that photographer need rest and home Sunday just as well as I? This Sunday rest does me much good. It does you good. It makes our home happier. I will get off some weekday to get baby's picture taken.'

"We had been in the habit of going to father's frequently on the Sunday train, but one day I did some pretty hard thinking and said, 'Mary, I have been thinking a great deal about the men that run the Sunday train. That engineer works under such heavy strain that he needs Sunday rest much more than I do. His wife and children need him at home Sunday. It seems to me that when we ride on a Sunday train we are responsible for all the serious damage that comes to the lives and homes of those railroad men. I cannot ride on a Sunday train again.'

"A few weeks later I said: 'Sunday has brought us such blessings that it seems as though we ought to go to church and thank God for His gift of one day in seven for home and rest. Truly it is a love gift.' So we became regular church goers, and later active workers in the church."—Selected.

FREE THE CHILD SLAVES.

(By Alexander Law.)

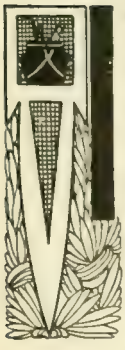
THE most potent force to free the child slaves of America is organized labor. From all points of view no one can be more interested in that result than the intelligent organized labor forces of the country. They, more than any one else, appreciate the danger their own children are subject to unless the evil be eliminated With the advent of the American Federation of Labor into the political arena a practical solution of the problem is at hand. All of our politics for some time in the future will revolve around some phase of the labor question. The questions of hours and wages, the recognition of the union, the relation of the citizens to the great monopolies and trusts that are today in some cases stronger than the government itself, will command the attention of all interested in public affairs. With the universal eight-hour day as the paramount issue in the next presidential campaign would bring the labor questions to the front and solidify the labor vote of the country, organized and unorganized with the progressive, democratic leadership of any candidate labor would have the most confidence in. The right of the national organizations of labor to regulate industrial affairs would be recognized as the necessary evolution in government by the consent of the governed, and government of, for and by the people. Organized labor is unalterably opposed to child

labor. The best interests of the nation demands the evil be eradicated. In the twentieth century any one so brutal as to deprive childhood of its pleasures and joys and chain it to the cogwheels of industrial slavery is not entitled to and should receive no consideration whatever. No better use of the force the president controls could be made than to use it against those who for mere profits alone, dwarfs and stunts the future citizens of this republic and thereby works irreparable injury to the human race. They should be treated as the enemies of humanity and almost any extreme necessary to put them out of business would be justifiable so the business of the country could be put upon the basis of the more humane and enlightened ones. We recognize that the weak and helpless have more than no power to matter how wrong it is, can not much longer be with.

A nation incapable of caring properly for its children and protecting them from the vampires now amassing wealth at the expense of their bones and souls is on the road to ruin, beset by enemies alongside of those that in the past threatened its destruction, more dangerous, more hideous and contemptible and more in need of drastic measures for their overthrow than are the nation has contended with in the past.

AN ARGUMENT PEGGIE COULDN'T MEET.

By Horace Greeley.



DON'T think "Peggie" was his name, but that was what they all called him, and he never seemed to care. He was tall, sharp-faced, with an eye that looked you through and through and a voice, oh, my! It looked you through, too. He was a good mechanic. His employer would tell you that. Indeed, he knew it himself and made no effort to keep it secret. I doubt if he could keep anything secret if he tried.

In the local meetings he was persistent and so overcoming that he usually carried the floor even if the final vote was against him. His nervous temperament was so highly developed that he suffered more than any one supposed. He wanted to weed out the "hayseeds," and said so on more than one occasion.

One night quite a spell ago he was especially in earnest. Pete Petersen whispered to Tom Johnson that Peggie was "one great big kicker." Peggie overheard him and attempted to rise, but changed his mind. He now knew who it was that was working against him and trying to "do him dirt." Everybody liked Petersen. He was too big and awkward to be a fine finished mechanic. His fingers were as large as most men's thumbs and he could lift a horse. He was a good framer, however, and could get about over a building in a surprising manner, and on factory work he was a decided success. He was not responsible for the way he string his words together like beads on a string, or for his flax-colored hair, or for the kindness of nature in his behalf. But Peggie held him responsible for all of this and for the fact that the brothers listened when Pete had the floor and whispered among themselves when he was speaking, and he was sure he always had the best of Pete in an argument. He would "rise to a point of order" when Pete was speaking and Pete would sit down and let it go at that. We used to be sorry for good natured Pete. He was awful blunt, but we all knew he was "the gold." With all this and a whole lot more which I can not tell you now on your mind, I know you will appreciate what occurred last meeting night.

Peggie came in late and sat down back of the column on the right in the shade and never said a word until "good and welfare." He then walked up in front of the president, addressed him in a subdued voice and turned and said: "Brothers, I want to ask your indulgence while I make a statement. Some of you know that for a long time I have felt that I was not being treated right by the brothers, and you

all know that I have been rude and harsh and have not been the gentleman which I ought to have been. One thing I don't think you did know—not many at least—and that was that I was in debt on my home and was pinching hard to pay out. I was proud and wanted to stand well and I was carrying a load that even my dear little wife did not suspect and was pevish and cross to everybody, even to her and the children, and I blamed everybody but myself for everything that went wrong. When this panic came I received notice that $285 which I had intended should run over must be paid—it will be due next week—and when my employer gave me notice last week that he was going to stop work on the Gibson building, and we would all lay off indefinitely, I was desperate. It all came together. I could see all I had done for several years melt away and I was helpless and out of work. My wife and children would soon be out of a home. I'll tell you, boys, you don't know how it goes until yu are in the swim yourselves.

"Yesterday I went again to see Mr. Boutwell about the loan and I could hardly believe my own senses when he told me that the thing had been fixed up to the satisfaction of the trust company and I need not pay it until I was ready. He hesitated to tell me how it was 'fixed up' or who 'fixed it up' until"——

Pete Petersen had been running his big fingers through his hair and had sat straight up with the palms of both hands on his knees. At this he rose up and said, "Peggie, I want to speak with you not to tell this." He strung it together in his peculiar foreign dialect, although he was born in Wisconsin.

Peggie went on, however. "Sit down, Pete, I owe it to you and I'm in and now that I've started, I am going to finish. Sit down please," and Pete finally sat down.

"Yes, Mr. Boutwell said that Pete Petersen had a few hundred dollars on deposit with him and had agreed to leave it there without interest until I had paid what I owed and it had been so arranged that I could have all the time I needed. I'll tell you, boys, I got a peep into a different world from where I have been living. And that isn't all—today I received a letter from the Concrete Construction Company that Petersen had recommended me to take charge of the interior finish of the Burlingame hotel, and if I would call there they would be pleased. I have just come from there—that's what made me late tonight—and they have given me a six months' job at an increase of 50 cents a day. They said they had come to depend on Petersen's judgment and they had no doubt I would make good. Now, brothers, I am going to turn over a new leaf and not be the fool kicker and fault finder of this local, and I want to shake hands before you all with the noblest man in town and beg him to forgive me for all the ungentlemanly things I've done and said."

He walked over to Petersen and took him by the hand. Everybody began to clap their hands and cheer until no one could hear what was said. The boys left their seats and began shaking hands with them and then with one another, and the president forgot the closing exercises and for once we closed in a new way. It all seemed so good is why I tell you about it. Peggie said it was "an argument he couldn't answer."

Those We Love Best.

They say the world is round, and yet
I often think it square;
So many little hurts we get
From corners here and there.
But one great truth in life I've found,
While journeying to the West;
The only folks who really wound
Are those we love the best.

The man you thoroughly despise
Can rouse your wrath, 'tis true;
Annoyance in your heart will rise
At things mere strangers do;
But those are only passing ills,
This rule all lives will prove;
The rankling wound which aches and thrills
Is dealt by hands we love.

The coolest garb the sweetest grace,
Are oft to strangers shown;
The careless mien, the frowning face
Are given to our own.
We flatter those we scarcely know;
We please the fleeting guest;
And deal full many a thoughtless blow
To those who love us best.

Love does not grow on every tree,
Nor true hearts yearly bloom.
Alas for those who only see
This cut across a tomb!
But, soon or late, the fact grows plain
To all through sorrow's test;
The only folks who give us pain
Are those we love the best.

HOME AND UNION.

By E. T. Myrick.

Better than gold is a peaceful home,
Where all the family characters come
The shrine of love, the haven of life,
Hallowed by mother or sister or wife
However humble the home may be,
Or filled with sorrow as heaven's decree,
The blessings that never were bought or sold
Yet costly, there are better than gold

Father Ryan.

THE true mark of woman's most ardent desire is to possess a home. When, in our mind, we picture the future, all of our hopes center around the home of our own. We work and toil day by day with this purpose in view, yet, life seems too short to reach the goal of our hopes.

Looking back into childhood nearly all of us will think of home as being next to mother. It is one of the great mainsprings of our lives. When you take from man the desire to possess a home of his own he is like a ship without a rudder; his walk through life is but an aimless ramble; he has lost ambition to accomplish anything.

All he cares for is to get enough to eat and drink to satisfy the animal nature.

When he ceases to toil, to strive to possess a home and then gives up and is contented to take what he can get, then he is an easy prey for the "boss" who wants a flesh and blood machine, for he will make a good one.

When a man reaches that stage he is poor material for the making of a man of the true brotherhood type.

When our forefathers crossed the storm-swept Atlantic, what was it for? To seek a home and freedom of thought and action. When the Declaration of Independence was signed and published through the land, what did it guarantee? A home and liberty.

When our forefathers froze and starved and left bloody tracks in the snow at Valley Forge, what were they doing? Defending their homes and liberty.

When the bosses declare for long hours, small pay and open shops, what are they doing? Destroying our homes and liberty, ruining our lives and starving our families.

We have no time to serve God when we have to eat both meals by candle light, and we can justly claim that we are too tired to go to church on Sundays.

When our grand, old flag was unfurled to the breeze at Yorktown, what had our forefathers won? The guarantee of life liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Does the dear, old "rag" still hold out the promise? "Yes, if you be men." Do we really enjoy this God-given right life liberty and pursuit of happiness? "Do you think so?" If you do, I do not.

We are greater slaves today than ever the negro was in anti-bellum days, for he was allowed to stop work when he was sick, are you? If you lose a day does not it throw you in debt?

My dear man, how much have you laid up to keep you out of the almshouse when old age comes upon you? Nothing!

What are you thinking of when you trust to the future for a better day? God helps those who help themselves.

It takes all I can make working every day to feed and clothe my family and try to give my children a little schooling. What shall I do?

What shall you do, my brother? I will tell you; be a man as our forefathers were at Valley Forge, fill a man's place in life, stand up for what our dear, old flag represents. Join in with the men who are standing for unionism and all its grand principles Be one of them, put your shoulder to the wheel and push onward and upward.

Be a man among men, do not be a growler or a backslider, push to the front, do not be contented to stay in the rear.

Help to advance the cause in a just and honorable manner; help to increase the wages so you may be able to save some money. Procure a home for yourself, send

your children to school, procure books, read them and inform yourself on the great questions of the age, so that you can talk and vote in an intelligent manner and thereby better your condition.

Show the bosses by the quantity of work you turn out as well as by display of skill that you deserve more money and then if he is not inclined to do the square thing take the hint; there are several honorable ways to get redress.

At which store do you trade? The one where you get short weight or the one where you get your money's worth?

Think and ask yourself a question, "Do you always give the boss good weight, or are you shirking when he is not looking?"

It is not the object of the U. B. to give inferior skill and short weight and require first-class wages for it.

If you will live up to the principles and objects of our Brotherhood, practice them and impress them into other men, get together and show a solid and unbroken front of up-to-date and skilled men, then you will obtain all that Old Glory stands for and you will soon be able to satisfy your heart's desire. You will own your home and gather around your own hearth stone with your smiling wife and happy children, and we will no longer hear the heart broken cry of countless thousands of sweat shop toilers crying for bread.

You, the successful business man can well claim that you are not responsible for the enslaved conditions of the toilers; you pay them for there days work and then your responsibility ends.

"You are not your brother's keeper." Ah, no! you can claim that if you wish when you go before the Impartial Judge.

You laboring man, let your craft be what it may, either skilled are unskilled, you can make the same claim, too, if you can take the consequences, are you willing to do that?

No union man in the true sense of the meaning can deal in any but an honorable manner with his fellow man.

I defy any man to prove that any national of international union ever endorsed anything that could in any way be termed crooked or unfair.

Every demand of union labor is traceable to the honest purpose of improving the condition of the working class. It is organized labor's object to elevate the working class and bring them up to a higher standard of skill.

Just so long as men are worked from daylight until dark for the bare necessaries of life you will have men of inferior skill, for they have no time to acquire a thorough knowledge of their trade; they learn but the hard and laborious part.

Now, brother union man, let us stand as firm as ever under the protecting folds of the dear, old flag that our forefathers fought under, and endeavor to reach the goal of our earthly hopes, the ideal home for our dear ones with all the necessaries and some of the comforts of this life.

We can only reach this goal by hard work and careful saving of our money and giving an equivalent for our wages is the best way of advancing them. No true union man will advocate high pay and short hours unless backed up by high-class work and honest effort to please those who employ us.

Of course, there are hundreds of greedy, unscrupulous men among the bosses who want all for themselves. I have no reference to that kind, but to the honorable business man who is always willing to act squarely and fairly with their men.

If you, my brother, will take your stand on the platform of complete unity of purpose and stand up to the true meaning of true brotherhood—if you will be men in the true sense of the word you will be a man worthy of trust in any place, and if you will also endeavor to perfect your skill you will soon be able to realize the hopes of your life.

It is in your hands; you can get to the front if you will, only use your brains more and your tongue less. Stand firm for unionism and all it means, never diverge an inch from right and justice and you will win in the end.

Try to get strength of heart to look yourself fairly in the face in mind as well as body. I do not doubt that the mind is a less pleasant thing to look at than the face, and for that very reason it needs more looking at; so always have two mirrors on your toilet table and see that with proper care you dress body and mind before them daily.—Ruskin.

STRUGGLING LABOR IN ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES.

By G. H. Norie.

THE arrogance of the few with an assumed divine right, with authority by consent, despotically enforced and cruelly practiced on the many, to the straining point of forbearance, has from the earliest history of human society been the cause that forced the oppressed into united action, mentally and by force of arms to shake off the yoke of tyranny and become free men to enjoy the fruits of their labor and envolve a higher standard of living. Yet, in nearly all great evolutionary movements, because of the lethargy of the masses of the oppressed, a retrograde action set in, leaving the situation very little in advance of the start.

The first historical account of such a movement was the Egyptian strike of the Jews, organized and led by Moses. Through his humanitarianism and sympathy, aroused by the continuous sufferings of his fellow-men, imposed by the divine-right-class of Egypt, by the enslaved conditions to which they were forced to submit, he was enabled to line up the Jews for concerted action and break the chains that held them down to conditions of slavery.

Moses, who was up to the diplomacies and schemes of the ruling class and conscious of the susceptibility of his people to bunkoism, their inability to evade the pitfall that would be placed in their way, realizing the impossibility of reconstructing the prevailing industrial system, the unjust system of compensation and method of treatment applied to the toilers, socially and [illegible] suggested their flight from the [illegible] held them under bondage. The [illegible] was made, the bond of [illegible] with the [illegible] manner [illegible] vance [illegible] with a [illegible] of purpose [illegible] fathers [illegible] would afford them equal rights and the full [illegible].

Note the reaction, the discontent, the discord caused [illegible] the duplicity of a few [illegible], after they scarcely had started. The high ideals of their leader were abandoned and as a result all hope for the realization of their anticipations had vanished and on their arrival in the land of their fathers they found themselves little better off than they were in the land controlled by the god of riches and selfish power they had fled from. All this because of their inactivity, of their don't-care character and irresponsible conception of their obligation to bring the movement to a successful issue. Such was the outcome of the first recorded labor strike.

In the earlier days of Rome we find a sort of communal or share and a share alike form of government existing, where each would share in the necessary labor to maintain the community or state, as well as in the benefits accruing from such labor. This harmonious order of things existed for many years and was attended by great prosperity. Yet here also we find that the masses of the people became indolent and indifferent, the truism of our old maxim, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," was as yet unknown to them and a certain few shrewd men taking advantage of the situation, proclaimed themselves as the masters of the people and ordained themselves as monarchs vested with divine right and authority, with the result that two classes were created, the master class and the laboring class, exploiters and exploited, and all the latter, the exploited, the producers of commodities, became either slaves outright or semi-slaves or serfs.

In this condition of slavery and servitude they remained until Brutus, democratic in his ideas and opposed to monarchical rule and despotism, sought to redress the wrong inflicted by Caesar upon the common people and by organizing a movement for their uplifting, which culminated in a strike. The murder and removal of Caesar by Brutus, however, brought only temporary relief to the people because of their inactivity and the avidity they showed in nibbling at the bait used to replace them in the former condition.

How subtle the delusions resorted to by those who seek wealth and glory at the expense and sacrifice of the producers of wealth and the ease with which the common people are misled.

Are we, the common people of the present time, endeavoring to avoid the mistakes of the oppressed of two and five thousand years ago? How, for instance, stands our United Brotherhood today, after nearly thirty years of organization, assisted by civilization and knowledge in advance of any previous period in the history of the world, what have we accomplished? Have we not lost sight of our mission, forgotten the pledges made, the vows taken to stand by one another in unity of thought and action, to endeavor to uplift humanity, to become masters of our conditions, to enjoy the wealth we produce in equal proportion with our fellowman, to attain the highest degree of happiness and civilization?

Have we succeeded, have we realized our hopes, have we walked through that lower-entwined pathway which we painted with the brush of imagination by the reflecting light of right and justice, or has the cooling period arrived to dampen our ardor? Have we become inoculated with the germ of lethargy, the nullifier of all progress?

With an army of 250,000 enrolled and pledged to eliminate existing unjust conditions, is strength sufficient to portend success; with all the resources, mental, physical and financial, of 250,000 members to remove the graduated social station, the unjust division of wealth for the benefit of the arrogant few to a basis of justice and equity, should be an easy march. Yet, from a conservative computation, we find that less than 7 per cent. are active members, or take an active part by attending their Local Union's meetings, to assist and devise methods for the securing of better conditions. The remainder have retired, apparently satisfied with whatever comes their way.

By your attendance and vote the reign of petty politics, self-preferment, arrogated bossism, the ignoring of the constitution against the protest of law-abiding members could not occur.

Assist in making your own conditions and do not depend on the business agent, for in many instances his time is fully occupied in looking after the affairs of the organization on the jobs and in the shops and trying to hold his job to avoid carrying the tool box.

Are you satisfied with your conditions of life, the recompensation for your services in the process of production, the method in marketing your labor and the absorbtion of the larger part of the products of your labor by the employing class in support of a reserved aristocracy and to enable them to live a life of luxury, grandeur and debauchery combined? If you are satisfied, all right; but if not, how are you going to change this unjust industrial system without your co-operation, without united action for the securing of conditions necessary to a life in harmony with present civilization?

Reasoning from comparative analysis, we are no better off today; we have no more benefit from the products of our labor; no more happiness than did the Egyptian laborers, the Jews or the Roman slaves who were compelled to contribute the best tenth of their products for the support of drones in splendor and wealth, unequaled in history till the Caesars of America ascended the forum.

Good, wholesome food demands dishes for proper service, table and linen to complete the spread, living apartments and furniture to correspond, literary food for the mind, music to soothe the mind and impart pleasurable, social intercourse to assimilate the whole. These condiments are a necessary sequence of present-day civilization; without them today's life is a failure.

The blame for all your ills, your industrial dependence, your enslaved conditions, is attributable to your own indifference, to your inactivity, your stay-at-home feeling, and depending on others to get the plum and present it to you on a golden salver.

Wake up, come to the meetings and help improve conditions; you cannot make them too good. If you cannot speak, you can think and vote. Throw personal prejudice to the wind and vote for the greatest good to the greatest number. Will you do it? It is up to you.

No. 9—THE NEW ENGINE AGAINST ORGANIZED LABOR.

(By Henry George, Jr.)

HAT is the American Anti-Boycotting Association? It has, in the Danbury hatter case obtained a unanimous decision from the Supreme Court of the United States that has dumfounded, indeed, appalled the trades unions of the country. It is, moreover, prosecuting the Buck's stove damage case against Samuel Gompers and other officials of the American Federation of Labor in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and incidentally has obtained an injunction against Gompers and the American Federationist that shackles the press. Who are in or behind this potent association?

Its secretary, who is named Boocock, describes it as a "confidential" organization.

It has offices in the Wall street section of New York—27 William street. Boocock there keeps a couple of stenographers busy with correspondence and the mailing of printed matter.

But later at Danbury and elsewhere I learned some significant things about this "confidential" organization.

In the first place, it should be explained that there are three great, active, powerful anti-boycott organizations, which include in their membership large and small manufacturers, among them the "industrial" trusts.

The first of the anti-boycott organizations is the National Association of Manufacturers. It has a large suite of offices at 170 Broadway, New York. James W. Van Cleave is president. He is also president of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, which, through the American Anti-Boycott Association, is conducting the case against Gompers and others at Washington. The National Association of Manufacturers has 3,000 members, whose annual dues are said to be $25 each, which would give it an annual income of $75,000. These members are the heads of manufacturing concerns, including monopolies like the United States Steel Corporation. The association publishes a monthly, American Industries.

This association devotes itself more particularly to resisting attempts in Congress to reduce the tariff, to limit the scope of injunctions and to reduce the hours of labor.

The second of these great organizations is the Citizens' Industrial Association. It has spacious headquarters at 1133 Broadway, New York. C. W. Post of Battle Creek, Mich., is president. President Van Cleave of the National Association of Manufacturers is first vice-president. It publishes a monthly magazine called The Square Deal.

The purpose of this association is to conduct a "campaign of education for industrial peace," which means a kind of Roman peace—the death of all trades union resistance.

That is to say, the Citizens' Industrial Association is a huge press bureau, with means sufficient not merely to run a monthly organ and send out large quantities of circulars and pamphlet matter, but to take whole pages in newspapers when occasion calls.

The third of the great organizations against trade unionism is the American Anti-Boycott Association. It has all the evidences of large income, employing very high-priced counsel.

Its president is Charles H. Merritt, formerly a hat manufacturer of Danbury, Conn., and reputed to have inherited independent means.

Although fighting unions, Merritt has the distinction of having been sued by the hatmakers' union—the United Hatters of North America—for using an imitation of the union label. The union was sustained all the way up to the Supreme Court of Connecticut. Thus the trade unions of the country are seriously beset by this trio of huge, well-financed organizations—one affecting legislation, one affecting public opinion through the press and one fighting in the courts.

And of these the American Anti-Boycott is the most dangerous. It is hot on the trail of the unions, and the question is, "Who next?"

RIGHTS OF UNION MEN UPHELD.

A VICTORY for the union pressmen employed by the Globe Printing Company of Louisville, Ky., who are out on strike, and defeat for former Police Captain James Kinnarney and his son, John Kinnarney, who, with former Police Captain Sam Owens, conduct a private detective agency, were the results of the decision of Judge Wheeler McGee in the cases of six men tried recently in the city court on charges of disorderly conduct growing out of troubles in connection with the strike.

James and John Kinnarney, who were arrested on warrants preferred by Charles Davidson, a striking pressman, were fined $50 each and required to give bond in the sum of $1,000 each to keep the peace. Davidson, John Ditsch, August Hanke and J. Steurle, striking pressmen, who were arrested on warrants preferred by Fred Herman, a non-union pressman employed by the Globe Printing Company, at the instigation of the private detective agency conducted by the Kinnarneys and Owens, were dismissed.

Below is the opinion as written by Judge Wheeler McGee:

"City Court, Louisville, Ky., April 13, 1908. Commonwealth of Kentucky vs. Charles Davidson, John Ditsch, August Hanke, J. Steurle. Also Commonwealth of Kentucky vs. Jim and John Kinnarney.—Assault.

"The union employes of the Globe Printing Company recently demanded an eight-hour day, and, being refused, went out on a strike. The company filled the vacated places with non-union men who were willing to work nine hours. The strikers were members of the Printers' Union, a labor organization, which, having advised the strike, is now, of course, aiding and abetting it.

"Labor unions are lawful combinations of fellow workmen with the general object in view of benefiting each other, and all by united effort and influence. Their chief purpose is to obtain and maintain reasonable wages, and to see that no man's necessities shall be taken advantage of to compel him to sell his labor for less than it is worth.

"There are many things these organizations may now lawfully do that employers have for years contended they had no right to do. For instance, labor unions may plan to support their members during a strike, and for that purpose create and maintain a fund; they may appoint committees to manage the strike and designate officers to advise the strikers and act as intermediaries between them and their former employers; they may order members on pain of expulsion to join a strike; they may (and this especially applies to the case at bar) exercise persuasion and even reasonable importunity, just as zealous people may do in urging some important policy, some plan of reform or the overthrow of what they may deem some great evil, and may appoint committees to so persuade, and may use other peaceable methods, to induce those who have taken their places to join the strike and the union. No violence whatever may be resorted to or threats of violence or any conduct equivalent to duress. In attempting to persuade, they may not annoy or become obtrusive. In all they do they must have a lawful purpose and carry it out in a lawful way.

"On the 25th of March the four defendants, Davidson, Ditsch, Hanke and Stuerle, were delegated by the union for picket duty in connection with the strike. They were on Seventh street, in the vicinity of the Globe Printing Company's plant, at work-quitting time in the evening and followed four non-union men who were under the guard of the Kinnarneys as the six emerged from the factory. The Kinnarneys are deputy constables and carry on a private detective agency, and as such, it seems, had been employed by the Globe Printing Company to aid in some way in its controversy witho the strikers. The claim is made that they were there to protect non-union men from apprehended violence at the hands of the pickets, but I find that there had been no violence or appearance of violence previous to March 25 or previous to the fetching-in of these so-called detectives. Up to that time all things had been lawful and the campaign of persuasion had been prudently but diligently pushed. These four non-union men had never remonstrated against the efforts of the picket men to

converse with them on the highway. Indeed, some of them and made engagements with representatives of the strikers to meet and talk over the situation and the issues involved in it. I suspect from the evidence that these peaceable methods were beginning to prevail and that Kinnarney was there, not to protect, but to keep the tongue of persuasion away from the ears he was guarding. Herman, indeed, says he was afraid, but his reckless way of making affidavits, causing the arrest of innocent men, makes me give little credence to his testimony. There was nothing ostensible to make him afraid, but if I were like him I would doubtless be afraid, too, everywhere and all the time.

"Defendant, Davidson, notwithstanding the interposition of the Kinnarneys, overtook the group and asked one of them, Fred Herman, to talk with him about the strike. Herman at once said, 'No, I do not want to talk with you.' Thereupon Davidson said, 'All right,'' and was retiring, when Jim Kinnarney rudely shoved him aside and told him he could not speak to the man. The defendant, John Kinnarney, came up and struck defendant, Davidson, a blow in the face. Even if the Kinnarneys were peace officers their conduct on their part was quite reprehensible, but if they were not peace officers, they did what no private citizen had a right to do or would ordinarily have dared to attempt. It was a dangerous assumption of official powers by private persons to accomplish a private end and resulted in a flagrant infringement of personal rights. I care little as to whether Davidson put his hand on the arm of Herman or not. If he did his manner in doing so was pacific and he acted as a citizen ordinarily does when overtaking another for the purpose of personal conversation.

"The four union men swear he did not. The Kinnarneys and the four non-union men swear he did. I can give no weight to what the defendant, Jim Kinnarney, said on the witness stand in any point where it comes in conflict with any honest man's statement. A number of reputable witnesses gave oath that he was a bad character and not worthy of belief on oath. I was surprised at the necessity these defendants were under of losing the case without having somebody out of the whole community, where he has lived so long, to come forward in defense of thus aspersed character. I give no weight to the testimony of Herman for reasons heretofore indicated. John Kinnarney seems not to have been there at the time Davidson approached Herman, but came running up after his father had assaulted Davidson. I believe Davidson did not put his hand on Herman.

"The claim of the Kinnarneys that they are peace officers rests solely on the authority they derive from their appointment as deputy constables in 'Squire Hoffman's court.

"The office of constable is a very important one. It is a state office provided for by the constitution, the deputies of which, though not so extensive, are yet quite as important as those of the Sheriff, whose qualifications he must possess. It is exclusively a public office and must be used exclusively for the public good. It confers great powers and a jurisdiction co-extensive with the county. It confers the right to execute bench warrants, warrants of arrest, distress or other warrants, summonses, subpoenas, attachments, notices, rules and orders of court in all criminal, penal and civil cases. It confers the right to bear concealed upon their person deadly weapons and further possibly the right to arrest without a warrant.

"It seems the Kinnarneys got themselves appointed constables, not for the purpose of filling this very respectable and very important office for the public good as the law requires, but simply to use the powers and authority conferred on them by the office as a help in their business of private detectives. A private detective is an anomaly and has no place in our constabulary or police system, but they could not make even the pretense of carrying on such a business without some of the powers of peace officers, especially that of arrest with or without a warrant and the right to carry arms concealed. These powers they could not obtain from a regular police source, and they resorted to the subterfuge of getting at cost a color of such power from the magistrate's court. They were simply using the livery of a public office to serve themselves in. They may have had the powers of constables where really in the exercise of that office, but they were not acting in their official capacity

when escorting the non-union men from their place of business March 25. A more serious charge against them is that they have been selling to private persons for private gain the powers, privileges and authority conferred on them as public officials. For these various reasons, I shall impose on defendants, Jim and John Kinnarney, the punishment to which I am limited—$50 fine and a bond of $1,000 to keep the peace for one year. The other defendants may be dismissed.''

"Corporal" Beats "General."

Once more the ''corporal'' and the ''general'' have met, and again has the ''general'' suffered humiliating defeat.

The ''hero of the Rubicon'' has had his political ambition still further checkmated by the ''rough rider'' of Santiago.

The battleground chosen for the last fray was the Republican convention recently held in Sacramento.

For nineteen long years has the war between the Typographical Union and the unfair Los Angeles Times been fought with a stubbornness and determination equaled in few cases in a conflict between capital and labor.

During all this time the unions of California have laid low the soaring political aspirations of Harrison Gray Otis, who is commonly known in the southland as ''Hungry Growl.''

The fight against the unfair Los Angeles Times and its tyrannical proprietor has been ably directed by Arthur A. Hay and T. D. Fennessy, the latter being known both among friends and foes as ''Corporal'' Fennessy, Rough Rider from Santiago, and commander of President Roosevelt's special bodyguard when the Chief Executive visited the City of Angels.

In the same period, ''Hungry Growl'' and his billingsgate sheet have written and published more lies and libels about the trade-union movement, labor organizations and the men prominently connected with them than all the members of the Ananias Club could produce in an eternity.

''Hungry Growl'' Otis has been pronounced by those who know him best, as ''The Meanest Man on Earth.'' He hates all workingmen, and especially union men, with the hatred of a demon, and it is therefore quite natural that those who toil for a living should have but little love for the doughty ''general.'' Hence, when he laid his wires for the coveted honor that flows from the position of delegate-at-large to the national Republican convention, ''Corporal'' Fennessy immediately sounded the bugle and mustered the union men and their friends in such numbers that he had a petition signed by 185,000 California citizens protesting against the candidacy of Harrison Gray Otis; but it was nevertheless a close fight, as the ''general'' was on the slate of the regular Republican organization, and he had also all the qualifications needed to make him a favorite with the Citizens' Alliance members of the so-called Lincoln-Roosevelt League.

Although supported by these powerful forces, he nevertheless lost the jeweled crown which he almost had within his grasp, and, worst of all—he lost only by one vote.

The newspapers have been endeavoring to explain hom it all happened, but the ''hero of the Rubicon'' and his unfair Times, by their latest insane ravings against the union men of California probably give the best explanation.

United labor of this State has again defeated Harrison Gray Otis, and the labor tyrant is further from his political goal than ever. The ''corporal'' has gained another victory over the ''general,'' and as the ''corporal'' said ''it is the last pound of flesh.''

Let us hope that it is. A man whose name is a stench in the nostrils of every honest workingman, and who has the brazen hardihood to impose upon a great political party ought by this time to know, if he is capable of knowing anything, that he is as politically dead as he is industrially rotten.—Organized Labor.

Life a Tissue of Habits.

In the conduct of life, habit counts for more than maxims, because habit is a living maxim, becomes flesh and instinct. To reform one's maxims is nothing; it is but to change the title of the book. To learn new habits is everything, for it is to reach the substance of life. Life is but a tissue of habits.—Amiel.

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter

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INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1908.

In previous issues of this journal our Local Unions and members were officially notified of the convening of our Fifteenth General Convention, September 21, 1908, in Salt Lake City, Utah. The Local Unions' attention has been called to those sections of our General Constitution governing representation, election of delegates, eligibility of delegates, etc. They have also been officially informed of the arrangements made by the General Office with several railroad companies as to special rates of fare to and from the convention city.

The taking place of a general convention is a matter of the utmost importance to all of us; its success should be the heart's desire of each and every one of the Local Unions and members of our organization.

It is therefore to be hoped that each and every Local Union will put forth special efforts to be represented at this convention, and, if possible, to send a full quota of delegates.

Individual members and Local Unions who desire any change in our General Constitution will now be afforded an opportunity to voice their sentiments by submitting their propositions to their Local Unions and through their delegates to the highest law-making body of our U. B. Should any of our members during this industrial depression and enforced idleness have made the discovery that our organization is lacking in provisions to meet such emergencies, now is the time for seeking appropriate legislation.

The larger the representation of Local Unions at the convention the more satisfactory results will be attained through the deliberations on the various subjects; the greater will be the probability of a final approval by the referendum vote of the legislation, or decisions rendered or measures adopted or recommended by the convention.

Beginning with the June issue and continuing with this issue, we are publishing the proposed amendments to our laws as far as they have reached us; more will undoubtedly follow in the August journal. The publishing of any amendments in any later issue will be of little avail. Send in your amendments on or before July 20, 1908 for publication in the August issue.

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Despite the encouraging press statements of the past three months, purporting that the industrial depression is on the wane, that the worst is over and that a marked increase of business activity is reported from all parts of the country, the unemployed of all classes of labor, especially in the larger cities, are still numbering hundreds of thousands. Many of them, having been idle now for months, are suffering severe and increased hardship, and to them relief in the shape of employment cannot come a moment too soon. We sincerely hope that these encouraging reports, predicting a revival of business, may be veri-

fied at an early date. Yet we would advise our members and Local Unions not to be overconfident in this respect, but to prepare for a few months of additional idleness in their ranks and endeavor to alleviate by all possible means the hardship weighing so heavily on our idle brothers. Let those members who are in employment extend the hand of brotherhood to their less fortunate brothers; under no circumstances should a member who has been tried and found true and loyal to the union's cause and who through continued want of employment is unable to pay his dues, be allowed to drop from our roll; the Local Union should devise some means to keep him square on the books, thereby preventing forfeiture of benefits.

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Following the example of the basic building trades, the organizations of the metal industry affiliated with the A. F. of L., at a meeting recently held at Cincinnati, formed a Metal Trade Department of the A. F. of L. The following national and international organizations are represented in that department: International Association of Machinists, International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America, International Union of Steam Engineers, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, International Molders' Union of North America, Pattern Makers' League of North America, Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America, International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes, Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers' International Union. About half a million men will be affiliated in the new body. James O'Connell, president of the machinists, is chairman; Joseph F. Valentine, president of the molders, A. B. Grout of the metal polishers, J. B. Kline, vice-president of the blacksmiths; G. F. Dunn, former president of the boiler makers, vice-presidents; James L. Gernon, secretary-treasurer. Headquarters will be in Washington, where the next convention will also be held in March, 1909.

The Supreme Court of the State of Montana on June 1 handed down a decision dissolving an injunction issued by the district court of Yellowstone county, restraining the Montana Federation of Labor and others from interfering with the business of Lindsay & Co., a wholesale fruit firm of Helena, which maintains a branch house in Billings.

The Federation spread broadcast a circular declaring the fruit firm "unfair" and urging all organized labor and its sympathizers to withhold from it their patronage. The district court of Yellowstone county enjoined the Federation from interfering with the business of the firm and an appeal was taken.

The Supreme Court held that the injunction could not be justified by any possible state of facts and that it was not unlawful for labor unions to withdraw their patronage from the firm, as it had no property right in its trade.

The opinion further declares that if an individual, acting alone, has a certain right, he does not lose that right merely by acting with others having similar rights as individuals.

The opinion concludes with the statement that labor unions may not be enjoined from instituting and continuing a boycott so long as the means employed to make it effective are not in themselves illegal.

What have the nine old gentlemen on the United States Supreme Court bench to say on this decision, so greatly diverging from their own decision in the United Hatters and in the Buck's Stoves and Ranges case? In the opinion of the Montana court it is not unlawful for labor unions to withdraw their patronage from any firm that is unfair to them. This is the stand taken by organized labor in the matter and thus upheld by the latter court. And the sending out of notices notifying their fellow-workers in the unions' publications or otherwise, though stigmatized by the United States Supreme Court as an unlawful means, is a right that we cannot afford to relinquish; we must fight for this right to the last ditch.

That there has been a material change during the past few years in immigration

from European countries is a fact apparent even to the casual observer. Statistical data on this subject, gathered by the "Revue Bleu," a French publication, indicates that during the period from 1857 to 1907 25,000,000 immigrants landed in the United States of America, the overwhelming majority of whom were British or German subjects. Beginning with 1905, however, there has been a remarkable decline in immigration from these latter countries. It is Italy, Austria-Hungary and Russia which have been furnishing by far the largest contingents of immigrants to this country in the last three years.

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The miners of England recently voting on the question of fusion with the United Labor party, by a large majority, voted to pool issues with other trades unions in politics. The vote, however, is subject to official sanction by the Miners' Federation conference, which will be held next October. Should the fusion plan be adopted by the representative body it will mean an addition to the labor party of about 400,000 voters and will undoubtedly result in an additional number of trades union members of Parliament at the next election.

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The establishment of a daily paper devoted to the cause and interests of labor, a desire which for years has been uppermost in the minds of all earnest trades unionists in England, appears now to be within the range of realization. At a special conference of trade unions, represented by 108 delegates, held in London a few months ago, it was, upon recommendation of the parliamentary committee, decided to start a daily labor paper and that affiliated unions contribute one shilling per member; also that individual members may take £1 shares to provide means for the floating of the scheme.

The Business Agent.

In the case of Griebling, business agent for the U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners in Milwaukee, Wis., against A. Lange et al., employers, Mr. W. B. Rubin, attorney for the plaintiff, in his address to the jury on May 8, 1908, paid tribute to the "Business Agents" in the following terms:

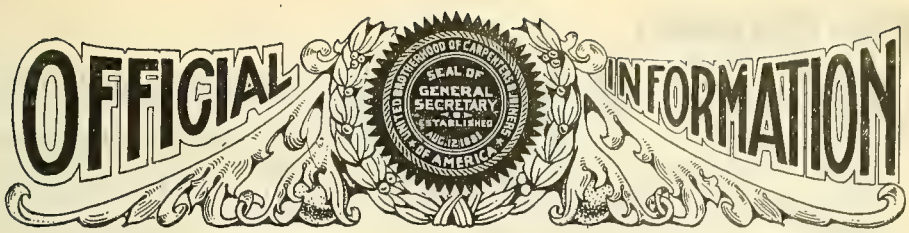
"What a much-abused person he is—the hardest worked and the poorest paid of men! The employer hates him and the fool workingman does not love him! He must know the trade of his craft and also be a philosopher! He must be a business man and also be a student of history and economics! He must be honest and yet be a diplomat! He must be a fighter and yet be a strategist! He must be an organizer and an orator!

"No one who knows him need envy him, for of all positions—his is the most thankless. He strives hard that all men may receive union wages and union hours, and yet he himself works sixteen (16) hours a day. Every member of his union is his boss, every act of his is subject to their scrutiny! Few to boost him, many to "knock" him.

"To be a 'business agent' one must be ready to make all sacrifices—to undergo all hardships and undertake the cause of humanity—to lead men to a better way of living. He is the last to vote for a strike—the first to enter its fight. The first to give up his best energies to its success—the last to surrender. If the strike is won he gets no credit. If the strike is lost, he is deposed—and yet some men are born to be 'business agents.'

"Every man that ever raised his voice against the oppression of his class was a 'business agent.' Moses was a 'business agent,' and so was Jesus! Thomas Paine was a 'business agent' and so was John Brown. Wendell Phillips, Lloyd Garrison, and Lovejoy were the 'business agents' for the negroes in the fight against 'chattel slavery'—and you soldiers on this jury were the union men who struck for its abolition.

"The 'business agent' of today may yet be the 'hero' of tomorrow. Rare, indeed, is the man who was loved in his life time, who raised his voice against existing things. The 'business agent' raises his voice and makes protest against existing wage slavery and is hated even by the very men for whom he fights. When wage slavery shall be abolished then he shall be placed side by side with the great abolitionists of old—then justice shall be done him. His name shall embellish the pages of history. Shafts of honor shall be raised to his memory and he shall be crowned in glory by every workingman."



GENERAL OFFICERS of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office,
State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, Ball Block, Brighton Avenue, Perth Amboy N. J.

General Executive Board,
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 503 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

P. C. FOLEY, 1032 Fifth St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

P. H. McCARTHY, 810 Metropolis Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 416 South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

A. M. WATSON, 30 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

Local Union 308, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Sec. 27 to be amended by striking out on second and third lines the words, and one member of the G. E. B. shall be elected from each division.

New section: "Each division, by a vote of the membership in the states comprising it, shall elect one member of the G. E. B."

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 155, Plainfield, N. J.

Whereas, Deeming it necessary that an accurate account of our membership of each L. U. be at hand at all times, and

Whereas, The official blanks now furnished by the General Office for monthly reports in their present form are inadequate for accurate filing; therefore be it

Resolved, That the G. S. be authorized to have the monthly reports, as now used, substantially bound in book form, containing 360 pages, covering a period of five years, or 720 pages covering a period of ten years, to be placed with G. O. supplies and to be furnished to Local Unions at a price covering the cost of manufacture. These reports to be a fac simile of those now in use.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 75, Birmingham, Ala.

Sec. 4 to be amended to read:

The U. B. shall meet in general convention once every four years on the third Monday in September in the city of Indianapolis, Ind.

Sec. 6 to be amended to read:

Each State shall have a representation of two (2) delegates at the general convention; both not to come from the same district.

Sec. 7 to be stricken.

Sec. 9 to be amended to read:

The secretary of the State Council shall, under penalty of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars fine, at once report to the G. S. name and postoffice address of the delegates and alternates.

Sec. 10 to be amended to read:

Each delegate shall establish his claim to a seat by credentials duly signed by the president and secretary of the State Council, with the seal attached.

Sec. 11 to be amended to read:

Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote; no proxy shall be allowed.

Sec. 12 to be amended to read:

The mileage and per diem shall be paid by the G. O.

Sec. 13 to be changed by changing the word local (L. U.) on ninth line to "State Council."

Sec. 14 to be amended by changing the word five, on fifth line, to "three."

Sec. 17 to be amended by striking out third line reading, their expenses shall be paid out of the funds of the U. B.

Sec. 19 to be amended to read:

Salaries of the General Officers shall be as follows: G. P., $2,500 annually; G. S., $3,000 annually; G. T., $1,800 annually. The word four on seventh line to be changed to "five" (dollars).

Sec. 20 to be amended by changing the word two, on ninth line, to "four."

Sec. 21 to be amended by inserting after the word mail, on fourth line, the words "or postal card."

Sec. 24 to be amended by striking out the words, on twenty-second and twenty-third lines, the G. P. shall appoint a compilation committee, etc., and inserting the words, "The compilation committee shall be the G. E. B."

Sec. 33 to be amended by striking out the first sentence reading: He shall examine all Local Rules and By-Laws and shall approve of the same if not in conflict with the Constitution.

Sec. 39 to be amended by fixing the G. S. bond from $20,000 to "$50,000."

Sec. 40 to be amended by changing the words, or to, on seventh line, to "and."

Sec. 42 to be amended to read: The G. E. B. shall decide all points of laws, approve all State Council, D. C. and L. U. constitutions, by-laws or working rules before they may become effective.

Sec. 44 to be amended by striking out last sentence reading: In no case shall a member of the G. E. B. act as a paid organizer.

Sec. 51 to be amended by adding: "And any officer or member who does not comply with this section shall be expelled and forever debarred from membership."

Sec. 53 to be amended by striking out the word reasonable, on second line.

Sec. 54 to be amended by changing the initials G. P., on sixth line, to "G. E. B."

Sec. 55 to be amended by striking out the words, except sick benefits, on fourth line.

Sec. 57 to be amended by changing the initials G. P., on second line, to "G. E. B."

Sec. 59 to be amended by changing the word may, on fire line, to "shall;" by striking out the word voluntarily, on first line, and by changing the initials G. P., on fifth line, to "G. E. B."

Sec. 67 to be amended by striking out first sentence and inserting instead: "Each L. U. shall pay to the G. S. a monthly per capita tax of 40 cents for each beneficial and 30 cents for each semi-beneficial member in good standing."

Sec. 82 to be amended by striking out the words, contract work or, on first line.

Sec. 86 to be amended by striking out, on seventh, eighth and ninth lines, the words, or may be elected and initiated at the same meeting if the Investigating Committee reports favorable.

Sec. 87 to be amended by inserting after the word for, on second line, the words, "by ball ballot."

Sec. 88 to be amended by changing the words, two-thirds (vote), on first line, to "three-fourths."

Sec. 90 to be amended by striking out the first sentence reading: When an applicant is rejected, his initiation fee shall be returned to him.

Sec. 91 to amended to read: "No member shall be allowed to contract work in any way. A member entering the business of contracting can procure an honorable withdrawal, which shall be granted upon request, provided there are no charges against him. This section to apply only to members who desire to do contract work. He may be readmitted after six months without cost, provided he has complied with the local trade rules and constitution."

Sec. 93 to be amended by striking out last line reading: Except in a case where a monetary penalty is imposed.

Sec. 106 to be amended by adding: "Fines or assessments shall not be added to dues until one month after date of their imposing or levying."

Sec. 112 to be amended by adding: "And on three years' membership $200 and five years' membership $300."

Sec. 113 to be amended by adding: "And $300 on three years' membership, $400 on five years' membership and $500 on ten years' membership."

Sec. 114 to be amended by adding: "$500 on ten years' membership and $1,000 on twenty years' membership."

Sec. 115 to be amended to read: "Sick

benefits shall be regulated by the D. C. and payable by the L. U.''

Sec. 116 to be amended by adding, after the words funeral allowance, ''to $100 on three years' membership and $200 on five years' membership,'' and by striking out 112, on seventh line.

New section: ''All officers and at least six members shall be notified by the president to attend the funeral of a member. Failing to comply, they shall be fined $5.00, and in no case shall the fine be remitted except in case of sickness. All members so serving shall be paid for working time lost. All members shall be laid to rest with the ceremony of the U. B., and the L. U. to which the deceased brother belonged shall furnish an appropriate floral decoration, which shall consist of at least one design, bearing the letters L. U. and the number of the L. U. to which the brother belonged.''

Sec. 123 to be amended by striking out all after the word obligation, on seventh line, and by inserting the words: ''He shall be entitled to a seat in the meetings of the L. U., but shall pay no dues nor receive benefits, but shall be subject to trade rules and by-laws.''

Sec. 134 to be amended to read: ''A member taking out a clearance card before he is a member six months shall pay to the L. U. receiving the card the difference between the initiation fee he paid to the L. U. issuing and the L. U. receiving the card, provided that the initiation fee in the latter L. U. is higher.

Sec. 135 to be amended by adding after the word taken, on fifth line, the words, ''by ball ballot.''

Sec. 137 to be amended by striking out all after the word daily, on second line, and all of third line.

Sec. 138 to be amended by striking out the words two-thirds and inserting the words, ''majority vote by ball ballot.''

Sec. 158 to be amended by adding the office of ''Chaplain,'' his duty to be to conduct funeral ceremonies.

Sec. 159. to be amended by striking out the words six months and changing term of office to ''one year.''

Sec. 160 to be amended by striking out the words June and, on second line.

Sec. 161 to be amended by striking out the words six months, on seventh line, and inserting ''one year.''

Sec. 162 to be amended by striking out the words June and, on second line.

Sec. 163 to be amended by striking out the words July and, on second line.

Sec. 168 to be amended by striking out the words, shall have the casting vote in case of a tie and, on fourth and fifth lines.

Sec. 169 to be amended by inserting the words ''a majority of,'' after the word appoint, on first line.

Sec. 170 to be amended by adding the words, ''and appoint the minority of all committees,'' at end of section.

New section: ''The R. S. shall call special meetings upon written request of five members in good standing; no other business shall be transacted at such meetings than that mentioned in call.''

Sec. 174 to be amended by striking out the word detailed, on last line.

New section: Duty of Chaplain.

The duty of the Chaplain shall be to open each meeting of the L. U. with a short prayer, asking the blessing of God on right and justice and assist in the funeral services.

Sec. 189 to be amended to read: ''Any member who is known to be publicly intoxicated, or who is fined in court three or more times in one year, or who is guilty of conduct unbecoming a gentleman, or defrauds a brother, or in any manner commits an offense discreditable to the U. B., shall be expelled.

Sec. 195 to be stricken.

New section: ''Any member who enters the hall under the influence of alcoholic drink shall at once be expelled from the hall.''

Sec. 196 to be amended to read: ''Any member who disturbs the harmony of the meeting, or who uses profane or unbecoming language during the meeting, shall be admonished by the chair, and if he repeats the offense he shall be excluded from the room and be fined 50 cents. For the third offense in one year he shall be excluded and fined $1.00, and for the fourth offense in one year he shall be suspended for three months. After being excluded from the room he shall not be allowed to re-enter at that meeting. A visiting brother shall

be subject to this rule and the fine shall be paid to the L. U. or D. C. where the offense is committed. The president shall be fined $5.00 for failure to enforce this and the preceding section."

Sec. 200 to be amended by striking out the words two-thirds and inserting the words "three-fourths," and by adding after the word vote, on second line, the words, "by ball ballot."

Sec. 201 to be amended by adding the words, "by ball ballot," after the word vote, on sixth line.

Sec. 206 to be amended by changing five to "three," on sixth line.

Sec. 210 to be amended by adding the words, "by ball ballot," after the word vote, on fifth line.

Sec. 214 to be amended by striking out the word donations, on eighth line, and by adding after the word purposes, on ninth line, the words: "Donations may be made to members in distress or to the public in case of extreme distress by a three-fourths vote by ball ballot."

Sec. 115 to be amended by changing two-thirds, on third line, to "three-fourth," and by adding the words, "by ball ballot," after the word vote, on same line; also by changing two to "one" (week), on fifth line.

Sec. 217 to be amended by changing 10:30 on last line, to "9:30."

Rule 4 of "Parliamentary Rules" to be stricken.

Rule 19 to be amended by striking out the words, and in case of a tie he shall have the casting vote, on third and fourth line.

New rule: In case of a tie vote another vote shall be taken, and if this again results in a tie, the vote shall be declared lost.

THE JOURNAL.

We request that the General Convention make a further appropriation to better finance the journal, so that the G. S. may be able to establish a literary department in the journal, so that it will be more welcome in the home, and also to enlarge the present department of trade problems, so that the general public, as well as members, may find things of interest to them; also to establish a department of form as will give information to all as to different enterprises in different parts of the country. Also in every way so advance the journal that it will take its proper place as a standard publication, so that it may be put on sale by newsdealers to advantage to both the U. B. and the general public. And that a copy of the journal, The Carpenter, be sent to the home address of each member in good standing.

Local Union 1326, Ely, Nev.

Sec. 115, to read: "Sick benefit for all members in good standing shall be six (6) dollars per weeek (after the first week) for six weeks in each year and shall be payable by the L. U. Claim for sick benefit must be accompanied by doctor's certificate (see Secs. 106 and 111.)"

Reasons: Members going into other districts to work where there is no sick benefit sometimes refuse to transfer their membership on that account. This is especially the case when the craft in the locality is not completely organized.

Sec. 75 to be stricken.

We recommend that the convention devise ways and means to enter into agreements with foreign unions of our trade whereby membership cards of such foreign unions may be recognized by the U. B. and vice-versa.

It being one of the objects of the U. B. to encourage an apprentice system which will create a high standard of skill, we further recommend that the convention formulate a plan tending toward the establishment of such an apprentice system.

Local Union 515, Colorado Springs, Colo.

New section: All local financial officers shall be bonded under a blanket-bond system in some reliable surety company through the General Office.

Local Union 1072, Muskogee, Okla.

Sec. 116 to read: "A semi-beneficial member (see Sec. 78) shall be entitled to fifty (50) dollars on six months' membership and one hundred (100) dollars on one year's membership, payable from the general fund, provided he is in good standing at the time of death (see Sec. 106). He shall not be entitled to the benefits specified in Secs. 113 and 114.

Sec. 116 (a) new section. The wife of a semi-beneficial member shall receive the same funeral benefit as the wife of a full beneficial member (Sec. 112).

Local Union 36 Oakland, Cal.

Sec. 64 to be so amended as to read after the word, dollars, on second line, "or more that fifteen dollars."

Sec. 175 to be so amended as to read after the word fine on third line:

"He shall report every member on the rolls, marking in the proper columns the last month paid. He shall make a written report to his L. U. as soon after the first of each month as possible the numerical and financial standing of the L. U. for the preceding month and shall give such bond, furnished by some security company when obtainable, to the trustees as may be required by his L. U."

Report of Committee on Tabulation of of Vote on Affiliation with Building Trades Department of A. F. of L.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 27, 1908.

Mr. Wm. D. Huber, General President U. B. of C. and J. of A., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—We, your committee, appointed by you to tabulate the vote cast by the Local Unions of the U. B. to affiliate with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, beg leave to report as follows:

Votes on the proposed affiliation were received from 1,059 Local Unions as follows:

For affiliation	23,026
Against affiliation	8,244
Total votes cast	31,270

The vote of the following Local Unions was not counted by the committee owing to the omission of seal:

35 San Rafael, Cal.
147 Brooklyn, N. Y.
259 Jackson, Tenn.
377 Alton, Ill.
417 Colorado City, Colo.
431 Brazil, Ind.
594 Dover, N. J.
595 Lynn, Mass.
613 New York City, N. Y.
660 Springfield, O.
743 Bakersfield, Cal.
756 Bellingham, Wash.
770 Wellsville, N. Y.
789 Marissa, Ill.
802 Hyde Park, Mass.
803 Metropolis, Ill.
855 Atlanta, Ga.
857 Tucson, Ariz.
924 Manchester, Mass.
942 Fort Scott, Kan.
981 Petaluma, Cal.
1134 Mt. Kisco, N. Y.
1141 Warwick, N. Y.
1154 West Chester, Pa.
1217 Elm Grove, W. Va.
1328 DeLand, Fla.
1424 Elmhurt, Cal.
1530 Oakland, Cal.
1679 Attleboro, Mass.
1722 Baltimore, Md.
1753 Mt. Vernon, Ind.
1761 Goldfield, Nev.
1933 Dyersburg, Tenn.
1938 Crown Point, Ind.

Local Union voting without a quorum present:

807 Toluca, Ill.

Locals not giving record of votes for or against:

205 Boyne, Mich.
741 Beardstown, Ill.
1665 Alexandria, Va.

The vote of the following locals was received at this office after the time specified in the circular, hence were not counted:

642 Richmond, Cal.
943 Tulsa, Okla.
1386 Grand Island, Neb.
1498 Fort Williams, Ont.
1566 Lawrence, Mass.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. ROBINSON,
L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
CHAS. HANN,
L. U. 9, Buffalo, N. Y.
J. A. HAUSTEIN,
L. U. 254, Pittston, Pa.
H. S. HOFFMAN,
L. U. 103, Louisville, Ky.
E. D. NICKERSON,
L. U. 1217, Elm Grove, W. Va.

Vote of Local Unions on Proposition, "Affiliation with Building Trades Department of A. F. of L."

L. U.	For.	Against.	L. U.	For.	Against.	L. U.	For.	Against.
1	164	5	102	9	..	203	93	1
2	2	43	103	30	5	206	7	8
3	12	33	104	65	..	207	15	..
4	74	..	105	23	..	208	..	24
5	24	..	106	62	1	209	..	72
6	46	..	107	17	3	210	23	1
7	25	97	109	60	..	211	..	57
8	25	..	110	26	..	212	7	..
9	61	..	111	12	6	213	..	8
11	60	..	112	41	..	214	15	1
12	161	..	114	21	3	216	14	..
13	100	..	115	14	15	217	20	..
14	40	..	116	20	..	219	13	16
15	17	..	117	..	49	220	..	21
16	31	3	119	133	..	222	12	..
19	31	..	120	51	..	223	3	5
20	1	18	121	10	1	224	14	1
21	..	38	122	31	4	225	26	..
22	981	..	123	1	6	226	8	..
23	24	..	124	..	12	228	..	45
24	75	19	125	6	35	230	1	13
25	14	10	126	34	2	231	..	74
26	1	97	127	..	19	232	8	10
27	31	..	128	13	..	233	36	..
28	1	3	129	34	..	235	22	3
29	28	..	130	26	..	236	10	1
30	7	4	131	7	99	237	..	24
31	44	..	132	4	73	238	11	7
32	..	94	133	42	..	239	14	..
33	50	5	134	82	3	240	..	90
34	150	..	135	21	1	241	27	1
36	12	11	136	12	1	243	17	..
37	10	..	137	16	..	244	12	..
38	41	1	139	56	7	245	32	2
39	20	..	140	..	14	247	69	..
41	28	5	141	3	88	248	8	..
42	27	..	142	..	38	249	26	1
43	..	72	144	..	12	250	14	..
44	22	11	145	3	10	251	..	16
45	58	..	146	39	..	252	13	..
49	29	..	149	..	21	254	18	..
51	42	..	150	20	..	256	31	1
52	75	15	151	3	1	257	68	2
53	67	1	154	18	..	258	45	1
54	7	202	155	38	2	260	40	..
55	107	1	156	9	10	262	66	..
57	18	2	157	14	1	263	22	4
58	103	..	158	61	..	266	96	..
59	..	65	160	29	1	271	..	31
60	19	..	161	52	12	272	31	..
61	2	20	162	33	..	273	..	31
62	259	..	163	14	..	274	18	5
63	19	..	164	20	..	275	22	..
65	109	..	165	22	11	276	23	1
66	1	23	166	..	27	279	..	16
67	37	7	169	14	72	281	77	..
68	..	23	171	35	1	282	40	2
70	1	29	174	33	..	284	17	10
71	43	1	175	61	3	285	10	..
72	25	..	176	7	10	286	33	..
73	17	3	177	12	12	287	6	5
74	13	..	179	2	40	288	13	10
75	27	..	180	21	7	289	40	..
76	42	..	181	28	..	290	..	14
77	3	23	183	133	..	291	1	39
78	98	11	184	24	..	292	17	..
79	..	62	185	71	1	293	15	4
80	38	39	186	7	5	294	7	..
81	19	..	187	..	23	295	..	22
83	62	3	188	35	..	296	32	..
84	13	1	189	13	72	297	6	4
85	11	..	191	14	..	299	26	..
87	..	97	192	..	15	300	..	70
88	8	19	193	16	1	301	..	19
89	16	..	194	3	27	302	21	..
90	25	9	196	32	..	303	27	..
91	53	1	197	18	1	304	1	37
93	..	14	198	38	10	306	35	5
94	13	..	199	52	..	310	3	8
96	14	..	200	3	14	311	26	..
97	..	38	201	13	10	314	92	..
98	41	3	202	2	29	316	63	..

Vote of L. U's on Proposition "Affiliation with Building Trades Dept. of A. F. of L."—Cont.

L. U.	For.	Against.
317	7	1
318	..	44
320	17	..
321	..	12
322	59	1
323	16	..
324	80	..
325	103	2
326	..	20
327	75	..
328	8	4
329	35	1
330	16	..
332	20	..
333	12	..
334	..	72
335	57	3
336	20	..
337	..	8
338	14	..
339	38	..
340	89	28
343	40	..
344	21	1
346	..	11
349	33	..
350	18	..
351	..	26
353	15	5
355	76	1
356	19	1
357	19	..
358	20	..
359	86	5
362	28	..
363	13	3
364	6	1
365	..	21
366	20	..
367	18	1
368	9	1
369	44	..
370	18	..
371	30	11
374	46	..
375	11	11
378	18	..
379	12	..
380	8	20
381	33	..
384	2	44
386	31	7
387	128	..
388	2	42
389	16	..
390	..	101
391	46	9
392	29	..
393	15	..
394	24	1
395	13	..
398	11	4
400	18	..
401	18	..
402	32	..
403	19	..
404	4	4
406	12	..
407	10	..
408	41	..
413	45	..
416	8	21
419	89	2
421	4	5
422	43	..
423	66	..
424	12	6
425	13	4
426	18	1
427	42	..
428	14	..
429	40	1
430	..	46
432	10	15
434	160	..
436	16	2
437	40	2
438	25	..
439	25	..
440	31	..
441	19	..
442	17	..
443	28	..
444	15	..
445	11	..
446	8	..
447	23	1
448	10	38
450	..	24
451	72	12
452	8	3
453	..	39
454	11	..
455	..	9
457	74	1
460	18	1
461	37	..
462	1	12
464	164	6
465	9	1
466	16	..
467	6	19
468	75	..
469	27	2
470	57	..
471	82	7
472	24	..
473	41	..
476	94	..
478	187	1
479	9	1
482	118	..
483	51	..
484	13	..
487	11	1
488	12	3
490	..	90
491	15	..
492	..	28
493	50	1
494	38	..
496	5	15
497	33	1
498	12	..
503	12	..
504	60	41
505	9	12
507	20	..
508	22	3
509	33	4
511	14	2
512	23	..
514	93	..
514	32	..
515	24	..
516	14	2
517	12	15
518	15	5
519	11	11
521	..	45
522	76	3
523	..	16
524	26	..
525	20	..
526	53	5
528	38	1
529	6	..
530	..	14
531	2	12
532	2	18
533	6	8
534	13	4
536	..	14
537	24	..
539	9	..
540	13	..
541	31	..
542	8	..
544	17	10
545	2	9
548	27	..
550	38	2
551	10	21
552	..	33
553	9	..
554	..	25
555	..	15
557	20	..
559	38	..
561	42	4
562	..	15
563	75	..
564	20	9
567	144	6
568	..	11
571	1	12
572	12	..
573	11	..
574	22	12
575	145	1
576	27	14
577	20	2
578	52	..
579	9	..
581	4	15
584	28	1
585	18	..
586	..	60
587	10	4
592	3	57
593	..	50
596	2	7
597	6	..
599	..	45
600	..	38
601	2	20
603	23	..
605	27	..
606	1	58
610	1	11
611	19	..
612	25	21
616	26	2
617	86	1
618	1	11
620	9	..
622	15	..
624	15	13
625	22	..
626	16	..
627	19	..
628	57	..
634	12	..
635	19	..
637	7	33
639	2	23
643	13	..
644	17	..
647	..	17
648	3	21
649	19	1
650	2	12
651	23	..
653	23	..
654	9	..
656	..	6
657	57	6
661	10	10
665	23	1
667	..	34
668	42	1
670	9	1
674	48	..
675	27	4
676	23	..
677	8	..
678	..	30
679	23	1
680	11	1
682	15	..
683	17	1
691	17	2
692	..	26
693	9	..
696	..	37

Vote of L. U's on Proposition "Affiliation with Building Trades Dept. of A. F. of L."—Cont

L. U.	For	Against
697	..	36
698	5	28
699	5	2
701	60	..
702	14	..
703	2	16
704	21	2
705	20	..
707	67	10
708	18	4
709	12	..
711	..	30
712	1	42
713	21	4
715	20	2
716	15	31
717	29	3
718	11	7
720	12	3
723	30	1
726	12	34
728	17	7
730	28	..
731	..	17
734	..	20
735	7	..
736	27	..
737	12	..
742	35	..
746	38	1
747	47	..
748	..	9
749	..	15
750	..	47
751	38	..
755	4	57
757	..	28
759	36	6
761	35	..
763	29	..
764	20	5
767	1	10
768	19	..
769	54	8
771	19	..
772	29	1
774	122	8
775	27	1
777	1	13
778	16	..
779	7	11
780	13	1
781	..	25
782	..	7
783	12	..
784	..	8
785	1	17
790	16	..
791	11	..
793	26	1
794	16	..
796	16	..
799	16	..
800	21	..
806	22	10
809	7	..
810	96	1
812	8	..
813	40	..
814	11	..
815	10	10
819	12	..
822	14	..
824	300	..
831	21	..
833	..	25
834	..	11
836	18	..
837	8	..
841	..	12
842	12	..
843	7	..
844	24	1
845	..	12
847	11	..
849	37	6
851	13	..
853	..	12
859	1	20
862	14	..
864	21	..
866	..	13
868	..	11
871	17	..
874	7	..
877	41	..
879	30	11
882	10	..
883	15	1
885	11	3
886	..	14
887	11	26
888	15	..
890	9	8
891	31	3
892	13	2
893	12	..
894	18	..
897	2	6
899	..	7
900	8	2
901	..	74
903	9	30
904	6	8
907	23	..
908	..	23
911	24	..
912	11	..
913	16	..
914	9	..
915	11	..
916	5	16
917	17	..
925	6	4
926	22	..
927	16	7
928	8	5
930	26	..
932	9	1
934	9	..
935	11	5
936	..	8
938	15	..
940	30	..
941	16	..
944	16	4
945	40	2
947	26	8
948	22	..
949	6	9
950	3	6
951	10	..
952	14	..
953	16	..
955	50	..
957	12	..
958	20	..
959	9	4
960	8	..
962	..	9
965	52	3
976	10	1
978	12	..
979	9	..
980	9	..
984	..	14
985	9	29
987	7	..
988	..	10
991	..	14
993	17	..
996	13	..
997	..	10
999	5	9
1002	26	..
1003	14	..
1004	12	..
1005	1	7
1006	10	4
1007	1	10
1008	113	..
1011	15	4
1012	12	4
1015	21	..
1020	9	..
1021	43	..
1022	20	..
1023	3	17
1024	24	..
1025	7	..
1026	..	26
1027	15	..
1028	23	..
1030	26	..
1031	8	..
1032	10	1
1034	8	..
1035	12	1
1036	156	..
1037	..	9
1039	13	..
1041	10	..
1042	19	2
1043	13	..
1044	14	..
1047	10	..
1049	12	..
1051	17	35
1053	33	..
1054	..	11
1055	4	13
1056	11	..
1058	..	12
1061	11	..
1064	15	..
1065	..	14
1068	50	..
1069	19	4
1070	7	..
1072	2	17
1074	12	..
1075	19	..
1076	16	2
1077	7	7
1078	18	..
1080	..	12
1082	91	1
1088	6	5
1091	25	6
1092	9	..
1093	29	2
1094	5	..
1096	30	..
1098	12	..
1105	8	..
1106	12	..
1108	27	..
1110	..	33
1111	23	..
1112	32	7
1116	14	6
1117	..	12
1118	18	2
1119	10	..
1125	..	48
1127	18	..
1132	29	..
1135	..	14
1136	10	..
1137	9	..
1140	8	..
1143	15	..
1145	25	..
1155	16	4
1158	30	6
1160	10	2
1161	11	4
1162	12	..
1163	7	..
1166	10	4
1168	13	..
1169	10	..
1172	15	1
1173	12	5
1174	5	1

Vote of L. U's on Proposition "Affiliation with Building Trades Dept. of A. F. of L."—Cont.

L. U.	For.	Against.
1176	20	..
1177	..	26
1178	9	..
1179	12	..
1182	21	1
1184	..	7
1186	8	1
1187	7	..
1189	..	11
1194	9	..
1195	9	1
1196	11	..
1197	15	..
1200	13	..
1203	..	8
1204	8	..
1207	40	4
1208	18	..
1210	15	..
1211	..	21
1212	13	..
1213	6	2
1214	45	..
1215	8	..
1218	28	..
1219	9	..
1220	12	1
1222	16	..
1224	..	12
1225	18	..
1226	21	..
1227	16	..
1228	19	5
1235	11	..
1237	9	..
1240	13	..
1241	11	..
1242	11	..
1243	10	..
1244	53	..
1245	25	..
1247	15	..
1250	9	1
1253	13	2
1255	15	..
1257	10	..
1261	17	1
1262	9	..
1266	3	8
1269	18	..
1270	30	..
1272	4	25
1273	15	..
1281	12	..
1285	12	..
1287	4	15
1290	12	3
1291	9	..
1294	13	..
1296	..	14
1297	..	27
1298	..	4
1299	8	..
1306	8	..
1307	34	..
1308	16	..
1315	14	..
1317	10	16
1319	23	13
1320	8	6
1322	10	..
1323	8	..
1325	22	..
1326	17	..
1329	19	..
1333	17	..
1334	8	..
1335	..	7
1339	5	2
1340	10	2
1342	16	..
1343	27	5
1344	19	..
1345	17	..
1346	..	9
1347	15	..
1350	1	10.
1352	7	..
1355	..	35
1361	23	..
1363	17	..
1365	36	..
1368	11	..
1369	21	7
1371	28	..
1373	15	..
1374	11	..
1377	..	20
1378	1	9
1380	9	1
1384	10	..
1392	8	..
1396	8	1
1403	..	28
1404	..	6
1405	5	7
1406	2	5
1407	15	..
1408	14	..
1410	21	1
1413	9	15
1414	..	11
1415	6	4
1416	12	..
1417	19	..
1419	13	1
1420	14	1
1422	9	3
1426	20	..
1427	14	..
1433	..	16
1434	41	2
1436	42	..
1438	21	..
1441	8	..
1445	9	..
1447	..	26
1449	6	5
1450	88	..
1451	16	5
1459	2	3
1462	9	..
1465	10	1
1471	..	7
1473	44	..
1476	..	20
1477	12	4
1479	..	15
1483	1	19
1485	1	22
1488	38	..
1491	13	..
1492	14	..
1507	7	..
1510	15	4
1511	15	..
1512	27	..
1515	15	..
1519	20	..
1521	27	..
1523	6	6
1526	47	..
1532	14	..
1537	..	10
1544	9	..
1547	..	12
1548	101	..
1549	5	..
1551	11	..
1552	35	..
1554	26	..
1555	15	..
1560	14	..
1563	7	..
1565	98	..
1567	7	1
1568	19	..
1569	13	..
1572	7	3
1573	12	..
1577	30	..
1581	9	..
1582	11	23
1585	5	9
1586	23	..
1588	12	1
1591	6	..
1595	..	20
1598	29	8
1600	10	..
1601	16	..
1602	2	28
1604	..	11
1605	11	..
1608	11	..
1612	9	..
1616	12	..
1620	..	18
1624	1	8
1626	15	5
1632	19	..
1633	30	..
1634	24	..
1635	44	..
1636	17	..
1637	12	..
1638	7	..
1640	50	..
1641	18	4
1645	10	..
1646	18	..
1648	11	..
1649	16	..
1650	8	..
1651	8	..
1653	20	1
1660	..	13
1663	15	..
1667	36	1
1670	..	10
1671	24	4
1672	..	14
1674	22	..
1681	..	18
1682	11	..
1686	24	..
1689	11	..
1691	58	..
1696	21	1
1699	48	4
1701	14	2
1704	1	24
1706	10	..
1710	19	..
1712	..	14
1715	14	..
1717	2	346
1719	12	..
1720	11	5
1721	17	..
1724	9	..
1725	21	..
1729	13	..
1730	8	2
1732	7	..
1736	1	14
1739	11	..
1740	8	..
1743	1	18
1744	23	..
1747	8	177
1748	66	..
1750	9	16
1751	14	1
1756	42	27
1757	45	..
1758	16	..
1762	15	..
1764	..	14
1765	13	1
1766	..	35
1774	19	..
1776	2	13
1777	7	..
1779	16	4

Vote of L. U's on Proposition "Affiliation with Building Trades Dept. of A. F. of L."—Cont.

L. U.	For.	Against.	L. U.	For.	Against.	L. U.	For	Against
1781	101	1	1832	28	..	1808	..	17
1785	..	5	1833	18	..	1907	12	..
1786	130	..	1835	36	..	1913	15	..
1788	9	..	1840	8	..	1916	..	8
1792	7	1	1846	6	..	1919	12	..
1794	8	..	1847	14	..	1920	..	12
1799	15	1	1858	7	1	1922	17	..
1807	8	..	1864	9	..	1928	20	..
1812	13	..	1865	17	4	1931	33	2
1813	10	..	1866	8	..	1932	16	2
1814	12	..	1868	..	32	1943	9	..
1821	8	..	1870	10	..	1944	..	8
1824	18	7	1871	8	..	1946	22	..
1826	25	..	1883	32	..	1948	15	..
1829	8	..	1888	17	..	1950	18	..
1830	7	..	1891	10	..			

Grand total, 23,026 for; 8,244 against.

(Vote on Proposition "General Officers and G. E. B. to Act as Board of Trustees for Headquarters," will be printed in August Carpenter.)

Local Unions Chartered in May.

St. Maries, Ida.
St. Johnsville, N. Y.
Westwood, N. J.
Jackson, Miss.
Oshkosh, Wis.
Okmulgee, Okla.
Green Cove Springs, Fla.

Total: 7 Local Unions.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Newburg, Ind.
Rockfort, Tex.
Victoria, Tex.
Farmersburg, Ind.
Selma, Cal.
Hosmer, B. C., Can.
Cranbrook, B. C., Can.
Portland, Ore.
Sterling, Colo.
Rogers, Ark.
Erick, Okla.
Fajardo, P. R.
Virgues, P. R.

Total: 13 Local Unions.

Localities to be Avoided.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places; owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Amarillo, Tex.
Anadarko, Okla.
Ashland, Ky.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Belleville, Ill.
Brantford, Ont., Can.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
Demopolis, Ala.
Detroit, Mich.
Duluth, Minn.
Edwardsville, Ill.
El Reno, Okla.
Ely, Nev.
Gary, Ind.
Hartford, Conn.
Helena, Mont.
Hendersonville, N. C.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Kansas City, Mo.
Lawton, Okla.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mount Kisko, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Miami, Fla.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mulberry, Fla.
Nashville, Tenn.
New Orleans, La.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
New York City.
Oakland, Cal.
Owensboro, Ky.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Pottsville, Pa.
Pueblo, Colo.
Richmond, Va.
Rockford, Ill.
Rocky Ford, Colo.
Salineville, O.
Sayre, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
San Francisco, Cal.
Tacoma, Wash.
Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Wheeling, W. Va.
White Plains, N. Y.
Youngstown, O.

Expulsions.

W. T. Wank, a member of L. U. 274, Vincennes, Ind., has been expelled by the L. U. for misappropriation of local funds.

Harry O. Hutton has been expelled from L. U. 492, Reading, Pa., for misapplying sick benefit money.

J. S. Tatum has been expelled by L. U. 1634, Big Springs, Tex., for embezzlement of local funds.

A. G. Roberts, the ex-treasurer of L. U. 528, Denver, Colo., has been expelled for embezzlement of funds belonging to the L. U.

F. Frech, a member of L. U. 522, Milwaukee, Wis., has been expelled for defrauding the L. U. of an amount of money.

A Good Cement for Glass.

Melt a little isinglass in spirits of wine; add a small quantity of water; warm the mixture gently over a moderate fire. When mixed by thoroughly melting it will form a perfectly transparent glue, which will unite glass so nicely and firmly that the joint will scarcely be noticed by the most critical eye. —American Carpenter and Builder.

It is the toiler's fate to work one day, that he may be able to get enough food to be able to work another.

How many among us . . .
Do forge a life-long trouble for ourselves,
By taking true for false or false for true.
—Geraint and Enid.

Soiling another . . . will never make oneself clean.

N. Arcand.

Since my last publication in The Carpenter I have visited nearly all the Local Unions of my district.

In this province of Quebec the financial panic which has affected all the branches of industry and all the classes of men, has been terribly felt by the laboring classes. After a very bad winter we have had a worse spring; however, despite these vicissitudes the U. B. has held its position and has even gained ground in some places.

In Quebec L. U. 730 has increased its membership. I have addressed a good meeting, which was followed by fair success and by a good number of applications, with accounts given on the initiation fee.

In Grand Niere, where I went next, I addressed a mass meeting in the French language, while Brother Lavoie, organizer of the Tobacco Workers, addressed the same meeting in English. L. U. 1744, under whose auspices the meeting was held, was fully satisfied, as they did not hope to have such a large and enthusiastic audience.

After Grand Niere I visited Sherbrooke, where our L. U. 1684 had called an open meeting. I shared the platform with two sympathetic lawyers who have masterly pleaded in favor of the cause of organized labor. The meeting did not result in a gain of members, but I consider that the generous efforts of these speakers are not at a loss and that they will bear fruit in seasonable time.

During the same space of time I have also visited the following unions: 1940, 1545, 178, 761, 93 and 1793, and have directed my efforts to the encouraging of the membership to remain loyal to the union and themselves, despite the hard times they were passing through.

In Montreal the bricklayers are now involved in a lockout declared by the Builders' Exchange for no other object than the breaking up of that organization, whose members have not been working for the whole winter. Our unions will certainly be affected in good or bad by the triumph or defeat of these fellow-workers.

The great event of the season for our Canadian unions has been the arrival in Montreal of General Secretary Frank Duffy. He was welcomed at the station by the members of Montreal D. C., who accompanied him to his hotel. Though tired of his long journey, he visited and addressed L. U.'s 1127 and 134, who had called open meetings on that evening. The following day he addressed a joint meeting of all the Montreal unions. He explained to the attendance that he had resolved to come to Canada in order to destroy the opinion some of the brothers might have that the general officers didn't care about those who lived beyond the line 45, and he added that for the workers as well as for the capitalists, there ought to be no boundaries.

All those who had the pleasure to hear Brother Duffy agree to say that it was one of the best labor speeches delivered in Montreal. He was followed on the platform by Brother Ainey, who translated his words into the French language, also by Brother Lynch and myself. That meeting had the best results and all the papers have given excellent reports.

W. B. Macfarlane.

As per instructions from the G. P., I went to Jamestown, N. Y., and together with Brother John Hanlon, the R. S. of L. U. 66, we visited the various jobs and shops in the city and vicinity. We were assured by the carpenter contractors that the same wages would be paid as last year. After a number of conferences with the Jamestown Mantle Company we succeeded in getting a written agreement whereby they agreed to employ none but members of the U. B., to the nine-hour day and same rate of wages as last year. From James-

town I went to Youngstown, O., where I remained a short time encouraging our members in the contest with their employers. I then went to Springfield, O. L. U. 660 appointed Brother George Allison to act as business agent. We had conferences with a number of contractors, the majority of which agreed to pay last year's scale. There was trouble on the Big Four freight depot, the company demanding of the men to work ten hours straight time. They refused and the company brought in non-union men from Indiana. The job has since been straightened out through the influence of our men in Chicago. We held a general mass meeting, which was very well attended.

From Springfield I went to Port Colborne, Ont. I was informed that L. U. 1168 had made a demand on their employers for an increase of 5 cents per hour. After going over the situation thoroughly I advised the members of the L. U. to continue to work at last year's rate of wages until such time as trade conditions would warrant them in taking a stand to enforce better terms.

From Port Colborne I went to Hamilton, Ont. In this city every effort was made by the joint committee of the U. B. and A. S. to bring about an agreement with their employers, but to no avail. However, a set of working rules was agreed upon by both organizations, and up to this writing they have been successful in maintaining the hours and wages. At a regular meeting of L. U. 18 it was decided to place a business agent in the field for a short time at least. Brother Bolton was the one selected. The L. U. also requested the G. P. to allow your humble servant to remain in the city for a couple of weeks and do what I could in getting our men to square up. In canvassing this city and others I find that 60 per cent. of our members have been idle from four to five months, causing a great number of them to fall into arrears. Had these members made their condition known to the L. U. they would have been kept in good standing. However, I have not talked with a man but what has promised to square up as soon as possible. In all of the cities that I have visited since my last report I have found trade very dull, and nearly all of my time has been taken up in encouraging our members and endeavoring to have them square up, which I feel satisfied they will as soon as they have secured work and are financially able to do so.

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W. J. Wilson.

On May 1. I left Spartanburg, S. C., for Laurens, S. C., where a meeting had been arranged for the purpose of trying to organize a local of white carpenters, the colored carpenters already having a local. But that is another place where the carpenters are satisfied to work ten hours a day with whatever wage scale the employer wishes to pay. The meeting failed of its purpose and the white carpenters are still unorganized. The members of Local 1368 (colored) attended the meeting and seem to be trying to better their conditions. I left an application blank for a charter with a visiting brother working in the city and he will try and get enough together for a local. Leaving Laurens, I went to Greenville, S. C., where we have two locals, 1869 (white) and 1951 (colored). A joint meeting was held, but on account of rain only a few turned out. This is another cotton mill town and quite a few carpenters have their children in the mills. They are satisfied so long as they manage to exist and take no interest in or join the union. I organized a Central Labor Union while there, composed of carpenters, painters and printers, and induced the bricklayers to affiliate. I assisted in this work, as they need a central body and closer affiliation in order to get their members interested in any movement for better conditions. I went to Charlotte, N. C., from Greenville, where I found work at a standstill, no interest at all in the organization and no possibility of a revival of interest during the dull times. I rounded up as many as I could get and talked to them on the necessity of holding on to their locals until work picks up again. This is also a cotton mill town.

I left Charlotte, N. C., on the 15th for Winston Salem, N. C., where I found work more plentiful and the local in much better shape and the members alive to their interests. From Winston Salem I left for Greensboro, but failed to get a quorum for

a meeting. This is another cotton mill town, with the children grinding out their little lives and their parents contented to work under any condition that is offered them. I left Greensboro, N. C., for Florence, S. C., where I found Local 221 (colored) holding on faithfully, while the white carpenters deserted their flag and returned their charter several months ago. They do not want a local because some of the contractors object. I left Florence on the 30th for Charleston, S. C.

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Carl Young.

Since my last report for publication in The Carpenter I have had to go through strenuous times. I will attempt to give some of the details of my work. I was directed to go to Streator, Ill., and see what could be done for our local in that city. On arriving there I found that our men were on strike, and the employers refusing to sign the agreement.

The local had asked for a raise in wages from 37½ cents to 42½ cents per hour. Together with a committee of the union I held a conference with the employers, and succeeded in securing a closed shop contract for two years at a minimum scale of 40 cents per hour, and an eight-hour workday.

I next visited the Fox River Valley D. C., where trouble existed on the State home for girls. This trouble arose over scab lathers being allowed to work on the job with union men of the other crafts, and charges have been preferred against some of our members, but have as yet not been tried at this time. I next visited Local 1373 at Flint, Mich., with a view to build up the union, and while we succeeded in working up a sentiment, still it was not productive of the desired amount of good that we anticipated. From Flint I went to Mt. Clemens to assist Local 674 in securing a contract for the ensuing year. I found as noble a lot of union men in that city as we have in the Brotherhood, and when the employers' association refused to give us any kind of an agreement and I advised our members to strike they made a clean record; for every one of them went out and stayed out to the finish. After being out for thirteen days we succeeded in getting a contract renewing the relations that had existed during the last year. A good feeling prevails, our local has the respect of the entire community, and I feel confident that there will be no more trouble for some time to come. From here I went to Bay City and must say that things are in a deplorable condition in that city. Not more than one-tenth of our members are employed by the contractors, most of the work is being done by inexperienced men of a very poor class. But the work is as good as the wages paid to these fellows, which in many cases do not come up to those of common laborers. The Moses Construction Company of Chicago, which has the contract for the Winona hotel, has given our men a black eye, and it has worked in conjunction with the owners of this scab building to the extent that Bay City men have had very little work on the job. All who are interested in organized labor should keep away from this hotel, there are other good hotels in Bay City, and they have been, and are, fair with us.

From here I went to Detroit to work in conjunction with Brother Cook who has been sent to look after our interests in that city, and from there I went to Muskegon to adjust some matters with the officers of Local 824. I find the L. U. getting along nicely, the officers are doing their duty, and I predict for the L. U. a bright future.

At this writing I am again in Detroit, having been directed to assist Brother Cook in the work here. We are putting up a vigorous campaign, and do not intend to let a single carpenter escape if we can help it. A thorough canvass is being made of the entire city, and we are getting the situation well in hand. I want to say that this is the worst case that I have ever met with, and it is necessary to handle it without gloves. We found that the old D. C. was a dead one, and it was determined at a mass meeting of the locals to put it out of business, which was done. We have re-organized the D. C. and things begin to look better. Wages are from 20 to 35 cents, and many men unable to secure employment at any price.

This city boasts that "In Detroit life is worth living," but I can assure the brothers that it does not apply to you. Do you think life is worth living in a city where school children are starving?

In the labor field many causes can be pointed out for the conditions being as they

are, and among them is politics, I. W. W. dual labor bodies and independent carpenters, and this combination is one that will kill any honest efforts to better the conditions of the working men of this city.

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Philip Carlin.

Since my last report for The Carpenter I have covered Stillwater, Brainerd, St. Cloud, Austin, Minn.; Oshkosh, Appleton, Neenah, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Clinton, Iowa City, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Waterloo, Ia., and other places of less importance.

At the first three mentioned places I addressed open meetings. In Brainerd I found our organization undergoing a dying process and showing but very little life. Some of our men were of the opinion that if the Local Union would disband it would cause the outsiders to make an effort on their part to organize for their protection and a new and stronger union would then be formed. However, the old Local Union was resuscitated and good work will follow.

The meeting in St. Cloud was well attended. Our members in that city are working under fair conditions though work is very slack. Attempts to create dissension have been nipped in the bud and all are now willing to put their shoulders to the wheel and help the good cause along.

Trade being very dull at the time of my presence in Austin and many of our craft being idle, I did not deem it advisable at that time to send for a charter for those willing to organize, but an organization was effected later on.

I visited Oshkosh by instruction from the G. P., finding our organization in that locality in a rather bad shape. The dropping out of some of the old members was causing dissension among the loyal members. I induced a good many of the old members to rally under our flag again. I succeeded in stopping the squabbling and had the L. U. affiliate with the S. B. T. A.

In Appleton, Wis., I addressed an open meeting which was a large one for the size of the town; all of our forty members were in attendance and they were exceedingly pleased with the result of my visit. They are somewhat slow in their transactions of business, but that their intents are good, is easily seen.

In Clinton, Ia., our Local Unions 772 and 788, especially the latter, were decreasing in membership through fault of their own. I called on the local's officers and arranged for a joint meeting of both Local Unions on the following Sunday when L. U. 772 was well represented but of L. U. 788 only one member present. In an interview with the ex-president of that L. U. I learned that there was a sentiment among its members in favor of the I. W. W. and that they had lost interest in the U. B. I also learned that most of these members had signed an agreement with the Cerlin company to stand by it and work for it under any conditions the firm may desire to impose upon them.

Having gotten these men over to our organization from the I. W. W. just about a year ago, I felt interested in their welfare, but as their leaders dissuaded them from meeting me, I could do nothing for them for the time being. The members of L. U. 772 seemed less affected by this retrograde movement and they are willing to stand by the organization of their craft and determined to get their Local Union in good working order.

Having had to attend the meeting of the B. T. D. of the A. F. of L. in Washington I could not finish my work in Clinton.

In Iowa City and in Cedar Rapids, I found our Local Unions in a thriving condition for which, to a great extent, credit is due to Brother Cronkhite, the business agent of the S. B. T. A. Des Moines also is in good shape.

In Waterloo our members were just about to walk out to enforce their new agreement. I called a meeting of our men and waited upon the employers. We finally obtained about everything the men asked for and the matter was settled to the satisfaction of all.

Conditions in Madison, Wis., were somewhat mixed up through one of the two shops in that place working nine hours while the other one worked only eight hours. Both are large contractors doing outside work. This matter was also satisfactorily adjusted.

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W. J. Shields.

During the month just passed business in many communities has assumed proportions that permitted me to look after the

interests of the boys at work under conditions that are at least satisfying for the time being. The general feeling is that the worst of the industrial stagnation is over and that we are at present going through a convalescent period. The recovery will naturally be slow because the affliction was of a most severe type, causing curtailment down to a low degree. All this wasted tissue responsible to the economy of the times will have to be built anew and in the re-securing of our old-time strength we of the labor movement must do our part. It would be considered most unwise for us, as the defenders of general business revision, to permit of anything of the retarding character, to be traceable to us as individuals or as a collective force. As one of the strengthening tonics we must apply our energies to the holding intact, first our organization; second, the short hours gained; third, the wage scales that determine the consuming capacity that has much to do in producing the stimulus needed to revive industry. It is a mistaken theory to presume that prosperous conditions can prevail on a cheapened labor market, and it is the business of the laborer, appreciating this fact, to see that the condition of the labor market is kept up to the standard of plentiful employment, backed by a staple wage condition. This is possible by continuing the work started by us back at the beginning and persisted in down through the span of time from then till now. The spirit of the times should be, and undoubtedly is, Hold fast every inch of the vantage ground gained and qualify for the work ahead. I present this introduction to my report, appreciating that it contains in a brief way our principal concerns. Most of our unions are more or less affected with weak parts, and our desire is naturally to apply our energy to the effect of promoting a general strength that will dignify the cause we represent.

During the month I have visited old 82 of Haverhill, Mass., our unions at Portland, Me., Hyde Park, Maynard, Fall River and Worcester, all of Massachusetts; Newport, R. I., was also given some attention. I attended a session of the Southeastern Convention, a body whose representatives comprise all the locals of that section of Massachusetts, and in getting over that territory I learned much of an interesting character and trust that I may have imparted some advice or assistance that will be beneficial to the cause we are pleased to serve. The meeting of the Southeastern District Convention, representing about twelve distinct communities, and possibly fifteen different unions, was of particular interest to me, as in listening to the business of the session I learned that through this connection a general knowledge was furnished on all things needful to the union or to the union man. The trade reports dealt with the question of condition of business and future prospects, giving to the delegates the knowledge of where jobs were to be found, that he might so inform his constituents and also referring to infringements on our trade conditions as practiced by unscrupulous employers. The method of handling these cases was presented as a guidance to others should they become involved in like difficulties. The educational hour was another feature; on the occasion of my visit the hour was extended to two and many matters of deep interest were talked over. The hospitality as shown to the visiting delegates at these gatherings is commendable, as it appeals to me, the getting out of the ruts of indifference and the substituting of that spirit of brotherhood that should characterize all our assemblies.

Through instructions received from the G. P. I assisted at Worcester, Mass., in a movement looking to the rebuilding of our interests. In that city some of the employers were disposed to take advantage of the men's necessities and were enforcing a lower schedule than allowed by our by-laws. It not only involved the wage end, but in one particular at least it was a question of longer hours. Brother Hannigan, business agent of the D. C., and I took up the work. We had conferences with several of the prominent employers and made a careful investigation into conditions in general. After this I presented my report and recommendations to the D. C., and I am pleased to state that the delegates, in considering the same, showed a broadness and consideration that to me was commendable and in my judgment will be appreciated and will work to the gen-

eral advantage of their entire membership. We have not as yet reached the satisfaction we are seeking, but our lines are laid and we propose to hew to these lines until the opportune time comes, when we hope to get better conditions and recognition than that prevailing at present.

Newport and Fall River, both are doing well, business is fairly good, with an encouraging outlook. The D. C. of each of these cities have appointed a standing committee to co-operate and to look after all matters of trade law infringement. The new arrangement was decided on at an interesting meeting of the Fall River D. C., with a representation from Newport D. C. Brother Luce, business agent of the New Bedford D. C. was also present. There has been a little feeling on the going back and forth of the Fall River membership and a failure in demanding Newport conditions when working in that jurisdiction. But it is hoped that from now on this new arrangement will help to keep matters straight.

Our Maynard local held an interesting smoke talk and had present beside their own membership, a delegation from Hudson and Concord. Our good old Brother Kimball, member of No. 847, assisted me in the platform work. The meeting was well arranged, and so well did everyone enjoy themselves that the general sentiment at the close was that others of a similar character should be held. Business is rather quiet in Maynard and the prospect pect for this season at least is not encouraging.

I visited our Hyde Park local and found them holding their own splendidly. Business in our line is quiet, but the members are mostly holding down jobs in one or the other of the surrounding communities.

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R. Fuelle.

During the month of May and up to this writing I have been active among our Local Unions in the anthracite region.

Visiting L. U. 813, Carbondale, I was informed that there were only three non-union men to be found in that locality, and they were not fit for membership. All throughout the valleys I found our members at work again and the hard times vanishing fast. While in Peckville L. U. 1678 held a well-attended meeting. It was stated that all members were employed. The eight-hour day prevails in our craft all through the valley. I next visited L. U. 1194, Taylor, which is but a small one, yet every competent carpenter of the locality is in its fold, and for the first time in all my travels I found every member enrolled on the Local Union's books, or 100 per cent. of the membership present at this meeting. Where is the L. U. that can make a like showing? Eight hours and $3.00 per day is the scale in Taylor, Pa. I also visited our L. U. in Honesdale, which being only three months old, naturally leaves room for improvement, but its members are determined to make it one of the best Local Unions in the valley.

In my last report I stated that I had entered into negotiations with the master carpenters of Scranton, Pa. After holding several conferences with them it became apparent that it was their object to double cross me with a large amount of soft soap, and as some of them looked as though they themselves needed soap very badly, I left it with them and refused to take it. Their main cry is the open shop, but it is the scab shop they want, for which they are afraid, however, to go on record on account of the public sympathizing with our men. All of our 600 members in Scranton are at work under closed shop conditions and the bosses who are fighting our organization being unable to secure union men, are hiring boys to do their work. On one job the owners being the Christian Brothers and Washburn & Williams the contractors, I found five boys and the foreman at work. It seems to be in accordance with Christian principles here in Scranton to hire boys instead of men. The past month we have been waging war upon the Mohigan company of New York, who rented and remodeled a building here in Scranton by scab labor. This firm is running stores in a number of cities in Pennsylvania and New York, and the fact that they are antagonistic to organized labor is made public by the various central bodies.

On Saturday, June 14, I attended the B. T. C. picnic in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., held in commemoration of the four years' fight

against the Citizens' Alliance leaving the building trades still on top. President Lewis, who is now touring the anthracite field, was the principal speaker of the day. Brother Dan Post also delivered an able address, picturing the various phases of the long fight. The picnic was an immense success, and this means a further requisition of powder by the old poor Citizens' Alliance in Wilkes-Barre.

The Carpenter and His Tools.

(By J. Crow Taylor in the National Builder.)

There are several old sayings applicable to the carpenter and his tools. One is that the best tool is the cheapest in the end, and the other is that the quality of a good tool remains a pleasing factor long after the price has been forgotten. These sayings are good, too, and need urging now and then, yet one should not spend extra money for tools blindly. It might not hurt if a man now and then bought tools on price alone—that is, paying the highest price for tools offered, but if the merchant or salesman becomes wise to the fact that his customers would buy the high-price tools, he would naturally put the price up on everything he has to sell. The other day a wideawake planing mill proprietor told the writer that in buying machinery he generally got competitive bids from the different machinery houses furnishing that which they needed and then bought the highest priced machine offered, because they figured that it was of superior quality. They were probably wise in it, too, on the same logic as that of buying tools, but it is wiser yet, to be able to judge of quality or to assure one's self some way that it is quality in the tool that one is paying the extra price for. Take the simple matter of hand saws, for example, which range in price from $1.50 to $5 or $6, and it is something of a puzzle at times to know which to buy. There is a common practice of buying cheap saws for the coarser work and high-priced saws with small teeth for the finer work.

Now, frequently it is more important to have quality in a coarse saw than in a fine one, because the coarser saw is used more and time wasted in sawing with it is just as important as time wasted in sawing with the finer ones. It wouldn't matter how many dollars a man pays for his saw, if he felt sure that every dollar of it went into improved quality, if it meant better metal and better temper in the metal, so that when set and filed the teeth would hold their edges better and cut easier, it would be a good investment to buy a coarse saw at $5 rather than at $1.50. If, however, the extra cost is put on in the way of polish and shine, the extra investment would be of little value, because the saws used for the rough work do not retain their polish long, and they are not bought to look at, but to use. There is no objection to polish, but you don't want to get polish at the expense of quality. The first essential in a saw is metal, the next is temper and after that comes the hammering of them, the straightening and the grinding and polishing. There are narrow points, broad points, thin backs and thick backs, among which one can select to suit his individual notions on these points, but the main thing one should look after is the metal and the temper, the stuff in the saw. To get these to insure getting a high quality, it is reasonable to suppose that one must pay more than for the cheap articles offered, but whether or not one should buy the highest priced tool offered is an open question. What one wants is a tool to suit the work he has to do, and so long as the extra cost of the tool makes it better for this work it doesn't matter how much one pays. Generally it is always safer to take what is termed the high-priced tool, whether they are saws, bits, or any other tool.

Cleaning Wall and Ceiling Paper.

There are many preparations for cleaning the paper on walls or ceilings, but they are not always readily obtained in every locality. The simplest way to clean wall or ceiling paper is to make a bag of coarse flannel and tie or sew up in it two quarts of wheat bran. This should be rubbed over the paper briskly, with care not to miss a single spot, and the result will be perfectly clean paper. Before the rubbing is begun, however, the walls or ceiling should be carefully dusted.

Pro-Injunctionists Answered.

Editor The Carpenter:

Please publish the following and oblige the San Francisco Labor Council.

To the San Francisco Labor Council:

Your committee on injunctions, to which were referred several communications replying to the resolutions adopted by the mass meeting of April 18, reports as follows:

In the letter of Congressman Needham of California, under date of April 30, the following appears:

"I note, however, that your resolutions misstate the case, no doubt unintentionally, as to the decision rendered by the Supreme Court in the Hatters' case. The Supreme Court did not decide that a labor union, as such, is a combination in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, but it did decide that the actions of those who belong to the labor union in question and the particular facts alleged, if proven, under the particular circumstances of the case, would constitute a combination in restraint of trade, etc. It is therefore incorrect to say that the Supreme Court has ever intimated or decided that a labor union, as such, is a combination in restraint of trade."

Congressman Needham misquotes both the language of the resolutions and the decision of the Supreme Court. That part of the resolutions to which he refers is as follows:

"Whereas, This decision is based upon the anti-trust act, under the terms of which act the United Hatters of North America are declared to be a 'combination in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States,' and therefore illegal."

The language of the Supreme Court in this connection is as follows:

"In our opinion, the combination described in the declaration (United Hatters of North America) is a combination 'in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States,' in the sense in which those words are used in the act (Sherman anti-trust act), and the action can be maintained accordingly."

It will thus be seen, first, that the resolutions do not charge that the Supreme Court has decided that 'a labor union as such is a combination in restraint of trade,' but only that the United Hatters of North America is a combination in restraint of trade; secondly, that the resolutions quote the language of the Supreme Court literally in this connection. A perusal of the decision fully justifies the statement contained in the resolutions, that 'this decision, if permitted to stand as a precedent, will have the effect of outlawing the labor movement.'

Congressman Needham writes further as follows:

"I do not think it consistent or wise public policy to pass any legislation which will exempt laborers or any other class of our citizens from the consequences of their own illegal acts."

This statement begs the question. The proposed amendment to the Sherman anti-trust act is not intended to, nor will it have the effect of granting immunity from the consequences of illegal acts, but, on the contrary, is designed to safeguard the labor organizations and the public at large in the exercise of free press, free speech, peaceable assemblage and the right of combination. The proposed amendment is not in its nature special legislation, but is designed to free the organizations of labor from the operations of an act, in itself a piece of special legislation, which was never intended, by the public at least, to be applied to those bodies.

Congressman Smith of California, after referring to the requests of certain associations of merchants and manufacturers for relief from the operations of the Sherman anti-trust act, says:

"I am sure that I would not want to see

labor organizations in any way outlawed, but it is an extremely difficult matter to find a safe place to draw the line in their behalf without appearing to discriminate against people in other walks in life. In my opinion, it will not be a good day for either labor or agriculture when it or they receive special privileges under the law.''

Congressman Smith has evidently fallen into the common error of confusing the organizations of labor with the combinations formed for business purposes. The difference between a combination formed for the purpose of enabling men and women to secure employment upon the most advantageous terms, and a combination of merchants formed for the purpose of 'keeping up prices' is too obvious to require explanation. Whatever may be the merit or nature of the requests made by business combinations, it can not be said that the request of the labor organizations is a request for ''special privileges.'' On the contrary, the request of organized labor is based upon a conception of the common right of all men to freely speak, write and circulate their thoughts upon all questions ''and to dispose of their persons and property in accordance with their own inclinations.''

The communications from Senators Perkins and Flint and Congressmen Kahn, Hayes and Englebright express sympathy with the purposes of the proposed legislation. Without questioning the sincerity of their expressions, it remains to be said that the party to which these gentlemen belong, and which is now in control of the national house of representatives has declared against the passage of the bill to amend the Sherman anti-trust act. It is, therefore, to be regretted that the gentlemen named will not be afforded an opportunity of expressing their sentiments by their votes as well as by their pens.

Respectfully submitted,

WILL J. FRENCH,
J. W. SWEENEY,
WALTER MACARTHUR,
CHAS. L. SCHILLING,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER,
Committee on Injunctions.

San Francisco Labor Council, May 29, 1908.

20th Anniversary of Local Union 424 of Hingham, Mass.

Editor The Carpenter:

The writer attended the twentieth anniversary of Local Union 424 of Hingham, Mass., on Tuesday evening, June 9 and, feeling that the membership should be congratulated on their organization and their example emulated by many of our unions in this section, will offer a short description of the meeting and of this local for the consideration of your readers.

This local was organized by Brother Jos. Clinkard of L. U. 33 (now deceased) twenty years ago with twelve members. It has held its charter continuously ever since, and the claim is made that it is the third oldest charter in the State. The local is situated in an old conservative Massachusetts town but a few miles from historic Plymouth, and its members are largely descendants of genuine Puritan stock. This to my mind accounts largely for the persistence with which these sterling men have held together during the various vicissitudes of the last twenty years in this rural community. Since their organization they have advanced from a ten-hour day and a wage of $2.00 per day or less to eight hours and $3.28 per day, being very little in conditions behind the metropolitan community of Boston, which is but eighteen miles away. There has never been a strike in the town, and the various steps to these improved conditions have been taken by means of conference and agreement with the employers. Today it is reported that every carpenter in the town is a member of the union and needless to say, strict union conditions prevail on all the work going on there. The majority of the members own their own homes, and it is not too much to say that their situation is as nearly ideal as possible in a community no larger than theirs.

Another fact noted was that during the twenty years of their existence the General Office has never been called upon to pay a death benefit to the union and one single wife funeral benefit represents the return to the to the membership from the General Office on their per capita tax, which has been forwarded regularly for twenty years. These rugged New England

carpenters are proud of their local and yield to none in their loyalty to the U. B. They have organized a large part of the surrounding towns and the unions in Hull, Cohassett and Rockland are in a large degree the offspring of the pioneers of Hingham.

There were five of the original charter members present at the anniversary, all of whom had most interesting reminiscences of the early struggles of the local, one brother stating the fact that when attending the second meeting his horse ran away and broke its leg. This did not discourage him and he has been in continuous membership since.

The committee having the affair in charge furnished a fine collation, which was enjoyed by the members and assembled guests. Brother W. D. Foley (brother of P. E. Foley of the G. E. B., who was formerly a member of 424) was chairman of the committee and was assisted by Brothers F. L. Corthell, T. Blakeney and Colin Campbell. The five charter members present were Brothers Wade W. Simmons, Colin Campbell, Aug. Murch, John Allen and W. D. Foley. President H. Wherrity had charge of the exercises, and after the collation addresses were made by the writer and many members of the local. Brother August Burgess of Cohasset local was present as a guest and paid a tribute in his remarks to the steadfastness of the members of old No. 424. The meeting adjourned at 11 p. m., all voting it to be the best and most enthusiastic meeting held by the local during the twenty years of its existence. Fraternally yours,

A. M. WATSON.

Trades Unionism Widening Out, and Farmers Relation to It.

Editor The Carpenter:

Heretofore trades unionism in the United States has been negative; that is to say, its armies have simply stood on the defensive and resisted encroachment. Something along constructive lines has been done, such as the enactment of laws providing for the protection of dangerous machinery, etc., but that line of effort is feeble compared to the defensive. It has been a hard struggle, and it is by no means ended; but the beginning of the end is in sight. Our little snowball of defensive effort has been rolled up the side of the mountain by the intelligent efforts and the genius of the officials of the A. F. of L. until it is nearly at the top. The question of the rights of the workers, as represented by the unions is about to be tossed into the political arena. That means a full and general discussion of these matters, and then our snowball will roll down the other side of the mountain, accumulating bulk and momentum as it rolls. For, whenever a just cause gets a full and fair hearing before the people it always wins—and no cause ever had more of justice in it than the cause of unionism. But this does not mean that the usefulness of trades union ism is on the decline. On the contrary, it simply means that its scope is being enlarged. It is entering upon a wider field of usefulness. And it is coming to that wider field of usefulness naturally.

Trades unionism is becoming more constructive; it is entering this wider field of activity, not because we are living up to anybody's theory that this should be so, but because we are pushed into it. Things in this world does not go by theory. Theories are fine to help us understand things, after these have come to pass, and been in existence for a long time. Then theory hobbles along after them and explains them. How are you forced into a wider field? Because your hands have been more or less tied so that you cannot effectually use the old methods—the strike and the boycott. The last knot was tied in the Hatters' case by our Supreme Court by a strained construction of the law. This has forced you against your will into politics. But to correct anything through that avenue is a long-winded affairs—and you have just started on the job; so that things look black. But now, in this blackest hour of the night, just before the dawn, while outraged justice groans her lamentations, and hope itself is heartsore and weeping, a hand is extended to you through the darkness, a voice speaks to you—brother in toil, I will help you. The unexpected offer fairly startles us. What! the farmer! He whom you have thought your enemy! Yes, the farmer comes to your rescue. He has outlived his old grange ideas—which was

simply an organized effort of the farmer to buy cheaply, no matter how that affected the other fellow who had to produce the cheap stuff.

The same rough hand of necessity which forced you into the union, and which forces unionism into wider fields, has forced the farmer away from his old grange proposition and has pushed him into a larger and wider organization—the American Society of Equity, the present farmers' union. There they stand confronting each other—the organized city workman; the organized farmer. Just commencing to know and understand each other; fraternizing, offering assistance to each other.

"There are tides in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, lead on to victory," says Shakespeare. The coming together of the organized farmer and the organized city worker is such a tide. If we are wise we will take it at the floor which is just coming in. How does the farmer propose to help us? He proposes direct cooperation with you. He says to you of the cities, see to it that you take the product of the union farmers and the farmers will see to it that they get only union label goods from the cities, and when they have occasion to build a house they will also see to it that only union carpenters, plumbers, etc., are employed on the job. Their plan is to establish everywhere equity exchanges, through which this is to be done. This is the wider field on which trades unionism is entering; by which it will get into line with the procession of progress—which in other countries is far ahead of us.

Remember, the one great problem before the whole civilized world today is the question of how to get more equitable distribution of the wealth which is created. And the answer to that question works itself out in different ways in different countries. In England it took the form of the Rochdale plan and developed onward from that; in Germany it started in the savings bank plan and developed into the consuming station plan; in Australia it has taken the form of state supervision of the contracts between employers and employes. In this country it is just commencing to sprout in the equity exchange plan. Considered as an organizing force alone—as a big stick—as an aid to unionism it is invaluable. The first branch of the equity exchaneg was formally commissioned in Chicago, under an international charter, on May 14, 1908. It will take the products of the union farmers and distribute them to the city workers. Upon what particular plan this distributing is to be done later on is a matter for future development, and to be determined in detail by the union men themselves as the stockholders of the Equity Exchange of Chicago. The important thing now is to finance the Equity Exchange of Chicago, so that you can now take through it the farmer's goods off his hands, even if for the present, until you get your own plan of distribution worked out, you must distribute them through the ordinary channels—the grocery store as now run. What will be the gain in that? Two things of the greatest importance: First, you are building up a demand for the product of union labor among a great class of people—the farmers, who heretofore spurned you and your union labor—thus wielding the "biggest stick" there is for organization; second, you are getting a firm grip on the machinery of distribution, a thing that you ought to grab at, if you are wise, and clutch with a death grip. For it is as clear as the noonday sun that if you are ever to get a more equitable distribution of wealth, you, and not the other fellow, must control and command the machinery of distribution. To get your hands upon it is up to you now by co-operating with the farmer.

Remember, there are two parties to this proposition as it stands now—the city unionists in one hand, the farmers' union in the other. We cannot now wait to develop the details of our plans of distribution in the cities because the other party, the farmer, is ready to go ahead now. He has his supply stations and his equity exchange warehouses built, and he is saying to us of the city—here is our stuff; take it now and work out the details of your plans for distributing it in the city as experience dictates. And that is the condition confronting us; the condition which we must meet and satisfy.

Yours fraternally,

HENRY KNAUS,

Sec. the Equity Exchange of Chicago.

Goldfield, Nev.—Trade being very dull in this city and a good many carpenters idle, we would advise migrating brothers to avoid this district at this time and until further notice.

✣ ✣ ✣

Conneaut, O.—Carpenters and all classes of mechanics and laborers are warned not to be lured to this city by advertisements for men. Business here is very dull and we are having a struggle to care for our own men.

✣ ✣ ✣

Hattiesburg, Miss.—All union men, carpenters especially, are advised to steer clear of this city; there is absolutely no job obtainable here. Lots of carpenters are out of employment and nothing in sight for the near future.

✣ ✣ ✣

Mr. Pleasant, Tex.—Work being scarce in this place and trade conditions rather unsettled, we would warn all brother craftsmen contemplating a change of locality, to avoid Mt. Pleasant, Tex., for the next few months. We have more men here than needed to do all the work.

✣ ✣ ✣

Mt. Carmel, Pa.—Things are very slow in the building line in this place and vicinity and as a result quite some of our members are idle and walking the streets. Under these unfavorable circumstances we would request transient carpenters to avoid this vicinity until building operations start up again and until further notice.

✣ ✣ ✣

Brantford, Ont., Can.—The strike here is still unsettled and trade being very dull and there being about four carpenters for every job, union or non-union, we urgently call on migrating brothers to keep away from this place for the present. Please enter the name of our city on the list of localities to be avoided pending an adjustment of our difficulties and until further notice.

✣ ✣ ✣

Girard, Kans.—Despite the fact that trade is very dull here and that we have more men here than needed to do all the work, local papers are urging carpenters from outside districts to come here, greatly misrepresenting existing conditions. Traveling brothers are warned not to pay attention to these statements; they are false. Some of our home men are idle and there is no show for newcomers. Keep away!

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Denver, Colo.—This city is overrun with carpenters and still they are flocking in from outlying districts and other parts of the country. Work started up nicely this spring, still there is not half enough on hand to keep the large number of idle men a-going. There is no further improvement in trade conditions in sight either and traveling brothers are advised to keep shy of this city for the next few months at least.

✣ ✣ ✣

Chelsea, Mass.—All brother carpenters will please take notice that work in this city has as yet not started up and rebuilding is delayed for various reasons. Avoid this city for the present; our own men are still idle and anxiously awaiting an opportunity for employment. There are changes being made in our building laws, and as building operations cannot be started until these changes are decided upon, there will be little work here until fall.

✣ ✣ ✣

Bergen County, N. J.—All bosses of Hackensack, Ridgewood and Rutherford have declared for the open shop and the grading of wages, and all our members, they refusing to submit to these conditions, have been locked out. This is a fight between organized labor and the New Jersey Master

Builders' Association the latter trying to exterminate unionism. All carpenters will please keep away from the Bergen county district until further notice.

❖ ❖ ❖

Clovis, N. M.—This town is overrun with men of the craft, most of them non-union, and they work for almost nothing. Nearly all of our members are idle and the outlook for employment is very gloomy. The situation is likewise serious among other building trades; the union carpenters, painters and bricklayers are holding joint meetings to devise ways and means to keep their organizations intact and hold their membership. Traveling brothers are warned to keep shy of this place until further notice. Trade is very dull.

❖ ❖ ❖

San Antonio, Tex.—Lately some of our newspapers are publishing statements greatly misrepresenting conditions as they exist here, much to the detriment of resident as well as migrating mechanics. The San Antonio Express, for instance, stated that there was more building going on in this city at present than ever before and carpenters were greatly in demand. As a consequence we have now from 200 to 300 idle carpenters here from other places, both union and non-union men, while a large number of our home men are also walking the streets. We would therefore warn all carpenters to pay no heed to reports of this nature; they are absolutely false and far from facts. Brother members in the State are particularly advised to take notice of our warning.

❖ ❖ ❖

White Plains, N. Y.—This is a good place for carpenters to stay away from at this time. We have not had near enough work here, since last October, to keep our own members employed more than one-third of the time and still the employers seem to give preference to men from out of town, although our agreement states distinctly that our home men are entitled to this preference. It apparently is their intention to run in men from outside districts, union and non-union, in the hope that a surplus supply of labor on the premises will weaken us and that we will work for less than the minimum scale agreed upon. We have to be constantly on the watch against any inroads from the part of the employers as well as from the part of the newcomers and we would request transient craftsmen to keep away from this city until further notices.

❖ ❖ ❖

South Haven, Mich.—The first of February, this year, the masons and carpenters entered into an agreement whereby none of their members would work with non-union men on any job. The first job thereafter started was a resort building, the owner of which being Mr. W. A. Newcomb of this city and, as he had awarded the contract for the carpenter work to a non-union contractor, the masons refused to build the foundation. We finally met with Mr. Newcomb, and he agreeing to make the job union throughout, we went to work and got the job ready for plastering. At this juncture he went back on his promise and bargain and let the plastering to a non-union mason. We desire to bring these facts to the notice of all brothers of the U. B., so they may know that if any one of them should come to this resort they will patronize one of our enemies.

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Successful Trade Movements.

De Kalb Ill.—It is with great pleasure we herewith inform the brothers of the U. B. that with the assistance of Organizer Carl Young, our difficulty with the employers has been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. We secured a contract from the employers, to be in force until May 1, 1909, by compromising on the wage scale. We accepted 37½ cents as the minimum. Those men who had been receiving 40 cents per hour before our demand for the increase was made will continue to receive the 40 cents.

❖ ❖ ❖

Kenosha, Wis.—We are much gratified to inform the brothers that the trouble existing between our L. U. 161 and the Master Builders' Association, which caused us to be locked out on January 1, this year, has been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned and our men have returned to work. The settlement was effected by both parties to the controversy agreeing to submit the matter in dispute

to an arbitration board composed of five of the leading business men of this city. We gained all points, but had to agree to a 2½ cent per hour reduction in wages, viz., 47½ cents per hour against 50 cents per hour, our 1907 scale. Building operations having been held back as a result of our lockout, work is very slack; and as it is likely to remain so for some weeks or months, we would advise all traveling brothers to avoid this city until further notice.

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Information Wanted.

Jeremiah Conners, a stonemason by trade, who left Lennox, Mass., in 1903, is inquired for. When last heard from he was in Oswego, Kans., October 17, 1905. He is about thirty-eight years of age. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by

OWEN CASEY, Lennox, Mass.

Howard C. Spencer, member of L. U. 73, St. Louis, Mo., last heard of in El Paso,

HOWARD C. SPENCER.

Tex., January 15, 1908. Age 31 years; black curly hair; blue eyes; fair complexion; weight about 140 pounds; height 5 feet 9 inches; very slender; one front tooth broken off; nail of left thumb badly marred and broken.

Any information as to his whereabouts, or if dead to the recovery of his body, will be appreciated by his wife and baby. Please address

MRS. HOWARD SPENCER,
1206a Montclair Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

The Old Woolen Mills of Mayfield, Ky.

In Mayfield, Ky., there is a firm known as the Old Woolen Mills, which firm has locked out its employes, the majority of which are women. Mr. Duncan, the manager of the firm, called the employes into the office and told them that they must give up their membership in the union, and sign papers to that effect, but upon the refusal of the employes to so comply the lockout was the result. These employes worked under the piecework system, and worked no less than sixty hours per week, and in many instances worked seventy-two hours, for the munificent sum of $4 and $6 per week. Maier Schwartz, the general organizer of the Garment Workers, was there and took charge of affairs. He called a meeting of the central body there, who pledged its support to the locked-out workers and decided to assess themselves to assist financially, as did Paducah and several other neighboring towns. Mr. Duncan formerly managed the Mayfield Woolen Mills in St. Louis. There, too, he fought organized labor, but lost out completely. From there he went to Louisville, Ky., resorting to the same tactics and meeting with the same fate. Now he is located in Mayfield and is back to his old tricks. The company makes trousers only, which are labeled "Old Woolen Mills," with the picture of a lion in the center.

Labor papers are asked to please copy, especially those in Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, Kentucky and Tennessee, in which territory this company does a great deal of business. The farmers in that vicinity are up in arms against the treatment given the employes of this firm and are doing all they can to aid the union.—The Chronicle.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

To Lay Out Lower End of Hip Rafter.

(By James Barry.)

Having found the length of hip rafter, we now proceed to lay out lower end, which is at A in this sketch. Lay square on side of stick at that point with 6 inches and 17 inches—the same pitch of hip rafter as shown—and mark down bevel A, B.

Set off from top of rafter at A, on down bevel line A B, the height the hip rafter is to stand above plate, which in this case is 3 inches from A to C. Move square up so that outer edge of blade comes to point C and mark seat line of hip rafter along blade of square through C.

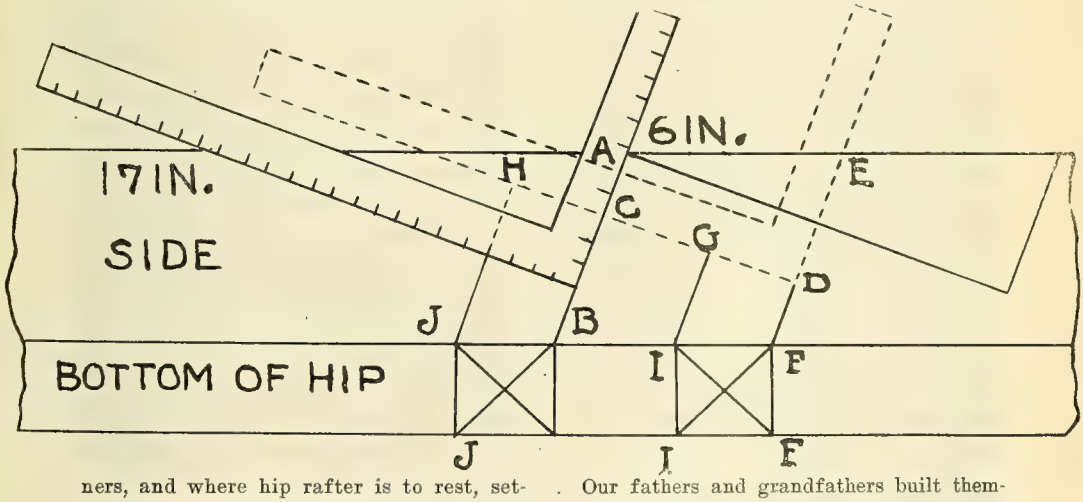
Find distance across top of plates where they come together from out to inside corners, and where hip rafter is to rest, setting it off on seat line from C to D. Make another down cut E F, through point D. Find exact thickness of hip rafter at this place and set off distance on seat line from D to G and from C to H; mark two more down bevels from G to I and from H to J.

Square across on underside of hip from F to E, I to I, B to B and J to J and lay out on other side of rafter same as above.

Make diagonal marks on underside of hip F I and B J, both ways.

Cut through all diagonal marks to seat lines H C G D, on both sides of stick, and the laying out of hip rafter is complete.

Do not forget 6 inches and 17 inches outside of square. Fit lower ends of rafters outside to suit detail of cornice, if any.



The Tool-Chest Problem.

(By John Upton.)

Every wood worker wants a tool chest, and while some of our readers have just about what they want in this line, there are many others who desire something a little different from that which they now have. The world moves and fashions and styles change. This applies to tool chests as well as to clothes and shoes.

Our fathers and grandfathers built themselves large, bulky tool cheses. They needed such to hold the various planes and molding tools which in their time they used in their work.

In those days a man usually spent days or weeks on one job and so could more readily carry a large assortment of tools with him than can the modern carpenter who is more frequently on the move from one job to another.

There have been many new tools put on the market in recent years and a competent

carpenter needs to carry quite an assortment even yet, but with the advent of the modern planning mill and sash and blind factory, there is less call for the bulky, cumbersome tools which the early workman used, and less need of a huge chest in which to carry them.

The writer recently took the trouble to inquire of a number of practical working carpenters regarding their experience along this line. They all agreed that a man did not need a large chest but if he had occasion to carry a large number of tools, he should have two chests, and I have decided that this is about the right idea. Have a fair-sized chest for the general line of tools and a smaller one for the heavier tools. The men with whom I talked said, "Build more for strength than looks, something that will stand shipping by rail and resist the onslaught of the baggage smasher."

The manner of building chests has changed some in recent years. We do not care to spend as much time on them as was formerly done. There are many different styles and every man has an idea of his own. There are, however, two points which should always be remembered. It must be strong and the cover should protect the contents from injury by water. There are chests made of square sticks, some covered with galvanized iron, trunks utilized as the foundation of chests, those which two or three drawers in the front, those in which the front opens on hinges, but none of which are practical for the ordinary carpenter. In general, a chest should not be expensive. Our fathers had one advantage over us in building a tool chest. They could readily obtain the material. Matched lumber is best. Hard wood preferable, and if thoroughly dry, of good width.

Make the side pieces thirty-eight inches long, the ends twenty inches long. This gives 18x36 for the inside dimensions. The height may be from sixteen to twenty inches.

Get out the necessary boards of the proper length, rip two of the end pieces in half, saw out the lower corners of the lower side pieces the thickness and width of the end pieces, saw the next end pieces so they will go between the sides. Continue this way, letting first the ends run by the sides, then let the sides run past the ends, something after the manner of constructing the walls of a log cabin. If one cares to do a little more work, he may saw these ends on a slant, so that they will form a dove tail. Fasten the sides and ends together and the bottom on with screws.

There should be a strip two and one-half inches wide, all around under the top. I have seen chests with a wider piece than this but it makes the cover too heavy, yet, if the strip is much narrower, the cover will not be sufficiently strong.

These pieces should be halved at the ends, log cabin fashion, fastened with screws through the ends and screwed to the top, putting the screw through the pieces and up into the top.

The top may be the same as the sides and covered with a piece of galvanized iron, or if you can get board 14-16 inches, this will answer the purpose.

A good top can be made of quite narrow matched lumber. Make double, have the second layer break joints with the first and bevel the edges. The top layer should extend the entire length. The joints should be put together with white lead and oil.

Having the main part finished, the next step is the trimming. Run a piece three inches wide around the bottom, letting the sides go past the ends, to make a strong job.

Put another strip around the top one-half inch below the top of the inside part, breaking joints at the corners here as at the bottom. Put another strip around the outside of the cover letting it drop down one-half inch and extend up to cover the ends of the upper layer of boards. Next, cover the corners of the main part of the chest with three-inch and four-inch pieces. A lock handle and groove hinge will complete the chest. For shipping by rail, add two hasps on the front side fastened to the chest, and going over a staple in the lid, in which a pad lock may be put.

The Carpenter and the Natural Finish.

House carpentry is not what it used to be. Generally when we hear this reflection with regard to any other trade we will find that it has gone down hill and some of the early skill and some of the finer points in the trade have been lost. In the case of the carpenter, however, it is the other way. He is today called on to do better work and do it in nicer manner than was formerly re-

quired. This is due in part to the development of a more critical trade as well as to the progress of civilization and prosperity. Also it is due to the prevalence of what might be termed natural finish. There always has been more or less wood finishing which might be termed natural, but in the earlier earlier days of house carpentry in this country most of the work was painted work. It isn't all finished purely natural even now; in fact, very little wood is finished without some staining, but so long as it isn't completely covered with paint it is what might be termed natural finish. With this natural finish, as it is done today, there are two things required, one is to keep the wood bright and clean and the other is to do the work neatly, and carefully. Another thing, too, that has added to the requirements in skillful work is to use simple designs, straight lines and square corners, instead of so much scroll work. To make these simpler forms of work the work must be well done. Some of the old gingerbread patterns could be done indifferently; the tangled maze of lines concealed many imperfections. With the simpler forms of modern woodwork this is out of the question. Every bit of work must be neatly done. If there are any finger marks or anything that ought not to be there it will show up as a glaring defect.

The carpenter must not only be more careful in making his joints because they will show in spite of putty or stain. He must select his lumber more carefully, must do his nailing skillfully, must keep his hands clean, so that he may not soil the work, and must maintain a higher order generally than was necessary in the old days. This applies not only to casing and base, house trim of various kinds, and stair building, but to flooring also.

There was a time when almost anybody could lay a floor good enough, but now it is different. There must not only be careful work in the laying of pine flooring, but the best of this now, is rather common work, and the higher class of floors are of hardwood. Hardwood includes maple, oak and beech and though some of them, those for factory and office use, may be painted, practically all floors in dwellings are finished natural, so they must not only be carefully laid, but very neatly smoothed off afterward, and particular pains taken not to have them damaged by disfiguring marks or scars of any kind.

Probably the highest degree of skill required in carpenter work in floor laying is what is termed parquet flooring where every precaution must be taken not only against doing rough work, but against the chance of cracks developing afterward. When parquet flooring was first introduced it was found that many carpenters didn't know how to lay it properly, and even today the leading manufacturers of this material say that it is better for them, and better for their customers to have expert mechanics to lay this flooring, and not trust the work to the carpenter. There is no reason why, however, the carpenter can not do the work if he will be study the matter and go about it diligently and carefully. The laying of flooring of this kind or any hardwood flooring involves not only careful work, but the taking into consideration of the material when it is laid. If it is damp weather and the flooring has absorbed moisture from the air the chances are that it will result in a bad job. The effects on the work that really comes from the damp weather are really hard on the carpenter for any work of this kind as well as house trim. It absorbs moisture from the air and if put up that way, when it dries out thoroughly, will shrink more or less and the joints show badly. The carpenter should make it his business to plan his work so as to do the floor laying and work of that kind when the weather is dry or else, if it is a very particular job, adopt some means of heating and driving the material to be used. By this means only he can insure a good job, and it is these finer points that count for the making of a man's reputation these days.

In this connection a word may be in order in regard to the lumberman from whom the carpenter gets his supplies. If a man wants to do nice work, especially of the natural finish order, it is imperative that he have nice material to start with, and to insure this he should make it a point to maintain good connections with some lumberman who not only carries good stock, but keeps it in nice shape. It not only requires a good deal of work to clean off lumber that has been weather stained and gotten dusty and dirty while piled around, but it never

looks as well as that kept fresh. In fact, it is advisable because it is cheaper in the end for the carpenter to pay more money and get the best of material for this kind of work. The carpenter, like everybody else, wants to buy his material as cheaply as possible, but it is not buying cheaply to take an inferior article, and it is cheaper in the end to pay from two to five dollars per thousand more for lumber that is smoothly dressed and kept bright and clean than it is to take poorly dressed lumber, indifferently cared for, at a lower price.

So do not wrangle with the lumberman so much about price, but insist on quality in your lumber, for it is by this means and by building up your reputation for quality in your own work that you will be able to get more for your work than the other fellows, and consequently have bigger profits and a better reputation in the end.

Protection of National Forests.

The first duty of the forest service is to protect the national forests. These forests are mainly virgin in the sense that but little of their area has been cut over. They are not, however, virgin in the sense of being fully stocked with timber. A fully established forest which has never been interfered with does not gain. It makes no more wood by growth than it loses by decay. Most of the forested area of the West, however, has been severely interfered with for many years, chiefly by fire. Fires caused much damage even before white men entered the country. They have caused much more since. The most serious part of the damage caused by the ordinary forest fire is that done to the young growth, from the tiny seedlings in their first year up. To this damage by fire must be added the heavy damage caused in the past by the overgrazing of stock, and especially of sheep.

With the checking of these and other abuses through administration by the government, the quantity of timber on the national forests is on the increase again. Even were no timber cut, the present supposed stand of 350,000,000,000 board feet of timber on the national forests would be adding very materially to its quantity each year that fires are kept out. It may be said in passing that the fire loss on these forests is now reduced almost to a negligible figure. If the entire cost of the forest administration for the last fiscal year were charged to the account of fire protection, it would be equivalent to an insurance charge of something like $2 per $1,000.

During the calendar year 1907 the timbered area of national forest land burned over was about two one-hundredths of 1 per cent. of the total area of national forests, and considerably less than one one-hundredths of 1 per cent. of the standing timber was destroyed. In other words, looking at the matter from a strictly business standpoint, the government may well feel that it did not do badly last year with its forest property even though its per acre expenditures and receipts were very low, since the forests carried themselves, and in so doing paid for a protection of the property which, if regarded as insurance, was worth at the ordinary insurance rate of city property more than the gross expenditures of the government upon its forests. And in addition to this valuable consideration obtained without expense, the government has gained also by the decided improvement of the forests which protection from fires and other causes of injury has brought.—American Industries.

Stopping Leaks in Water-Pipes.

The usual method of stopping a small leak in a lead pipe is to close up the hole by hammering its edges together, but such repairs are very apt to give way in a short time and be as bad as ever. The following method was applied to a piece of lead pipe in which half a dozen pin holes had been cut through so that there was a perfect spray coming out. The water having been turned off, a few strips of very strong muslin were provided, about one inch wide; these were coated on one side with plaster of paris mixed with water, as if for taking casts, and wrapped around the pipe, with the paster coating inside, for three or four thicknesses. They were then bound firmly with fine linen twine and allowed to stand for three or four hours so that the plaster might set before the water was turned on again. The repair shows no sign of giving out.—Woodworkers Review.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Sozialistische Vorstöße in den Gewerkschaften.

Wir haben schon öfters darauf hingewiesen, daß wenn wir unsere Gewerks und Klassengenossen dazu bewegen wollen über die alltägliche Frage der Lohn und Arbeitszeit hinauszugehen, wenn wir sie dahin bringen wollen, daß sie sich weitergehenden Fragen zuwenden, daß es dann mit der Annahme einer dahin gerichteten Resolution nicht getan, ja sehr oft gar nichts damit erreicht ist.

Wenn über den, in einer Resolution behandelten Gegenstand nicht genügende Aufklärung und Belehrung vorausgegangen ist, wird demselben seitens der Masse der Mitglieder zu wenig Verständnis entgegengebracht; es fehlt an der Begeisterung für die in der Resolution verfochtene Sache ohne die ein Vorstoß uns, sei es auf ökonomischen oder politischen Gebiete, keinen Zoll breit vorwärts bringen kann. Eine Resolution durch Stimmenwerben, d. h. durch oberflächliche Ueberredung der Abstimmenden zur Annahme zu bringen, wie es häufig auf Konventionen und in Versammlungen geschehen ist, ist eine verwerfliche Taktik. Ein auf diese Weise erzieltes Resultat ist wertlos. Die so gewonnen, weil nicht aus Ueberzeugung abgegebenen Stimmen, bieten keinerlei Garantie dafür, daß diejenigen, die sie abgegeben, auch nachher im Sinne der Resolution handeln und für die betreffende Sache eintreten werden. Die Befürworter der Resolution selbst, indem sie glauben einen erfolgreichen Vorstoß gemacht zu haben erlahmen in der Agitation in der Sache wo solche doch erst recht einsetzen sollte. Ferner verpflichtet sich die Organisation durch Annahme einer solchen Resolution, zu etwas was sie nicht halten kann und es wird ihr auf Grund dieser Annahme ein Charakter zugesprochen der ihr nicht zukommt.

Zur Begründung unserer Behaubtungen verweisen wir auf die Annahme unserer Plattform auf unserer letzten, in Niagara Falls abgehaltenen Konvention. Nicht daß wir eine Plattform der Kategorie gewöhnlicher Resolutionen zuteilen wollten; durchaus nicht. In einer Plattform sind die Ziele vorgezeichnet die sich eine Organisation gesteckt hat. Man muß sich über das was man zu erreichen bestrebt ist klar sein um in intelligenter und erfolgreicher Weise vorgehen zu können. Aber, fragen wir uns aufrichtig, haben wir mit der Ananhme unserer, aus den bekannten sozialistischen Gegenwartsforderungen bestehenden Plattform tatsächlich einen Schritt vorwärts getan? Sind mit der Annahme unserer Plattform Kämpfer für sozialistische Grundsätze gewonnen worden? Wir unsererseits müssen dies entschieden verneinen.

Wäre nach unserer Niagara Falls Konvention, oder im Laufe der letzten zwei Jahre, in unseren Lokal-Unionen für unsere Plattformplanken Propaganda gemacht worden wie es doch absolut notwendig war, so hätten wir hiervon Kenntnis erhalten. Aber es geschah nichts dergleichen.

Während vor unserer letzten Konvention dem Journale zahlreiche Zuschriften und Artikel von Mitgliedern zugingen die die heutigen ungerechten und verkehrten ökonomischen und politischen Einrichtungen geißelten und den Weg zur Abhilfe zeigten, sind uns derartige Einsendungen nach Annahme unserer Plattform nur sehr spärlich zugegangen.

Es beweißt dies, daß es unter unseren Mitgliedern noch sehr am richtigen Verständniß in Bezug auf die Bedeutung unserer Forderungen mangelt, daß die große Mehrzahl unserer Mitglieder diese noch nicht zu würdigen vermag und folglich nicht dafür eintreten kann.

Demohngeachtet behaupten wir aber, daß ein großer Teil unser Mitglieder instinktiv an unseren Forderungen Interesse nimmt, denn anderenfalls wäre ja doch die Plattform nicht durch die Urabstimmung ratifizirt worden. Die Mitglieder wissen einfach nicht wo sie diese Forderungen anbringen und wie sie ihnen Geltung verschaffen sollen. Weder die republikanische noch die demokratische

Partei kann sich bekanntlich dazu verbeten nur eine einzige unserer Planken in ihre Platt form aufzunehmen. Auf diesen Umstand aber hätten die ursprünglichen Befürworter, unserer Plattform, die sozialistisch gesinnten Arbeiter, unbedingt aufmerksam machen müssen und zwar unter Beifügung der Schlußfolgerung, daß, da diese Parteien nur kapitalistische Interessen im Auge haben und für die Interessen der Lohnarbeiter nicht ein treten wollen noch können, wir nur vereinigt in einer unabhängigen Partei unserer Klasse, der Klasse der Lohnarbeiter, unseren For derungen Geltung verschaffen können.

Im Journale haben wir auf den deutschen Seiten keine Gelegenheit vorüber gehen las sen für unabhängige politische Tätigkeit der Lohnarbeiter als Klasse Stellung zu nehmen während wir auf den englischen Seiten nur dahin gehende Winke erteilen konnten, weil das Gros unserer englischredenden Mitglie der noch auf die Plattform der bürgerlichen Parteien schwört, weil sie die Notwendigkeit unabhängiger politischer Tätigkeit der Ar beiter noch nicht anerkennen und unsere Füh rer die Parole in obigem Sinne noch nicht ausgeben wollen oder auszugeben wagen. Der Vorstoß in dieser Richtung muß unter gegebenen Umständen von der Mitgliedschaft der verschiedenen Gewerksorganisationen ausgehen wie es auch in einigen derselben in letzter Zeit geschehen ist. In dem Pain ter-Journal und in dem Journale der Ma schinisten, zum Beispiele, sind in der letzten Zeit ganz prächtige Einsendungen erschienen die diese Frage behandeln. Die klassen und zielbewußten Mitglieder in unseren eignen Reihen scheinen zu übersehen, daß unser Journal das geeignetste Mittel zur Ver breitung ihrer Grundsätze ist. Sie scheinen sich in dieser Beziehung, nach wie vor, auf das Einbringen von Resolutionen zu ver lassen deren Wirkung, wenn sie überhaupt zur Annahme gelangen, eine trügerische ist.

Wir ergehen uns in vorstehenden Aeuße rungen teils von der Ueberzeugung ausge hend, daß die gegenwärtige Geschäfts stockung und die dadurch hervorgerufene Not und Entbehrung unter vielen Tausenden unserer Klassen und Gewerksgenossen, diese mehr denn je zum Nachdenken über ihre elende Lage drängt und daher die Zeit zur Aufklärung über deren Ursachen und über Mittel und Wege zur Abhilfe sehr günstig ist, teils weil unsere nächste Konvention be vorsteht auf welcher sich sicherlich, bei Be sprechung der gegenwärtigen Krise sowohl wie der bekannten Entscheidungen des Ober bundesgerichtes, Gelegenheit bieten wird Versäumtes nachzuholen.

Was nun diese Konvention anbetrifft so können wir nicht umhin unsere Verwun derung darüber auszusprechen, daß in An betracht der gegenwärtigen großen Arbeits losigkeit auch unter unseren Mitgliedern, und in Anbetracht der prekären finanziellen Lage vieler unserer Lokal-Union, und schließlich in Anbetracht der mit der Be schickung der im fernen Westen stattfinden den Konvention verknüpften großen Unkosten, keine einzige der Lokal Unionen nur den Versuch gemacht hat eine Verlegung der Kon vention nach dem Sitze des Hauptquartiers oder doch nach einem dem Osten näher ge legenen Orte zu veranlassen. Es haben in letzter Zeit bekanntlich verschiedene Urab stimmungen in unserer Organisation statt gefunden; ein Antrag mehr hätte also nur geringe weitere Umständlichkeiten verursacht, und wir sind überzeugt, daß wenn den Lokal Unionen ein Antrag auf Verlegung der Kon vention nach einem gelegeneren Orte unter breitet worden wäre, daß derselbe unter ge gebenen Umständen Annahme gefunden hät te. Die Beteiligung an unserer nächsten Konvention sowie deren Resultat würde dann voraussichtlich ein viel zufriedenstellen deres sein, als dies nun zu erwarten ist.

Zum Schlusse möchten wir den sozialistisch gesinnten Delegaten zu unserer Salt Lake City Konvention, den Rat erteilen sich nicht zu sehr von den übrigen Delegaten abzuson dern. Wenn man Andersdenkende bekeh ren will so muß man freundschaftlich mit ihnen verkehren. Durch schroffes abweisen des Benehmen anders denkenden Kollegen gegenüber, werden keine Proseliten gemacht. Nehmen wir uns ein Beispiel an unseren Brüdern in Deutschland die sagen: Wir halten diese Leute für rückständig aber wir grollen ihnen deßhalb nicht.

Beantragte Konstitutions-Verän derungen und Resolutionen.

Im Nachstehenden unterbreiten wir un seren deutschredenden Lokal-Unionen eine deutsche Uebersetzung der bis jetzt eingelaufe nen, beantragten Amendements zu unserer General-Konstitution und von der nächsten Konvention zu erledigenden Resolutionen so weit dies der Raum des Journals gestattet.

L. U. 75 Birmingham, Ala., hat die ganze Konstitution einer Revision unterzogen und eine so große Anzahl Amendements in Vorschlag gebracht, daß wir nur eine gedrängte Uebersicht darüber geben und nur die wichtigsten Punkte herausgreifen können. Im übrigen müssen wir diesbezüglich auf den Originaltext auf den englischen Seiten des Journals verweisen.

Diese wichtigsten, von L. U. 75 Birmingham, Ala., beantragten Konstitutions-Veränderungen sind folgende:

Die Abhaltung von Konventionen alle vier Jahre in Indianapolis—Nur die Staats Councils sollen durch je zwei Delegaten auf den Konventionen zu Vertretung berechtigt sein — Reisekosten und Zeitverlust der Delegaten sollen aus der Generalkasse bestritten und vergütet werden—Der G. P. soll $25,000 jährlich, der G. S. $3,000 jährlich und der G. Sch. $1,800 jährlich, Gehalt beziehen—Die Zusammenstellung des Resultates einer Urabstimmung soll durch das G. E. B. geschehen; anstatt wie bisher durch vom G. P. ernannte Komites—Die an die General-Offize zu entrichtende Kopfsteuer soll 40 Cents monatlich für vollbenefitberechtigte Mitglieder betragen—Eine bedeutende Erhöhung des Sterbebenefits für Mitglieder und Frauen—Die Schaffung einer neuen Beamtenstelle, eines Kaplans, welcher die Versammlungen mit einem Gebet eröffenen und Beerdigungsfeierlichkeiten leiten soll—Punkt 4 der Parlamentarischen Regeln, Diskussionen über Politik verbietend, soll gestrichen werden—Das Journal, The Carpenter, soll vergrößert und so ausgestattet werden, daß das Publikum Interesse daran nimmt und es von Zeitungshändlern zum Verkaufe aufgelegt werden kann und soll es allen Mitgliedern in's Haus gesandt werden.

L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb.

Zusatz zu Regeln für Lokal-Unionen.

Ein Mitglied der V. B., welches zwanzig Jahre lang ununterbrochen gutstehend war und das sechszigste Lebensjahr erreicht hat, soll zu allen Benefits berechtigt, jedoch der Zahlung aller Monatsbeiträge und Assessments enthoben sein.

L. U. 71, Fort Smith, Ark.

1. Wenn ein suspendirtes oder gestrichenes Mitglied der V. B. um Wiederaufnahme nachsucht, so soll es alle seine Rückstände oder eine Summe bis zu $15.00, nebst allen ihm auferlegten Geldstrafen begleichen, ehe es wieder zur Mitgliedschaft in der V. B. zugelassen werden kann.

2. Wenn eine reisendes, mit seinen Beiträgen rückständiges Mitglied an einem Orte Arbeit erhält, so soll es alle seine Rückstände und außerdem 15 Cents an den F. S. oder den Geschäftsagenten entrichten. Diese Beträge und sein Mitgliedsbuch sollen der L. U. der das Mitglied bisher angehörte, zugesandt werden und es soll ihm ein Erlaubnisschein eingehändigt werden welcher es zum Arbeiten berechtigt, wofür das Mitglied einen Garantiebetrag von 50 Cents täglich bis zum Wiedereintreffen seines Buches zu entrichten hat, worauf ihm die so gezahlte Summe wieder zurückerstattet werden soll.

3. Alle Sektionen der General-Konstitution, welche sich auf General-Konventionen beziehen, seien gestrichen. Wenn der G. E. B. oder eine L. U. eine Abänderung der Konstitution wünschen, so sollen sie ihre Vorschläge dem G. S. zu Veröffentlichung zu senden, und wenn zwanzig Lokal-Unionen in mindestens vier Staaten solche Vorschläge indossiren, dann sollen dieselben einer Urabstimmung unterbreitet, und wenn sich eine Majorität der abstimmenden Mitglieder dafür erklärt, zum Gesetz erhoben werden.

4. Ein zugereistes Mitglied soll in Fragen lokalen Charakters nicht eher stimmberechtigt sein als bis es sechs Monate lang ununterbrochen in dem Distrikt in dem es Arbeit gefunden gewohnt hat; doch soll eine Außnahme stattfinden wenn die Zahl der Mitglieder einer L. U. nicht mehr denn zehn beträgt.

L. U. 850, Leadville, Colo.

Sekt. 131. Wenn ein Mitglied den Wirkungskreis einer L. U. verläßt so soll dessen Mitgliedsbuch bei dem Eintritt in eine L. U. eines anderen Ortes als Freikarte oder Ausweis gelten und den Nachweis liefern, daß das Mitglied in der L. U. die es verlassen hat, gutstehend ist. Ein solches Mitglied muß sein Mitgliedsbuch der L. U. in die es einzutreten wünscht am ersten Versammlungsabend, nachdem es Arbeit erhalten hat, einreichen.

Sekt. 136 sei (weil nach Annahme obiger Sekt. 131 überflüssig) gestrichen.

L. U. 815, Haywards, Cal.

Sekt. 8. Zusatz: „Kein Mitglied das nicht mindestens einen Termin als Beamter seiner L. U. fungirt hat soll als Delegat wählbar sein."

Sekt. 20. Dahin zu amendiren, daß die Amtsdauer der Generalbeamten „vier" Jahre anstatt zwei Jahre beträgt.

Sekt. 68. Zusatz: Mit der Kopfsteuer soll der Schatzmeister zugleich den Betrag von ein (1) Dollar für jedes im verflossenen Monat aufgenommene Mitglied dem G. S. zusenden, welcher Betrag dem Sterbebenefit-Fond der V. B. zufließen soll.

Sekt. 116. Ein teilweise zu Benefit berechtiges Mitglied (Siehe Sekt. 78) soll zu hundert ($100) Dollar Sterbegeld berechtigt sein, u. s. w.

Sekt. 131. Der letzte Satz sei gestrichen und folgendes an dessen Stelle beigefügt: „Das Mitglied muß diese Karte innerhalb eines Monats der L. U. des Ortes wo es Arbeit erhalten hat einreichen oder dieselbe an die L. U. die die Karte ausgestellt hat behufs Kontrolle zurückzusenden.

L. U. 305, Cedar Rapids, Ja.

Sekt. 27. Die Worte, und aus jedem derselben (Distrikte) soll ein Mitglied des G. E. B. erwählt werden, in der zweiten und dritten Linien, seien gestrichen.

Neue Sektion: Die Mitgliedschaft der verschiedenen, den Distrikt bildenden Staaten, erwählen das den Distrikt vertretende Mitglied des G. E. B.

L. U. 155, Plainfield, N. J.

In Erwägung: Daß es notwendig ist, daß eine L. U. stets mit einer korrekten Mitgliederliste versehen ist, davon Einsicht nehmen und über den jeweiligen Stand eines jeden Mitgliedes Auskunft erlangen und erteilen kann, und

In Erwägung: Daß die jetzt von der General-Office gelieferten Formulare für Monatsberichtche nicht den Zweck erfüllen, sei

Beschlossen: Der G. S. ist ermächtigt die Formulare für Monatsberichte, wie solche gegenwärtig im Gebrauche sind, in Büchern von 360 Seiten für die Dauer von 5 Jahren, und in Büchern von 720 Seiten, für die Dauer von 10 Jahren, in solidem Einbande herstellen zu lassen und zum Kostenpreise an die Lokal-Unionen abzugeben.

L. U. 1326, Ely, Nev.

Sekt. 115. Alle gutstehenden Mitglieder sollen, nach der ersten Woche der Krankheit, zu Krankenbenefit im Betrage zu $6.00 wöchentlich, während 6 Wochen in einem Jahre, berechtigt sein. Forderungen für Krankenbenefit müssen von einem ärztlichen Atteste begleitet sein.

Sekt. 75 sei gestrichen.

Antrag:

Annahme von Bestimmungen zur Regelung des Lehrlingswesens.

L. U. 515, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Neue Sektion: Die Finanzbeamten sämmtlicher Lokal-Unionen sollen durch Vermittelung und unter der Kontrolle der General-Office, eine von einer zuverlässigen Versicherungsgesellschaft gestellten Bürgschaft leisten.

Lokal-Union 1072, Muskogee, Okla.

Sekt. 116 sei amendirt wie folgt: Ein teilweise zu Benefit berechtigtes Mitglied (siehe Sekt. 78) soll nach einer Mitgliedschaft von sechs Monaten zu fünfzig ($50) Dollar und nach einer Mitgliedschaft von einem Jahre, zu hundert ($100) Dollar Sterbegeld berechtigt sein, welches aus der General-Kasse zu zahlen ist; vorausgesetzt, daß das Mitglied zur Zeit seines Todes ein Jahr lang ausstehend war. Es soll nicht zu den in Sekt. 113 und 114 spezifizirten Benefits berechtigt sein.

Sekt. 116 (a) neue Sektion: Die Ehefrau eines, nur teilweise zu Benefit berechtigten Mitgliedes soll dasselbe Sterbebenefit beziehen das einem zu vollem Benefit berechtigten Mitgliede gewährt wird — siehe Sekt. 114.

Lokal Union 30, Oakland, Cal.

Sekt. 64. Nach dem Wort, Dollar, in der zweiten Linie, sei folgendes beigefügt, „oder nicht mehr denn fünfzehn Dollar" (betragen u. s. w.).

Sekt. 175. Diese Sektion sei so amendirt, daß dieselbe nach dem Worte, enthalten, in der dritten Linie, folgendermaßen lautet. „Er soll in dem Berichte jedes Mitglied aufführen und in der dazu bestimmten Rubrik die zuletzt geleistete monatliche Beitragszahlung vermerken. Er soll diesen Bericht so bald als möglich nach dem ersten eines jeden Monats seiner L. U. unterbreiten, unter Angabe der Mitgliederzahl und des Finanzstandes der L. U. im verflossenen Monat, und soll den Trustees, wenn solche erhältbar, eine von einer Versicherungsgesellschaft gestellten Bürgschaft leisten wie es die L. U. bestimmen mag.

Arbeiter Altersversicherung in Australien.

(Aus der N. Y. Volks-Zeitung.)

Der Gedanke, daß der Arbeiter, der ein Menschenleben seine Arbeitskraft angestrengt hat, um für Andere Güter und Werthe zu erzeugen, um den „Reichtum der Nation" zu vermehren, daß dieser Arbeiter ein Recht darauf hat, zu verlangen, daß er für seine alten Tage in seiner Existenz sichergestellt werde, daß die Gemeinsamkeit ihm für sein Alter das Leben garantire, dieser Gedanke bricht sich immer mehr Bahn und die Gesetzgebungen der verschiedensten Länder sehen sich gezwungen, mit der Frage der Altersversorgung für Arbeiter sich immer mehr zu beschäftigen.

In Australien spielt diese Frage, dank der politischen Organisation, die sich die dortigen Arbeiter geschaffen haben, schon seit mehreren Jahren eine Rolle. Im Jahre 1905 setzte der General-Gouverneur des Commonwealth eine Kommission ein, die sich mit der Arbeiter-Altersversicherung beschäftigen und die Erfahrungen berücksichtigen sollte, die man in verschiedenen Kolonien Australiens in der Angelegenheit gemacht hatte. Die Kommission sollte die Frage beantworten, ob die Einführung des genannten Instituts für das ganze Gebiet des australischen Staatenbundes zu empfehlen sei.

Die Arbeiter-Altersversicherung besteht seit einiger Zeit in den Kolonien New South Wales und Victoria, ebenso in dem geographisch zu Australien gehörigen Neu-Seeland, das aber im Uebrigen, einen selbstständiger Staat bildet und nicht zum Staatenbund gehört.

(Schluß in nächster Nummer.)

DEPARTMENT FRANCAIS

Qu' apprendrons nos fils

(Suite.)

Dans le précédent numéro du ''Carpenter'' nous avons parlé du mauvais état de choses dans lequel se trouve le système d'apprentissage de nos fils et nous proposions de fournir quelques remêdes dans un prochain numéro. Nous allons donc essayer aujourd'hui de revenir sur ce sujet.

Comme nous l'avons demontré d'abord, qu'une grande part du mal en question provient de ce que de nos jours nous envoyons nos fils à la fabrique et dans un âge où ils devraient encore frotter les banes de l'école; il serait donc nécessaire de reprendre le fil de notre article à ce point.

La raison qui fait envoyer nos enfants à la fabrique est de les faire contribuer à l'entretien du menage de la famille.

Il est certain, que ce n'est pas par pure plaisir que les parents envoient des enfant à la fabrique qui à peine ont attaint l'âge de quatorze ans et souvent moins que cet âge, sans parler de femmes veuves, ou de cas où le père est malade, ou comme c'est fort souvent le cas dans ce moment, que le père n'a pas d'ouvrage, simplement, et la famille a besoin, pour vivre des quelques dollars que les enfants rapportent. Mais nous devons admettre également qu'il ne manque pas de parents qui pourraient fort bien faire le sacrifice à leurs enfants en les envoyant à l'école jusqu'à l'âge de seize ans, et au lieu de les mettre auprès d'une machine dans une fabrique ils pourraient tout aussi bien les envoyer à une école manuelle ou technique. Cela profitfierai a ces enfants tant au point materiel que phisique, et si ce commencement d'une apprentissage dans une école aura lieu sur une place plus vaste, c'est à dire si un grand nombre de parents suivra ce mode, le travail des enfants dans les fabriques deviendrai plus rare, les petites mains plus recherchés et les conditions de ces derniers améliorés sensiblement.

Le premier des remêdes que nous recommendons est donc l'école manuelle ou technique. On a introduit ce système dans bien des écoles en France; d'abord la ''training school'' pour les grades inférieures. L'influence de nos chambres syndicales en France a toujours été assez grande pour obtenir que les instituteurs de ces classes étaient choisis parmi les membres des chambres syndicales. De même se trouvèrent les écoles techniques du soir entre les mains, ou du moins à portée de cette influence, de sorte qu'en apprennant à travailler, les élèves étaient mis en rapport avec les organisations ouvrières et apprennaient à connaitre les buts et l'utilité des organisations ouvrières.

Par la faute et par la négligeance de nos trades unions aux Etats Unis, et par notre grande indifférence envers un problème de tel importance. Messrs. les patrons ont pu et su profiter de cet état des choses, ils ont d'abord mis leurs mains sur les écoles municipales et ont toujours montré le plus grand intérêts pour ces écoles techniques, qui tout en restant dans les mains privés, n'ont pour seul but et seule raison d'être, la charge de procurer à bas prix des ''scab foremen'' et des ''scab ouvriers, au fur et à messure que les besoins patroneaux se firent sentir et que l'argent pour leur entretien étais versé à temps.

C'est ainsi que nous voyons de nos jours les élèves des ''correspondence schools'' prendre les sièges de vieux employés de bureaux.

Les classes du soir des ''Y. M. C. A.'' fournissent autant de scabs dans les offices, pour les places de ''shipping clercs'' et autres, que Messrs. les patrons leurs commandent. Les écoles de tailleurs de pierres, de coupeurs de drap, de tapissiers, de maçons et platriers, d'ouvriers du bois et de la metalurgie, etc., ne sont autre chose que des fourmillières de scabs prêts à prendre les places des ouvriers en grève. Pour preuve nous ne voulont citer qu'un seul cas, le cas de la grève des télégraphistes

l'hiver dernier. La defaite de cette a été rendue possible par l'emploi d'élèves de ces différents catégories d'apprenties.

Si ces pépinières à scabs on put se développer à tel point, à qui la faute? D'abord et avant toute cette faute incombe à nos trades unions super-conservatives et égoïstes. Ces organisations plus que bourgoises refusent d'accorder un nombre suffisant d'apprentis dans leurs ateliers. S'il est vrai, que les patrons ont toujours la tendance d'avoir trop d'apprenties, par exemple les plombiers et les paintres en bâtiments, qui cherchent toujours par avoir cinq apprenties sur deux ouvriers, il n'est pas moins vrai que beaucoup d'organisations ouvrières tombent dans le mal contraire et ferment leurs métiers aux nouvelles générations.

Le deuzième remède que nous proposerions donc serai la réglementation du système d'apprentissage directement par les trades unions, et que ceux ci décident à l'avenir:

1. Qu'il y ai un certain nombre d'apprenties à placer dans chaque ateliers. 2 Qu-aucun garçon ne puisse être admis à l'apprentissage d'un métier, s'il n'à visité une école technique jusqu'à l'âge d'au moins de seize ans, et après avoir passé un examen suffisament rigoureux. 3. Qu'aucun apprentie ne saurait être déclaré ouvrier competent et accompli, sans avoir passé un examen rigoureux, et dont les examineurs sont fournis par les union respectives d'ouvriers ou par des commissions mixtes, c'est à dire, d'ouvries et patrons, tel que cela se pratique en France dans certains districts.

Ces points ne sont que des indications, et nous n'avons nullement l'intention de fournir un programe élaboré dans tous ces details, mais nous le verrions avec le plus grand intérêt, si l'un ou l'autre de nos membres ou de nos Unions Locales reprendrai le fil et exprimerai sa manière de voir sur ce sujet.

A mesure que l'immigration d'Europe cesse à nous procurer des artisans capables, une peinurie de bons ouvriers se fera sentir, et les divers métiers s'en ressentiront. Que les organisations ouvrières prennent cette question ardente et immédiate en mains, et empêchent par là ces fabriques à scabs de s'établir et de nous nuir, nous n'aurons plus besoin de nous inquiéter autant de l'avenir de nos fils.

Mais si une initiative doit émaner des trades unions, que cela se fasse à bref délaie car la question est devenue pressante, et pas plus tard que notre prochaine convention elle devrait être prise en considération.

Il n'y a pas que nos grandes forêts que l'on dépeuple en négligeant la replantation avec des jeunes arbres et de la sève nouvelle. Nos métiers aussi bien que nos grandes organisations commence à viellir, à se depeupler ou à dégénerér; cherchons donc à trouver les remèdes avant que le mal soit devenu si intense que les remèdes arrivent trop tard.

A qui donc la parole sur cette question importante?

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Le "Peuple Suisse," organe officiel du Parti suisse, nous annonce la création d'une "Union ouvrière," basée sur les principes du socialisme international tels qu'ils ont été définis dans les divers Congrès de l'Internationale. Voici comment le "Peuple suisse" justifie cette création:

"L'organisation syndicale est une jambe, l'organisation politique est l'autre jambe d'un même organisme qui veut s'émanciper, se libérer. Il ne faut pas que l'une des jambes aille à droite et l'autre à gauche. Il faut que les deux marchent ensemble d'un pas sûr et ferme. Partout, comme en Allemagne, dans la Suisse allemande, dans le Nord de la France, où cette méthode socialiste de la coalisation des forces ouvrières organisées a été méthodiquement appliquée, elle a donné d'excellents résultats au triple point de vue syndical, politique et co-opératif."—L'Union des Travailleurs.

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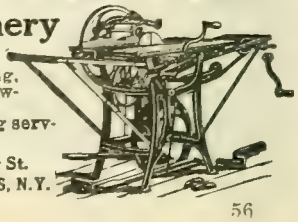

CLAIMS PAID DURING JUNE, 1908

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
9080	David Bullmer	5	$200.00
9081	Thos. F. Hennesy	58	200.00
9082	John L. Lundgren (dis.)	87	100.00
9083	Mrs. Lydia Draper	476	50.00
9084	Paul Golduski	1108	200.00
9085	Sam A. Coates	1740	140.00
9086	John R. Cann	20	200.00
9087	G. Soldera	32	200.00
9088	Mrs. Mary Steele	33	50.00
9089	Mrs. Ella W. Eisiminger	50	50.00
9090	Thomas Glover	52	200.00
9091	Mrs. Anna C. Angle	61	50.00
9092	Charles Holmberg	87	200.00
9093	C. R. Jones	132	200.00
9094	Wm. J. Maroney	132	200.00
9095	Mrs. M. M. McIlvenny	206	50.00
9096	Mrs. Emma C. Sladek	299	50.00
9097	L. A. Bradbury	439	200.00
9098	Mrs. Mathilda L. Seefeldt	554	50.00
9099	Pamphele Bourque	794	50.00
9100	George Green	92	50.00
9101	Karl A. Carlson	632	200.00
9102	James M. Shields	698	200.00
9103	Francis H. DeVouge	1132	50.00
9104	Charles C. Brannan	1019	200.00
9105	Mrs. Florence C. Glover	4	50.00
9106	Bernard Amann	9	50.00
9107	Mrs. Julia Thomas	36	50.00
9108	Frank Parker	77	200.00
9109	Wm. Inglis	83	200.00
9110	Desire Debiere	95	200.00
9111	Wm. H. Craft	110	50.00
9112	John Cashman	112	200.00
9113	Edward F. Smith	438	200.00
9114	Manane Short	465	200.00
9115	Bernard Bonnema	490	200.00
9116	Otto Kahrs	586	200.00
9117	Wm. H. Jackson	625	200.00
9118	Mrs. Mary Jane Hurton	696	50.00
9119	Walter Lanier	1029	50.00
9120	Isaac Meseroll	1297	50.00
9121	Mrs. K. D. Mowrey	1491	50.00
9122	I. R. Solomon	1646	100.00
9123	Wm. T. Uglow	1717	50.00
9124	Ludwig Paus	1784	200.00
9125	Henry Schlangenotto	1784	200.00
9126	James P. Byrd (dis.)	1315	100.00
9127	Jacob Johnson (dis.)	1747	100.00
9128	Mrs. Mary F. Simpson	13	50.00
9129	A. F. Davis	89	200.00
9130	Mrs. Mary Landry	96	25.00
9131	Mrs. Florence Russell	119	50.00
9132	Lewis J. Leger	158	50.00
9133	David M. Hutchins	181	200.00
9134	Adolph Vollmar	181	50.00
9135	Mrs. Addia E. White	206	50.00
9136	Mrs. Anna Bauer	238	50.00
9137	Anton Honek (dis.)	309	100.00
9138	S. A. Bell	587	200.00
9139	Frank Becka	39	200.00
9140	Gustav Schellhase	90	50.00
9141	Mrs. Pauline Schaaf	118	50.00
9142	Mrs. Adele Nixon Wood	483	50.00
9143	Mrs. Minnie Mills	644	50.00
9144	Mrs. Celestia M. Knebler	971	50.00
9145	Mrs. Minnie L. Willcutt	177	50.00
9146	Edward Hawkey	359	200.00
9147	Mrs. Matilda Mobily	420	50.00
9148	Charles Benson	441	200.00
9149	Wilhelm Miller	288	50.00
9150	Mrs. Helma A. Danielson	594	50.00
9151	I. J. Swartz	1074	200.00
9152	Mrs. Anna Blanchfield	10	50.00
9153	Mrs. Gertrude L. Storm	55	50.00
9154	Roman Pilarski	199	200.00
9155	James McInnis	218	200.00
9156	Joseph Raczak	242	200.00
9157	Winfield S. Borton	245	50.00
9158	Mrs. Joseph Marek	308	50.00
9159	L. G. Eiseman	356	200.00
9160	Mrs. Margaret Emmel	375	50.00
9161	John R. Mullery	514	200.00
9162	Austin Parks	578	50.00
9163	Alanson N. Blethen	621	50.00
9164	Mrs. Charles Anderson	907	50.00
9165	John Bowles	949	200.00
9166	Charles F. Hanson	1172	50.00
9167	H. D. Shrader	1339	200.00
9168	Chas. A. Ogden	1582	200.00
9169	Mrs. Matolda Hoglund	13	50.00
9170	Mrs. Susanna Wirsing	62	50.00
9171	R. C. Owen	98	50.00
9172	Mrs. Eva H. Poesnecker	131	50.00
9173	Mrs. Mary J. Herzberg	211	50.00
9174	Wm. J. Crozier	211	50.00
9175	Gus N. Lind	262	50.00
9176	Patrick J. Durey	278	50.00
9177	W. R. Vierhus	304	200.00
9178	James A. Deem	339	200.00
9179	John McKinnon	483	200.00
9180	Eben P. Worcester	540	50.00
9181	Frank G. Molerio	550	200.00
9182	Mrs. Sarah A. Saunders	887	50.00
9183	Edward C. Jahncke	1087	200.00
9184	Chas. Johnson	1367	50.00
9185	Patrick F. Duffy	10	200.00
9186	Albert Lethbridge	10	200.00
9187	Mrs. Mary Etta Judd	16	50.00
9188	Andrew Sunderling	97	200.00
9189	Robert Smith	122	200.00
9190	Mrs. Olive E. Sutherland	206	50.00
9191	Gustav Babtist	247	200.00
9192	Mrs. Thella Wilson	296	50.00
9193	Wm. Geise	375	100.00
9194	Frederick W. Panke	430	200.00
9195	Victor Fahler	457	200.00
9196	Mrs. Marie L. Bellemare	761	50.00
9197	M. J. Ryan (dis.)	993	300.00
9198	Christian A. Pedersen	1667	200.00
9199	O. K. McGregor (dis.)	22	400.00
9200	C. A. Johnson	58	200.00
9201	T. W. Haight	62	200.00
9209	Mrs. Mary Joseph	92	50.00
9203	Fred A. Belmont	172	200.00
9204	R. L. Marden	313	200.00
9205	Jens Rasmussen	457	200.00
9206	John Maier	484	200.00
9207	Nicholas Karman	550	200.00
9208	Carl Strathmire	586	50.00
9209	Harry T. Fuller	887	200.00
9210	J. P. Kemp	1567	200.00
9211	Robert E. Kennedy	1731	200.00
9212	Mrs. Elizabeth K. Minion	306	50.00
9213	Ludwig Gerlach	309	200.00
9214	Mrs. John Shelton	436	50.00
9215	E. D. Prince	1016	50.00
9216	Samuel McDowell	1052	200.00
9217	Mrs. Amelia L. Bung	1057	25.00
9218	Mrs. Emma Jane Pennell	301	50.00
9219	Mrs. Josephine Granath	429	50.00
9220	A. D. Campbell	532	50.00
9221	Philip J. Bruin	1036	200.00
9222	M. Johnson	13	200.00
9223	Ed. Wallen	22	200.00
9224	Mrs. Ann Glover	38	50.00
9225	George Roberts	80	200.00
9226	Mrs. Mary E. Berney	211	50.00
9227	Gustav Mueckler	252	200.00
9228	Mrs. M. R. Buckingham	262	50.00
9229	Edward Griffith	427	200.00
9230	Rudolph Cederoth	471	200.00
9231	James Graham	478	200.00
9232	Elmer E. Sanders	481	200.00
9233	John H. Weaver	571	200.00
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9235	Wm. H. Godley (dis.)	61	300.00
9236	Carl Felt (dis.)	181	300.00
9237	Mrs. H. E. Mitchell	482	25.00
9238	Alfred Z. Roberts	626	200.00
9239	W. N. Bruce	1133	100.00
9240	Mrs. Emma J. Jorgensen	1228	50.00
9241	Damasse Gagnon	1824	200.00
9242	Thomas E. Cowling	132	200.00
9243	Mrs. Martha J. Zellefrow	333	50.00
9244	Thomas McLean	468	147.00
	Total		$21.412.00

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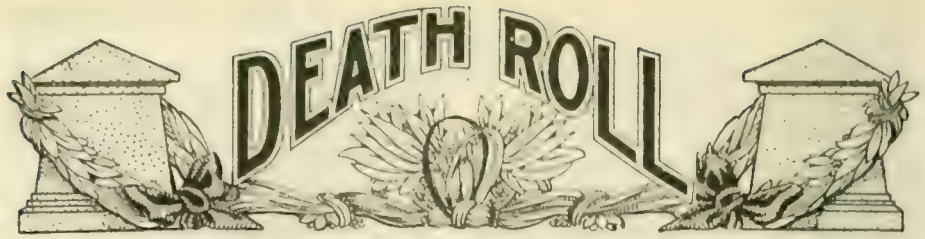
Continued on Page 60.



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Mechanical Draftsman	Heat. and Vent. Eng.
Civil Engineer	Ad Writer
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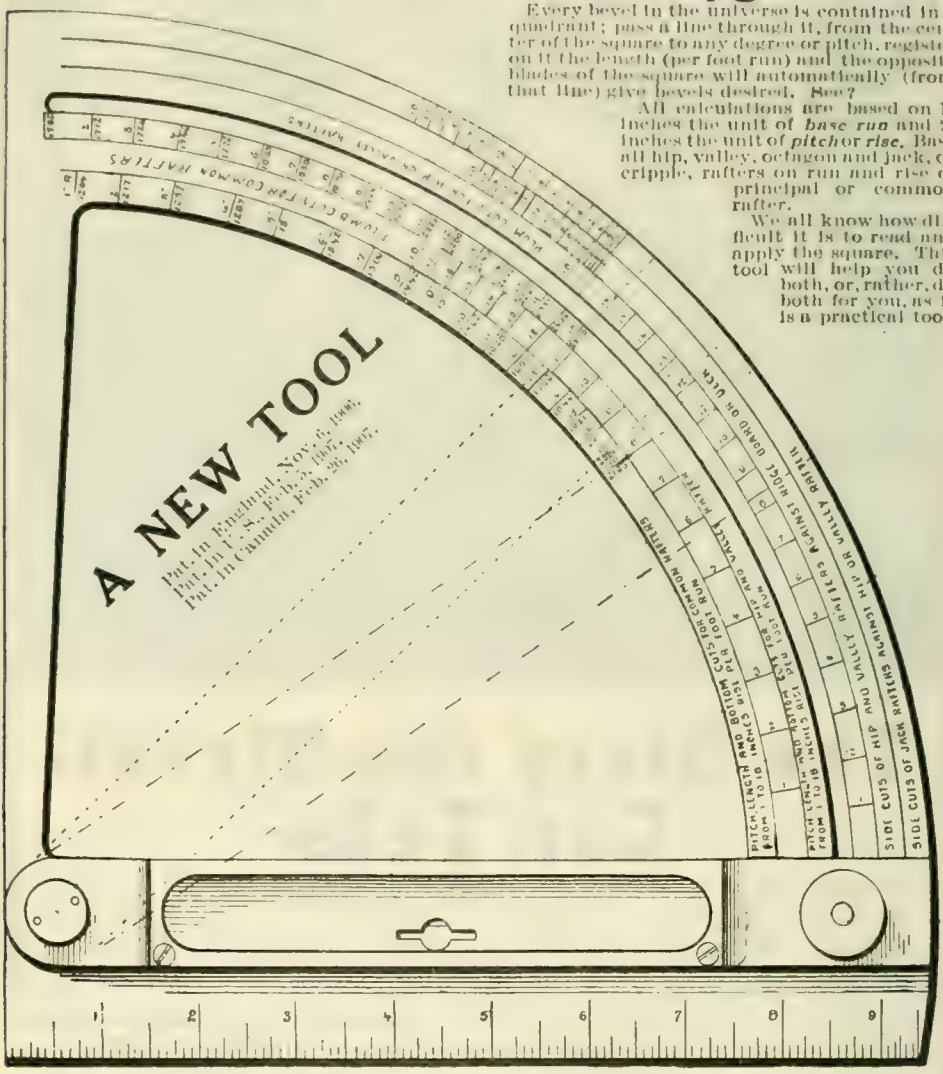
THE CALHOON Rafter and Polygon Bevel


A NEW TOOL
Pat. in England, Nov. 6, 1906.
Pat. in U. S., Feb. 5, 1907.
Pat. in Canada, Feb. 26, 1907.
COMMON RAFTERS
SIDE CUTS OF HIP AND VALLEY RAFTERS AGAINST HIP OR VALLEY RAFTER
SIDE CUTS OF JACK RAFTERS AGAINST HIP OR VALLEY RAFTER

Every bevel in the universe is contained in a quadrant; pass a line through it, from the center of the square to any degree or pitch, register on it the length (per foot run) and the opposite blades of the square will automatically (from that line) give bevels desired. See?

All calculations are based on 12 inches the unit of *base run* and 24 inches the unit of *pitch* or *rise*. Base all hip, valley, octagon and jack, or cripple, rafters on run and rise of principal or common rafter.

We all know how difficult it is to read and apply the square. This tool will help you do both, or, rather, do both for you, as it is a practical tool.

The relative use of this TOOL in a carpenter's hand is that of an X-ray machine to the surgeon, or an interest book to a banker, or the computing scale or cash register to the merchant.

It is an organization of Draft Board, Square, Tri-Square, Bevel-Square, Plumb, Level and Bevel-Protractor into one TOOL. ¶ This is a substatial TOOL 9½ x 10½; made of Nickeled Steel.

Ask your retail hardware dealers for them, or write the following jobbers for one:

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The W. Bingham Co ,	**Cleveland, Ohio**	**Tenk Hardware Co.**	**Quincy, Ill.**
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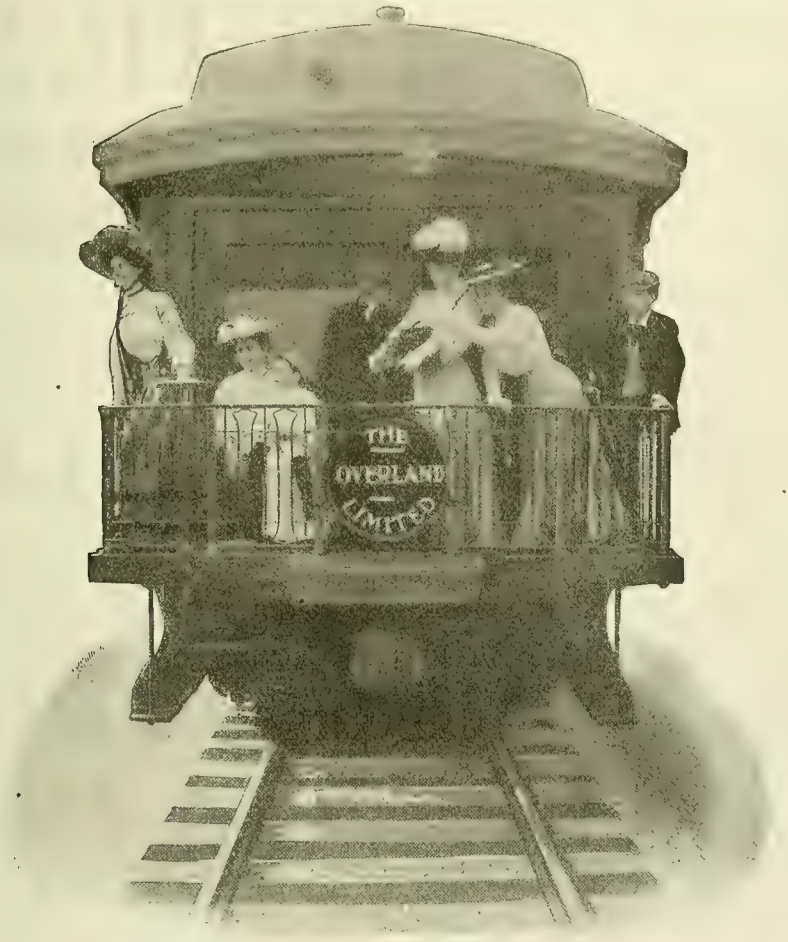

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The Southwest Limited leaves Union Station, Chicago, 6 p. m. Makes connections in Kansas City with through trains arriving Salt Lake City at noon of the third day. Complete information about railroad and sleeping-car fare, train service, or other details, free from the undersigned.

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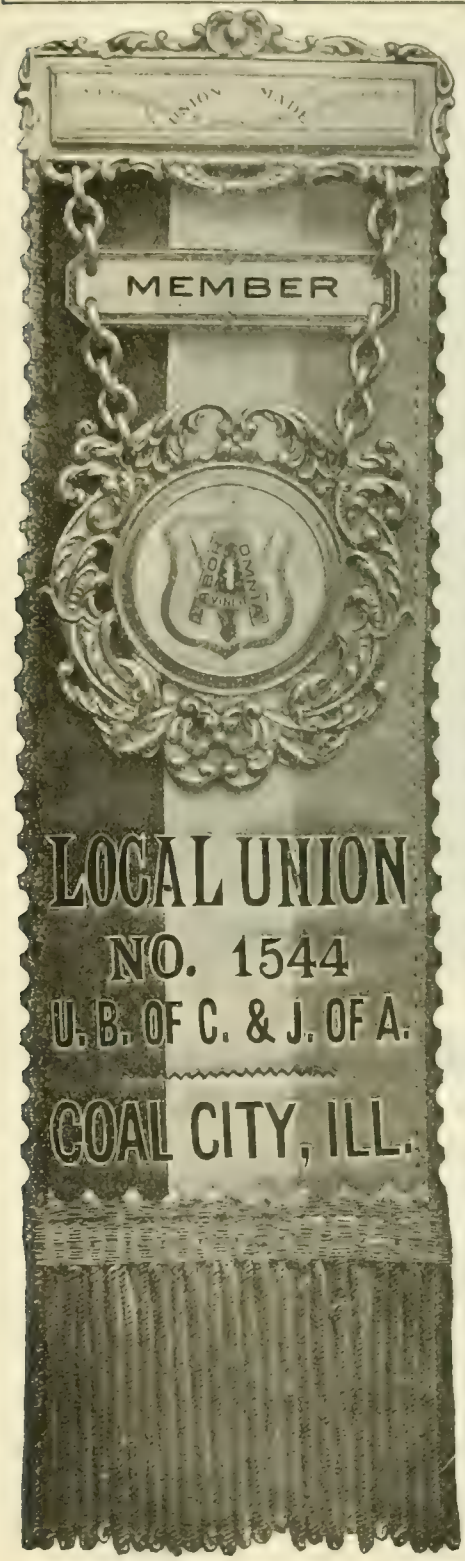

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LABOR DAY

¶ We are compelled to disappoint some every year because they send in their orders *too late* for

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OFFICIAL BADGE

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¶ The engraving shows parade side complete with metal parts.

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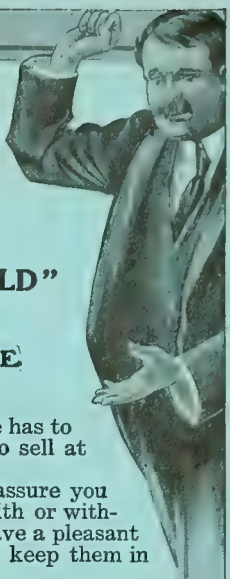

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"THE BEST DOLLAR SHIRT IN THE WORLD"

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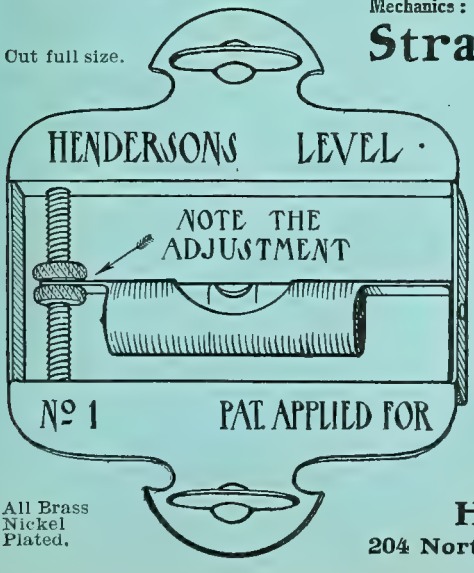

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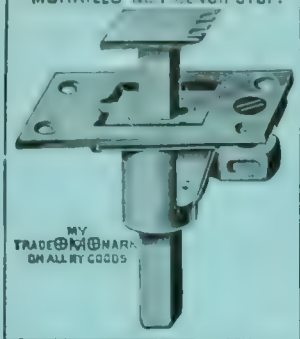

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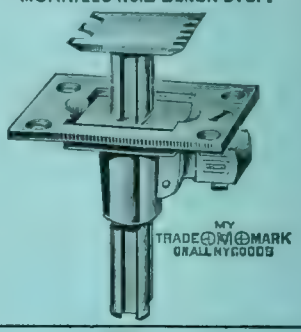

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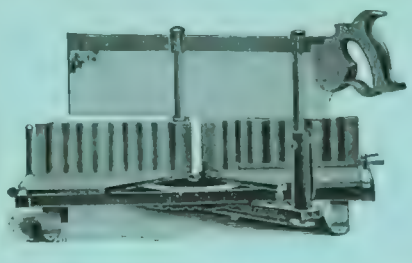

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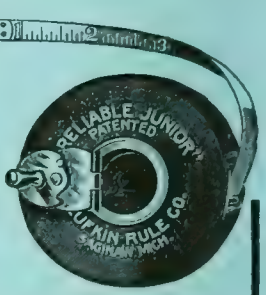

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXVIII—No. 8
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1908

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

A Union Song

By MARGARET SCOTT HALL

What of the Union? Far and wide
We hear the herald chimes
Of brotherhood and doing good
And hopes for better times;
Yea, it is wise to organize
In bonds of union strong,
And wide awake for labor's sake
To help the cause along.

Throughout the land an impulse stirs
On Hope's uplifted wings,
A longing rife through toil and strife
A wish for better things,
Impelled by right when men unite
And honor's course pursue,
To ever bless in helplessness
Is union's purpose true.

Then **Long live Union!** May its strength
For human good increase,
Let none despise to organize
Till graft and greed shall cease
Then keep alive, let union thrive
The toiler's home to bless,
Sing as we fare and breathe a prayer
The Union's grand success.

OUR NEIGHBORS, THE "ELITE".

By Margaret Scott Hall

A LITTLE difference of opinion lends interest to life occasionally, and where one is broad enough to indulge a few ideas he ought to allow the other fellow the same privilege, without getting hot or spiteful.

In a cool, quiet, suburban retreat where the wild birds sing and the green foliage abound, a happy and prosperous mechanic has built a pretty home. The cozy cottage with its wide veranda and beautiful lawn invitingly furnished with swings, rustic seats and hammocks, makes an ideal home, and to the hard-worked toiler it is doubly lovely because it is his own. Here, close to nature in the enjoyment of his own modest possessions, the world is shut out. In the prodigal promise of June-time he revels in the luscious anticipation of abundant results from his own luxuriant vine and fig tree. The dewy, moonlit evenings, fragrant with the delicate odor of magnolia blooms, and freighted with the drowsy sounds of katydids and crickets, are like dreams of bliss that make this workingman's home a fair type of paradise.

But alas! "Every rose must have a thorn." Into this blissful and idyllic suburb—into this serene and peaceful atmosphere, conventionality has intruded. The senselessness of extreme fashion with its empty and insincere airs and graces has fallen like a blemish on the rural life of this Southern Sleepy Hollow. Aristocratic neighbors have settled for the summer in the cottage nearest the home of the mechanic. Now this class of neighbor, like most any other sort, may or may not prove an unmixed blessing; and, as human nature is an interesting study, we embrace this opportunity to record a few notes on the well-known species referred to.

As a true picture is no libel, a nature sketch is no violation of the innate refinement that forbids the indulgence of gossip.

Mr. and Mrs. Strutt, four young Strutts, and a proud array of servants have temporarily turned their backs on society and taken to the woods. Having done so, good taste should have left society's little airs and mannerisms in the city. An aristocratic parade of dollars minus sense is ridiculous at any time or place, but it looks especially out of harmony in the country where most things are supposed to be sincere.

All the silk and lace that could be draped over a hogshead of ambergris would not make out a graceful figure of a woman—neither would the same drapery do much for the 200 pounds avoirdupois of Mrs. Strutt. Exquisite creations displayed in her early morning toilets, elaborate costumes for dinner, driving, etc., all appear to the disinterested spectator as much rich material wasted in a good cause. The utter lack of learning, culture and refinement is a pathetic feature often met with among the poor, but the other extreme of the over-done among the rich appeals to the average mortal as ridiculous.

What a pity that Mrs. Strutt's careful Del Sarte training as evidenced by the studied poses on the lawn, and the affected attitudes and elephantine grace she playfully assumes on the tennis court, should be so thrown away on the unappreciative rustic comprehension! The grandeur and elegance of aristocracy wasting its sweetness on the desert air! The very eloquence with which she directs her servants is touching to the casual observer. The full sounds of her voice rolling up from the fat folds of her double chin oppress one with an overpowering sense of ultracultivation in tone and expression. The common impression would be that a mouthful of mush must be impeding speech.

But the musical names of her children—how they ring true to the rich clink of gold! Morgan is the oldest (P for Pierpont is perhaps the understood initial), then Ogden, Belmont and Stuyvesant Fish! This quartet of extraordinary names to be lived up to by four very ordinary boys! Well, the sins of the fathers must be visited upon the children in names as well as otherwise. The poor, little, white-faced Stuyvesant can bawl as loudly and be as miserable in his aristocratic frills as if he

did not bear the distinguished name of one of Gotham's infamous four hundred. These boys are in no way different from boys of the lower levels of life, except for the imaginary line of caste that is in most instances bought and paid for by stolen fortunes!

There is so much that is true and beautiful, so much of nature to admire that any element of the artificial seems unnecessary and out of place in the country. But the social swim sometimes overflows into the quiet, out-of-the-way places and naturally the capers of the big fish ought to dazzle the minnows.

Poor old, stoop-shouldered, care-worn Strutt! He cuts a sorry figure of aristocratic ease or leisure, but is evidently the money machine of the family. The Dollar is the only ideal he ever hopes to realize here or hereafter. Money and money-getting, with an occasional tirade against the labor union, are choice subjects with him. To fair-minded students of economic and industrial conditions the labor union is a subject with a wide range of viewpoint and varied scope of ideas appealing to all individuals according to circumstances. Not so with Mr. Strutt. He disposes of the whole condemned institution of labor in one big bite of sarcasm; chews the subject of labor and its demands into rags, and spits the whole foolish mess out over the hedge where Mr. Union Mechanic, unsupplied with cotton stoppers for his ears, must play the part of admiring audience. It is hoped his extensive abuse of the union as a lot of ignorant fellows trying to dictate to him how he shall run his business will enlighten the ignorance of his listeners. The proximity of aristocracy and the benefit of such erudition should be a great advantage to a labor unionist.

With fine scorn, meant to impress his sons with the total depravity of the labor ing world, the aristocrat, from the safe shelter of capital, figuratively kicks the unionists down to the lowest depth of degradation without ever a thought of trying to improve or uplift them to a better plane of existence; condemns them without a thought of their side of the question or a possibility of allowing them a chance to improve themselves or help their families by better conditions.

> "O, wad the power some giftie gie us
> To see ourselves as ithers see us."

Mr. Strutt simply does not know any better, and has been too busy with his own end of the proposition to study the life problems of the other fellow. With such heartlessness and prejudice from the over dressed and overfed swine of the money aristocracy, it is little wonder that our cities produce occasionally some specimens of anarchy, but as a rule patience, charity and brotherly kindness characterize the spirit of the labor union in its persistent struggle for humanity.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

(By H. B. Moyer.)

LABOR, a well-known capitalist, is quoted as saying, "will never be successful in obtaining what it considers its rights so long as it attempts to dictate to the men whose money makes the industrial world go around." A saying which reminds one of the aged citizen of Brownsville, W. Va., who was discussing Pittsburg with a native of that place.

"Pittsburg may be as great as you say," remarked the old fellow, "but in my opinion it will never amount to a row of shucks."

"W—what!" ejaculated the amazed Smoky City man. "Pittsburg never amount to anything! How do you figure that out?"

Dad carefully bit a chew off his cut-and-dried. "Too far away from Brownsville," he finally replied.

Labor has come to stay. And by the same token it has been made quite evident that Capital will always be somewhere in the neighborhood at the same time.

Capital argues that it has a right to in-

struct labor where to get on and off, because it supplies the money which keeps the industrial wheels turning. In other words, Capital informs Labor that it is in the same box as the hungry tramp who attempts to dictate the kind of pie he shall be fed with.

Capital doesn't begin to explain that Labor first earned the money which made the wheels go around, and that while Labor received a pittance for its services, he (Capital) reaped the harvest, and in turn applied a portion of the same toward providing the machinery wherewith to reap more monetary harvests.

"If everybody in the universe agreed there would still be trouble," some sage has been set down as saying. If there were no strife, life would become so monotonous that men would battle without cause.

Capital says that Labor will never succeed so long as it does not do as he bids. If Labor did that another civil war would not be an impossibility, for the days of slavery would again be upon us.

When one thinks it over what a great game Labor and Capital are playing! Year in and year out some capitalists and some labor organizations are at it, and how it will all end—if it ever does—is something to conjure over.

Millions of dollars are squandered—or at least spent—in strikes that could ofttimes be avoided by the scratch of a pen. Valuable time is cast aside as so much chaff, and war holds the boards when peace should be in the spotlight.

And why all this? Simply because men are but human, and being so, must differ.

"I like to put in a full day's work," says Mr. Glad Rocks, as he hastily swallows a cup of coffee and a doughnut in the morning," and for the life of me I cannot see why my men should object to working as many hours as I want them to. Why the very idea of an eight-hour day! Preposterous! When I was a boy I had to"—etc., etc.

The employe, on the other hand, sums things up in a nutshell when he asks, "Is a man merely put on earth as an automaton, to know naught but work?"

The one man loves his work because he revels in the pleasure of making money. To him money making is the one great thing in life, it is his spring, summer, autumn and winter. When he is piling up huge stacks of money he is the happiest man (in his own way) on earth. When business is slack and the wheels which formerly ground out silver dollars for him almost as fast as it can be set down in writing, turn slowly, then his heart grows cold. His pleasure is gone and he must seek other diversion. It is at times like this that wages receive a pruning.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," is as old as the shingles on the late Noah's floating home, but it has never gone wrong yet.

While making his way to the landing where he was to catch an outgoing excursion boat a workingman in one of the large cities one day asked a clothing merchant, whose store he passed, if he never took a holiday, or indulged in any pleasure at all. The merchant's dried up, weazen little face broke into a grin.

"Pleasure?" he echoed, "why, man, if you knew what a pleasure it was to me to make money you wouldn't ask such a question!"

It is men like that that bring about great labor struggles. "We love our work for work's sake," they cry, but they don't. And even if they did there is no reason why anyone else should.

One man may thoroughly enjoy an ice cold bath in the morning, while the same to another would be positively disagreeable.

The average capitalist looks upon his hire as cattle, and says so, when riled, and the real being comes to the fore. And then in the next breath Capital will ask plaintively, "Why won't workingmen love work for work's sake?"

Undoubtedly there are men who delight in manual labor. Men who, if they were confined between the walls of an office, however luxurious, would yearn for the hammer and the saw, the plane, or the augur. And yet, are these men not entitled to and have a right to insist that they be given a reasonable share of the proceeds of their toil?

To derive pleasure from labor one must get results of some kind or have an object in view.

A dog will run all day after a rabbit or a bird and enjoy itself immensely. Yet if you place the same animal on a treadmill to churn butter all day he will become morose and sullen. In one pursuit the object is in plain view. In the other there appears to be no reason.

The man who is content to work year in and year out without fair remuneration doesn't exist. And there wouldn't be any such if those who are so engaged had the courage to unanimously say so.

The man who knows that he is being fairly paid for his labor is certain to be more satisfied than the underpaid employe, and to be efficient in one's work one must like it and take complete interest in it.

The housewife who will sweep the dirt beneath the first convenient cupboard in order that she may get an early start in her shopping isn't the woman that the average man is looking for. In the same measure the employe who is so anxious to get home that he drops the timber he has carried half way up the ladder when the whistle blows isn't in demand in these days of efficiency and hustle.

Satisfaction is half of the battle, but too many of the employers don't realize the fact.

The man who is working under union conditions, with eight hours a day and living wages, is far more to be trusted when one's back is turned than the man who is struggling along under the weight of starvation wages and long, tedious hours, and when one is content, it is plainly apparent in one's work, whatever it may be.

POLITICAL PLATITUDES.

(From Our Washington Correspondent.)

NE-FOURTH of those three hundred congressmen who voted to pass the amended Employers' Liability bill were no doubt under the inspiration of a succoring hope that a partial victory might lead to a grander, greater triumph under the banner of organized labor. Each voter doubtless declared in his heart, as he voted, in hoc signo spes mea. At least a minority of the two hundred and twenty-five favorable votes should be credited with entertaining an honest, sympathetic belief that the amended bill would remove some of the objectionable features of the original and afford a fair supply of remedial relief, while a majority undoubtedly gave their support under a silent protest and an inherent fear of a political chastisement, anticipating they would again be, as some already are, asking franchise favors.

Congressman Littlefield was an avowed enemy of organized labor, and though he based his opposition to the bill upon what he declared were features certainly unconstitutional, he was honest enough to uncover the animus of his antagonism. Nevertheless his revengeful spirit must be admitted as courageously bold, but not emulative. He shot at the heart of organized labor at the word "fire," and shot to kill, and by his act told the faithful fourth and their sympathetic colleagues that they and their constituents were being fooled by the wily majority that were apparently aiding and supporting them, and that sooner or later they would find the great guns of the Supreme Court shooting up the bill more effectually than soldiers ever "shot up" a town. His act, however, was an admission that the contentions of organized labor were morally and constitutionally right, and that capital has no just claim upon law or the public to support its efforts to effect the extinction of union or organized labor.

Mr. Littlefield represented the leaders of his party.

He might well have repeated to them "Silver Dick" Bland's admonition to the congressman's party at large—"You must not press down upon the brow of labor a crown of thorns; you must not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold." Dick is dead, Littlefield lives, but it was not the former

that said, "Capital may not be the master, but it is the guide of all labor, and must be guarded by the government and protected by the law if we would have ours live as a government among those of the earth and capital abide with us if our power to purchase and produce is to be maintained."

It does seem impossible to find a clearer definition of capitalist domination, not even in the Big Stick's assertion that "there should be an extension of Federal authority." It seems to be Littlefield's principle, and if it is to obtain as that of his party, it is time for the leaders of organized labor to demand that the people's representatives, and not capital's, shall perform the functions of the government, that legislatures shall make and judges construe law with justice and equity.

There is no "Advance Agent of Prosperity" opening up his samples of "good times," but the "Business Agents" from the plains, from Panama and from Washington are handing out fine phrases, "ifs," "considerations" and "beliefs," for instance—"the issuing of injunction writs or temporary restraining orders should (no admission they are not, nor assurance they will) be more accurately defined;" "the recent safe passage of the American people through a financial disturbance," "now manifest a complete restoration of business prosperity."

Smile, but you cannot look gay and happy.

What labor wants and needs are laws which call a spade a spade, white, white, every one applicable to every citizen and interest alike, but it is hardly likely it can expect any substantial or positive aid from those who have claimed to have the power but have never been able to make it hold in check attacks upon the rights and liberties of the workingman.

It is not the regret but the misfortune of labor leaders that they are compelled to realize that while the sentiment is broad, the tree does not cover the entire area, simply the branches—the membership—do not spread out in sympathy with them, but rather expect them to carry the water over the entire field. Herculean as the task is, it is not impossible to back labor hard against every political factor that may or will oppose its demand for laws as restrictive upon capital as upon labor.

"When old satan you may chance to meet,
Looking wise and exceedingly sweet—
Winning with his crown.
Don't you trust the sly and wily boy;
Every trick is an ancient toy
Quick to trip you down."

TO WHAT CLASS DO YOU BELONG?

(By W. J. Shields.)

THERE are several classes of members in most every trade union, and coming first, because of their little worth, are what might be styled the do-nothing class. They join merely for the protection afforded; they feel more comfortable with the card than they do without it and with a degree of pompousness after having received the obligation. They will have it distinctly understood from the outset that they will not attend meetings or do anything for the growth and prosperity of the union. They may pay their dues providing a more regular attending brother will bring the same to the local's meeting for them. They may now and then come out to a big repast or banquet and consider that they are conferring a great favor upon the struggling organization even to let their illustrious countenance be seen on some such gala occasion.

Then there are the do-it-all class. They will not do any work for the Local Union unless they can always be at the head of the enterprise. Nobody can do as much as they can. Nobody can grace a committee and shine at a public function to as good effect as they. They must be in evidence all the time or they will do no work at all. Their presumption is that without their brilliancy and push the union would become clogged and useless. The union's

success, from their viewpoint, demands that they hold down all the best official and committee positions. Their attendance at all the meetings and their taking the lead in everything justifies their claim of first choice. Neither old members nor new members can do anything for the society. They certainly, in their opinion, are the whole push.

Next comes the third class. It comprises that nucleus of our membership that love the union for the union's worth, broad and intelligent enough to realize the union's necessity and to labor patiently on to a realization of labor's hopes and aspirations; never seeking office, but office seeking them; advisers who have lifted us to the high plane of the present-day organization; seeking no compensation, desiring no recognition, satisfied that the effort has produced results and that conditions are better than they were. The work they perform is not accompanied by sputter, severe looks and contracted brows. There is little noise and hustle and bustle in their action. It is reasonable in our contrasting this class with the others that we might illustrate it in the showing of the little tug in the river that does the puffing and blowing, the shrieking and snorting. In contrast to the showing of the big ocean steamer that sails majestically, serenely, gracefully out into the deep water. It is the little brook that babbles, and frets, and fumes, while the mighty river flows quietly on to the great ocean. It is the little, noisy, sputtering man that ends his days a pessimistic, chronic invalid, whose bustling importance is forgotten almost before he is off the scene of action. It is the big man, the man with a great soul, who does things without strain, without bluster. He is a healthful man, a man of results, and his last days are the sunniest days and his memory a sweet benediction. How beautifully in this thought comes in the words of Ella Wheeler Wilcox:

"The trouble, I think, with us all
Is the lack of a high conceit;
If each man thought he came to this spot
To make it a bit more sweet,
How soon we would gladen the world,
How easily right all wrong,
If no one shirked and each one worked
To help his fellow along."

THE EVOLUTION OF UNIONISM.

(By W. P. Evarts.)

THE progress of the labor movement is one of the greatest proofs that can be produced in favor of the theories of evolution, but like all other phases of evolution, the labor question is a thing that must be subject to change and improvement in its methods of operation or else stagnate and eventually deteriorate. The old class of organization that the primitive pioneers inaugurated has passed its day of usefulness and something new and better must take its place. At first localities would organize a craft union of one especial trade, independent of all workers, but eventually, following the principles and laws of evolution, they became nationalized under one head in their respective crafts; later on the centralization of national craft unions into one common national labor union was found necessary and was done as soon as circumstances demanded.

Once we were a very insignificant factor, but now we have the millions of human beings dependent upon the American Federation of Labor for improved conditions and aid in the uplifting of their fellow humans. Only a short time since union men thought they had no interest in our affairs of government, but late developments have proven that political action is our only chance for life. Evolution is responsible for these changes.

This one great fundamental law controls the entire universe and the more progressive thinkers, the real prophets of today, are aware of the tendency toward disfranchisement and abolishment of the rights of labor being practiced by our masters and are awakening the sleeping wage slave to a realization that the time has arrived for him to assert his independence and

shatter the chains of wage slavery that have bound him for centuries.

The great mass of workers are only commencing to think and are not wholly cognizant of the fact that classes and class legislation and interests exist; they are not yet class conscious and still believe that their masters may be good and win their own interests in behalf of the worker who is too indolent to force his rights by attending to his duty in aiding the machines of government of his own creation. He still rants against his fellow union man and says: "That is the painters' trouble, not mine; we blacksmiths have no grievance."

The average worker does not stop to consider that if there is any man down, by hanging on as a member of the human family he will undoubtedly drag others down to his level or at least hinder their advance toward the higher planes of civilization and prosperity. That is why we unite, not to better our own interests alone, but to better the conditions of all and reap our portion of the harvest.

The parasites of labor, the man who refuses to organize, the man who scabs on his fellow-workers, and the man who votes for his perpetuation of the powers of government in the hands of those who have given us our State police, our Supreme Court injunctions, and our bull pens, that class is fast disappearing and is becoming educated to a realization of the fact that wars of labor are not profitable, that strikes are ineffectual and are becoming conscious of the necessity of taking over the reigns of government and crowning Labor King. For many years we have had a ballot and have not learned its true value and power. We have always been in such a large majority that it has been the workers' vote that has elected every public official that ever was elected. We have always voted for what we thought was the Best Man; have we ever got him? Our laws answer no, our suffering and poverty proves that we are betrayed. We can not be surprised at the results if we consider that the men elected by our votes are paid by our masters and that we have given them free right to sell their services, instead of voting for principles to be carried out instead of men who sell out.

The fact of our finding strength in unity is proof conclusive that through unionism we will win, but our unionism must be universal and must be not only in the shop, but at the ballot-box. Our unionism must be evolutionary as it always has been. When one form of effort outgrows its usefulness we must progressively adopt other forms.

The strike was a weapon, now the ballot is one of far more power. Centuries ago the warrior fought with an axe, now he uses rapid-fire artillery that will kill half way across a county. Every reform is generally traceable to the agitation of the worker, as he is the one who needs reforms instituted more than any one else. Every great idea of philosophy and invention of merit comes from the brain of men whom we number in our ranks, and it is the necessities of life that have been the goads to spur us on and it is the hungry babes staring up into the pinched faces of the working class fathers of today that is making us wonder if we have been as fully unionized as our conditions demand. The attention to peculiar conditions attaching to different crafts require that separate bodies attend directly to separate things in small details, therefore the advisability of craft unions, but the general interests of the working class being identical, it is absolutely necessary that all crafts be cemented solidly together for mutual aid. The general efforts of our masters to settle troubles with us individually, or failing in that, to settle with individual unions, is conclusive proof of the fact that our masters abhor unity and realize its power and well know that the demands of the workers fully united must be respected, and it is only by a great mass being joined together that we can hope for the consideration due the nobility of labor.

Some of our class attempt to elect to office a brother worker who represents working-class politics; they fail to win and then curse themselves for wasting their votes. They think their vote would not be wasted if cast for their master who has been elected. Too true, it would not have been wasted, it would have accomplished the welding of one more link in the chain of wage slavery and slow, systematic starvation. On the other hand, the vote cast

for true class conscious workingmen's principles would have proven that the men who labor are awakening and our rulers would tremble for the safety of their temporal crowns, and, through fear of the power expressed by our union of ballots, grant us many concessions in order that they might obtain a few of their special privileges. This is real unionism, to strive forward toward the realization of greater things than eight hours and four dollars per day, to go after the reigns of government and the ownership of the earth. To be a true union man means to never be content with a piece of the cake, but to keep progressing and taking up every point of vantage until we possess the whole bakery.

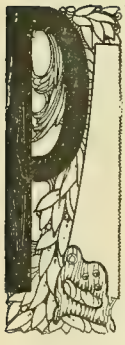
We do not need aristocracy; we do not need drones—we need workers and none else.

Let us all be workers and act in unison for the ultimate and complete evolution of the entire world and make this earth a fit place to live, where our motto, "Labor omnia vincit," will say it all.

WHAT SHALL OUR SONS LEARN?

(By Alphonse H. Henryot.)

(Translated from the French in our June issue.)



RIOR to our grand capitalistic era, before the time when labor-saving machinery was first introduced in our shops and factories, the above question had not near the preponderant significance it has today. At that time the son followed the father in the same trade the latter had chosen in his youth. That time, we are almost tempted to say, was "the good old time."

Thirty, forty and more years ago it was customary for the father to take his son before an employer, be he a carpenter or joiner, a cabinetmaker, locksmith, shoemaker or tailor, or be he engaged in any other trade that would come up to the father's liking, or which the youth's aptitude, generally in evidence in advance, suggested.

The father would say to the employer, "Here is a chap who feels inclined to learn the trade you are engaged in; see what you can make of him!"

The father and the employer then had an understanding as to the number of years the boy should serve, which varied between four and five years, often a longer term of service being required. The tuition fee, the price of board and lodging, the allowance for laundry and sometimes the number of shirts or pairs of shoes to be furnished the apprentice by the employer, were determined and agreed upon. It was invariably the understanding between the father and the master that in the relations between him and the apprentice he would assume the duties of the father. With this understanding the son was introduced into the employer's family, and while he was serving his time and learning the trade, he was expected to respect and honor the employer as the representative of his father and as his superior in age, knowledge and experience. This was generally the rule, and though there were exceptions, and despite the abuses that sometimes had to be recorded, this rule was the means by which a generation of able mechanics and artisans, men capable to efficiently exercise their trade, were produced. Their ambition to become competent mechanics was further spurred on by the custom which required the apprentice, seeking promotion, to construct by his own labor and skill, an article in his line and present it to a board of examiners composed of masters. He had thus to furnish proof that he had not spent his time of apprenticeship in vain and was duly qualified for a journeyman.

This article, which in our trade consisted of a double door, a pair of sashes, a panel, or whatever appropriate article might have been selected either by the masters or the apprentice, if approved by the board of examiners, it would serve as a recommendation to both the apprentice and the employer.

The employer was so conscientious in the performance of his assumed duties towards the apprentice that he would have felt it as a disgrace had the young man entered into employment with some other master had he not been able to give his new master full satisfaction and able to earn a living at the trade he had taught him.

In many countries, as for instance in France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Holland, and even in England, after the apprentice had served his time, he had by no means passed his entire course of learning. In addition to serving his regular time he was expected to journey for several years (it is this journeying which gave origin to the term journeyman), to go to some other locality or foreign country to work, and by practicing there, gather further experience and become more efficient in the trade.

On his journey he would naturally meet traveling craftsmen of his own and other trades, and in the intercourse with them he would enlarge his general knowledge. The young man who evinced no desire, or who had not pluck enough to go on a journey, who was too timid to break loose from his mother's apron strings, was in no way respected.

Some years later, having become a full-fledged journeyman and wishing to start in business for himself, he had to pass another examination and construct another article, the so-called "masterpiece," to qualify himself and prove his efficiency as a prospective master in the trade. It would have been a disgrace to the applicant for this promotion should he be refused that honor, as then he would be stigmatized as a "botcher," or as we carpenters would say, as a wood-butcher or saw-and-hatchet man.

In those years the German proverb, "A trade has a golden bottom," implying that a trade always brings good returns, indeed proved a truism. But the introduction of machinery, as alluded to in the beginning of this article, revolutionized most of the trades and put a stop to the patriarchial system at those times obtaining in our workshops.

The factory and mill, the huge iron or steel plant, has taken the place of the small shop. Where in times gone by a steel plant or mill consisted of one single building, today we have numerous establishments extending over an area of the size of a village surrounded by dwelling houses occupied by an army of employes and their families. The "all-around" mechanic has become a specialist; the worker in the factories and mills has become the slave of the machine.

On my arrival in this country, over twenty years ago, I was surprised at the tenor of the want ads in the newspapers. It was not a mechanic of such or such a trade that was called for; the ads simply said "Hands wanted." Brains, mechanical ability, were obviously of little or no value. And now in these modern times of unprecedented industrial development, technical and mechanical progress, the ad, "Hands wanted," is rapidly disappearing and is replaced by "Boys wanted."

Happening the other day to be at the office of one of our large factories, where the superintendent had advertised for boys over fourteen years of age, intending to hire perhaps four or five, I was amazed at seeing several hundred boys waiting at the side door disputing each other the chance to secure a job. The attitude of these youngsters in approaching the superintendent was likewise amazing—hat cocked on one side of their heads, cigarettes between their fingers, hands in their pockets, they asked the superintendent, How much are you paying a week, boss? This was the stereotyped question asked by the applicants. They had no conception of the work they were required to perform; they were not accompanied by either of their parents to introduce them to the employer and look after their interests. A certificate stating that bearer was above the fourteenth year of age, possibly obtained under false pretenses, was all these boys had to show.

Instead of allowing these unfortunate boys to learn a trade, their parents had withdrawn them from school before their education was completed and permitted them to apply for work in the factories, in violation of the law, because in their reduced circumstances they were looking for the few dollars the boy might bring home at the end of the week. And the employer, who takes no interest in the boy other

than to use him as the servant for a machine, hires him and pays him a small wage for the work, which perhaps previously was performed by an adult. The inevitable fatal results of this system are easily foreseen.

I could here enumerate two dozens of cities most prominent in the wood-working industry, where our up-to-date machinery is operated in the factories, where one will scarcely meet a youth of from sixteen to twenty years of age who has not lost some of his fingers, if not one or both of his hands, under the teeth of a circular saw or the knife of a planer. Similar conditions are to be found in most all other industries.

As to the remedy for this horrible state of things, I will have a word to say in another article.

THE CRISIS FOR ORGANIZED LABOR.

(By Henry George.)

IT was at the call of organized workmen in the cities and of the farmers of the country generally that Congress eighteen years ago passed the Sherman anti-trust act.

The purpose was to control the railroads and check the trusts.

If, instead of this, the railroads had been regarded as public highways, and had been taken over into public hands, and if the trusts had been treated as the outgrowth of special privileges, those privileges had been broken down, the evils we now suffer from the railroads and the trusts would have been removed.

But instead of such a cure, regulation was attempted, with a result that the railroads and trusts have waxed in dimensions and power. And the Sherman anti-trust act, while proving of little effect against them—their lawyers thus far finding one way or another to circumvent it—has, on the other hand, become a bludgeon in their hands against organized labor.

Senator George of Mississippi offered an amendment which the Senate accepted and incorporated into the measure.

This amendment read: "This act shall not be construed to apply to any arrangements, agreement or combinations between laborers made with a view of lessening the number of hours of labor or of increasing their wages; nor to any arrangements, agreements or combinations among persons engaged in horticulture or agriculture made with a view of enhancing the price of agricultural or horticultural products."

But this "George proviso," as it was called, was stricken from the act in the conference committee between the two houses.

And so the act was passed without the George proviso.

Behold the result! One of its earliest uses was in the interest of the united railroads at Chicago against railroad employes and their leader, Debs, in the great Pullman strike of 1894.

The Federal injunctions issued in that case gave birth to a very cloud of labor injunctions all over the country.

And now by unanimous dictum of the Federal Supreme Court, acts justifiable in individuals, when done separately, become criminal conspiracies in restraint of trade within the meaning of the Sherman anti-trust act if performed by labor organizations.

Two hundred and fifty hat makers and finishers in Danbury, Conn., will be the first to feel the weight of the law so construed. Attempts will be made to make the union men feel it.

The principle of combining to oppose what, as individuals, we have a legal right to oppose, runs throughout our social usages.

But when labor unions, primarily forced into existence by the necessity of laborers to defend themselves against the incursions of Privilege, use this boycott weapon, they are laid low by it; and this through the reversal of former court decisions and a strained interpretation of an act passed at the urging of labor organizations to curb privileged corporations!

What can be done about it?

The Carpenter

New York Typographical Union No. 6 one of the largest local unions in the country further aggravated by some local troubles, declares that the time for unions withholding from politics has passed. It announces its purpose to go into politics this fall, and it calls upon all other labor organizations to join it. The signs indicate that many unions will respond; and what is done here in this direction is strongly probable in many parts of the country.

State of Trade.

According to the Chicago American Contractor the building industry is on the improve. From official building reports made by fifty leading cities of the country for the month of June it is quite evident that building activity is increasing, the loss, as compared with June, 1907, being only 15 per cent. Substantially the same cities reported a loss of 37 per cent. for March, 33 per cent. for April and 19 per cent. for May of the present year, as compared with the corresponding months of last year.

—Gain in Some Cities—

The percentage of gain in various cities is shown by the following figures: Baltimore, 35; Birmingham, 57; Cincinnati, 5; Columbus, 34; Grand Rapids, 32; Milwaukee, 62; Omaha, 4; Paterson, 34; St. Paul, 43; Syracuse, 19. The percentage of loss in leading cities is expressed in the following figures: Buffalo, 11; Chicago, 6; Cleveland, 43; Detroit, 15; Hartford, 20; Indianapolis, 55; Louisville, 53; Los Angeles, 50; Minneapolis, 12; Memphis, 41; Mobile, 34; New Haven, 59; New Orleans, 32; Philadelphia, 5; Pittsburg, 47; St. Louis, 36; San Francisco, 32; Seattle, 2; Spokane, 53; Toledo, 54.

—Thirty-Two Cities Show Loss—

The following table shows the aggregate value of permits in forty-six cities, together with the loss or gain of each as compared with last year:

City.	June, 1908, cost.	June, 1907, cost.	Per cent. gain.	Per cent. loss.
Baltimore	$ 858,631	$ 634,897	35	..
Birmingham	553,895	236,690	57	..
Bridgeport	113,454	436,572	..	74
Buffalo	600,000	676,000	..	11
Chicago	6,561,225	7,043,850	..	6
Cleveland	692,562	1,231,508	..	43
Cincinnati	896,125	851,512	5	..
Columbus	507,383	377,820	34	..
Dallas	129,860	420,795	..	69
Denver	1,340,105	1,333,570	.5	..
Des Moines	68,175	61,175	11	..
Detroit	1,355,150	1,576,700	..	15
Duluth	301,745	246,737	22	..
Grand Rapids	200,519	153,997	32	..
Hartford	215,185	271,505	..	20
Indianapolis	494,731	1,100,514	..	55
Los Angeles	757,856	1,516,516	..	50
Louisville	198,178	428,008	..	53
Manchester	95,360	129,200	..	26
Milwaukee	1,246,442	765,187	62	..
Minneapolis	877,020	1,002,025	..	12
Memphis	354,855	605,741	..	41
Mobile	45,802	69,150	..	34
New Haven	145,165	335,150	..	59
Newark	751,208	1,062,126	..	25
New Orleans	415,139	612,438	..	32
New York	20,499,027	23,645,290	..	13
Omaha	450,160	432,790	4	..
Philadelphia	3,017,045	3,186,410	..	5
Paterson	126,231	93,938	34	..
Pittsburg	938,149	1,781,800	..	47
Portland, Ore.	841,065	865,250	..	3
Reading	85,500	158,550	..	46
Rochester	485,953	538,920	..	9
St. Paul	807,542	562,792	43	..
St. Louis	1,942,736	2,015,500	..	36
San Antonio	186,320	226,930	..	17
San Francisco	2,351,216	3,500,643	..	32
Seattle	1,280,033	1,249,203	..	2
Spokane	504,203	1,090,245	..	53
South Bend	64,735	111,062	..	41
Syracuse	305,905	255,925	19	..
Salt Lake City	194,900	1,138,000	..	82
Toledo	186,260	409,160	..	54
Wilkesbarre	136,310	127,445	7	..
Worcester	313,770	255,683	22	..
Total	$54,472,130	$64,825,091	..	15

Human Kindness.

Keep the spirit sweet within us
For the task of helpfulness,
Ever ready, ever willing,
Where we may, to aid and bless;
Grow not bitter in experience
With ingratitude and greed,
Just forgive the world's sad blunders
Sympathizing with its need.

Keep the spirit sweet and tender,
Happy with a cheerful song,
Doing only good to others
As through life we pass along;
And the simple act of loving
Will its own reward impart
Peace will soothe and banish sorrow
For the kind and pure in heart.

Keep the spirit sweet and gentle,
Ever ready to do good.
Faithful to all Christian purpose,
And the cause of Brotherhood;
Keep within our souls the leaven
That makes earth like heaven above—
For all creatures human kindness
And Christ's ministries of love.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF

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UNITED BROTHERHOOD TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1908.

Among the proposed constitutional amendments printed in this issue will be found a code of laws governing tool insurance. The proposition to establish a tool insurance fund has been under consideration at our Milwaukee and at our Niagara conventions; it should, in our opinion, now either be brought to a final issue or be dropped for the time being.

The Niagara convention adopted the following resolution on the subject: "Resolved, That our General Officers be instructed to take the necessary steps towards the establishment of a tool insurance fund for the members of the U. B., and that the same be controlled by the General Office on similar lines as was formerly in existence in the old Furniture Workers' International Union of America." Now, while the General Officers at several occasions made an effort to carry out the instruction given them by the Niagara convention, the promoters of the scheme, our members working in shops and those who formerly were affiliated with the Furniture Workers' Union, of whom we have several thousand in our fold, have not shown the interest in this projected tool insurance feature, as we had a right to expect in view of the tenor of the resolution here above quoted. It should be understood that as regards the carpenters generally, this feature is a novelty, and as our members having experience in tool insurance have failed to advise and assist our General Officers in their endeavor to bring the matter to an issue, as a result we are today as far from the solution of this problem as we were two years ago.

Under the circumstances it is not astonishing in the least that the G. E. B., in their deliberations on the subject, came to the conclusion that as long as the tool insurance was to be optional and could not be made compulsory for all members, the inauguration of this feature in the U. B. would encounter serious difficulties, as it would require the General Office to keep a separate record of members participating in the tool insurance and a separate financial account for this feature.

That where a benefit feature is optional difficulties will arise which will not be encountered where a feature is compulsory, is a fact well known to us. Yet, where there is a will there is a way, and such difficulties can and will in this case be overcome as soon as the workings of the feature is properly understood by our membership.

Had those of our Local Unions who have had experience in tool insurance during the past two years submitted to the G. E. B. some comprehensive, practical plan for its establishment in the U. B., no doubt that body would come prepared with a feasible plan before the Salt Lake Convention.

To Local Union 422, San Francisco, now belongs the honor of having taken the

information in the matter by offering a code of laws governing the projected tool insurance feature.

This code of laws, however, we are in the interest of this particular movement compelled to say, is seriously lacking in clearness and precision. Its provisions do not make it clear enough that the tool insurance fund is to be centralized and controlled by the General Office; that two sevenths of the 7 per cent. of insured value constituting the guarantee fund is to go to the General Office; that this office must keep account of this two sevenths per cent. as well as of the five sevenths per cent. of the guarantee fund which is retained by the Local Unions. The proposed code of laws does not state that it comes within the province of the G. S., as it should, to call for an assessment whenever the guarantee fund has fallen below 7 per cent. of the total value insured; nor that in cases where but a small number of members participate in the fund the General Office has to advance the amount awarded a member for the loss of tools. The code of laws proposed by Local Union 422, San Francisco, is in other respects lacking in appropriate provisions, hence the Local Unions interested in the feature should take it up immediately, discuss it and improve it in order that the Salt Lake Convention may be placed in a position to intelligently act and decide on this benefit feature.

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That the owning by a workingman of a home of his own is highly contributive to his and his family's happiness, no one can deny. If there is any one entitled to a home of his own it is certainly the workingman, the toiler, the producer of all wealth. He is the most useful member of human society and as such should not only be in possession of his own home, but he should be enabled to enjoy all those blessings and comforts that under our present unjust industrial system are denied him. Yet we decidedly disagree with Brother E. T. Myrick as regards the alleged unwholesome effect upon the working man, which he in his article entitled "Home and Union," appearing in our July issue, attributes to the absence of a desire for a home of his own. He says, "When you take from a man the desire to possess a home of his own, he is like a ship without a rudder; his walk through life is but an aimless ramble; he has lost ambition to accomplish anything."

Though this may be true as regards men of the employing class, or workingmen in small cities or towns, it is a gross error as regards the workingmen of our large cities and industrial centers. Here the owning of a home of his own by the wage worker is almost an impossibility, and still to say that the life of these wage workers is but an aimless ramble, that they have lost ambition to accomplish anything, would be preposterous and ignoring facts which tell a quite different tale. Those times where a workingman, living in any of our larger cities could acquire a home of his own in the city proper, have gone by. The prices of real estate and taxes are so high that it is beyond the means of a workingman to pay them. And as for those who own homes in the suburbs, their number is so small that they are not worth mentioning. The workingmen in our larger cities, being well aware that the acquiring of a home of their own is an impossibility, have abandoned all hope of ever possessing such a home. Have they lost all ambition to accomplish anything? Certainly not, they are full of ambitions, but their ambitions are bent in another direction.

Viewing the matter from a humane standpoint, there is no question but that every man ought to be in possession of a home of his own, and as sincerely as we are wishing that our industrial conditions would permit each and every workingman to own a home, yet we cannot help pointing out Brother Myrick's grave mistake in presuming that the owning of a home of their own by the workers has a tendency of furthering the cause of unionism.

It is a well-known fact, and the observation can be made in any trade movement, that the men who own their own homes are the least self-sacrificing in any respect. In a strike of long duration, if not from the start, in nine cases out of ten members owning their own homes will either become weak-kneed or foresake their union altogether rather than sacrifice their homes. It is the men whom existing industrial con-

ditions have forced to abandon all desire for a home of their own, the men who are bending their energies towards the furtherance of the collective interests of the men of their class, the men in our industrial centers who do not own anything beyond their personal property, the men who have nothing to lose but their fetters, as the saying goes, it is these men who are the most self-sacrificing and the most loyal to the union. It is those who are fighting labor's battles, not the men owning their homes.

Yet, despite all these facts, we do not mean to discourage any workingman living in a small city, town or village, to acquire a home of his own if he can hold it and conditions so permit. Let him take advantage of these conditions while they exist; let him make hay while the sun shines.

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A case of more than ordinary importance to union labor, in which a writ of injunction was asked for by the Pacific Coast Lumber and Milling Co., to restrain the Building Trades Council of Alameda county, California, and its affiliated unions and members from exercising their legal rights, such as enforcing their trade rules, striking or picketing, has recently been dismissed by the Hon. George E. Church of Fresno, sitting for Judge H. A. Melvin in the Superior Court of Alameda county.

The case grew out of an attempt on the part of Mr. Kendall, the proprietor and manager of the Pacific Coast Lumber and Milling Co. to force the members of our Millmen's Union 550 in Oakland to violate the laws of their organization by working with non-union men, which caused the union men to quit work.. Mr. Kendall then applied for an injunction on the conspiracy grounds.

The decision of the court in this case is one of the most concise, clear and ablest opinions pronounced from the bench in California, or any other State; it is a valuable document that should be carefully read and studied by every union man.

After a motion to dismiss for want of equity, made by Mr. Cleveland L. Dam, attorney for the defendants, was argued and submitted, the court said:

"Gentlemen—As to this motion which has been made and argued, I have given it some consideration. In a matter of this kind the court hesitates to act very hastily and wants to be sure that all parties have a fair and full hearing, that the court may be as fully informed as to the facts and circumstances as possible before it passes upon the merits of the controversy. For that reason I hesitated more than probably I should otherwise have done.

"I am of the conviction that in order to justify a court of equity in granting the extraordinary writ of injunction, there should be a very plain showing, not only of the injury, of the acts to justify it, but also a very plain showing that those acts would continue, that they are threatened, and that there is a probability at least that the threats, if such are made, to continue the injury will be carried out. In other words, the protection of property is a primary object of our law. The court can not be expected to interfere in every controversy that may arise between parties, to interpose a writ of injunction in every controversy. There must be a clear and satisfactory showing of the absolute necessity of it before the court would be justified in doing it.

"Now, in this case, here was the plaintiff carrying on the business of a lumber mill, or whatever you might call it, employing a large number of men in the conduct of that business, perhaps 135 men; of course, a large business in which many were interested, directly and indirectly. The defendants, either persons or associations of persons, are united together for the purpose of protecting their interests, the interests we may say of the laboring class, of laborers, naturally anxious to better their condition, to promote what they conceive to be their interests, which is justifiable and creditable, and should have encouragement as long as it is pursued in proper and legitimate lines. We are all interested in seeing others improved, as well as ourselves. We are naturally interested in the general improvement of the community surrounding us. The so-called laboring class, I speak of it in that way, is very large. In fact we are all in one way or another laborers. It is particularly desirable that all rights, all opportunities should be secured to them possible, in

order that their rights may be conserved and protected.

"Now, in their association, as I understand it, as it has come out here, they had certain rules and regulations, and each one that subscribes to those rules and regulations is expected in all cases to observe them. They have agents appointed to see that those rules and regulations are as far as possible observed, and they seem to have a method whereby they think they will be able to secure their observance. In other words, they have the method of declaring an institution that employs laborers, men that are allied with them, members of their association, unfair, if they do not do certain things which they think they should do and that ought to be done in order to conserve their interests. I don't know how to state it in any other way, or state it more clearly. That is the way it presents itself from the evidence. Now, that has to be determined in one way or another, whether an institution is, as they call it, unfair or not, whether a corporation or a man, as the case may be, is unfair. They have their method of determining that. After it is determined, then it is expected that those who are associated will observe it.

"Now, they found in the case of the plaintiff here, as they thought—I suppose there is no question about the facts—they found that certain things were being done, which were not according to their ideas of what they had agreed upon, according to what they understood should be done. Thinking they would have a right to declare the institution or corporation unfair, they did so. Then it was expected naturally that those who had agreed to abide by that should cease to work, and they did cease to work it seems. Now, so far there can be of course no sort of complaint found. That they had a perfect right to do this there is no sort of question; that one man has a perfect right to cease work, if the conditions are not what he thinks they ought to be, there is no question. That a combination of union men have the right to do the same thing, there is no sort of question. The law does not presume to interfere with anything of that kind. The only question is, after they have ceased to work, struck, call it what you like, did they have any right to go further than that?

"It is claimed in this complaint, that after they had done this they established a system of espionage, that they placed pickets in or near the vicinity of the plaintiff's works, and that those pickets did certain things. I believe it has been held —I suppose there is no question about the correctness of the holding—that pickets, so-called, may be established. I don't suppose there is any question of the right to do that if they wish to do it, so long as they are perfectly peaceable, and do not interfere with the rights of others. No question about that. It is alleged here in this complaint, as a very serious matter, that pickets were established. But unless we take it to have been proven inferentially, there is no proof before the court, even of the fact that pickets were ever placed in the vicinity of this plaintiff's property. I say unless we are at liberty to infer it, from the fact that persons, defendants in this case, members of this association, were seen at or near the place of the plaintiff's property, I am clearly of the opinion, gentlemen, that as to that allegation the court would not be justified in determining an important fact by such an inference as that, therefore I am of the opinion that that allegation of the complaint has not been shown.

"It is alleged again that a conspiracy was formed. I believe that in the terms of the allegation a conspiracy was formed for a specific purpose. In other words, it is alleged here, that the defendant association, and the members thereof, designing and conspiring to injure the business of said plaintiff, and to deprive the plaintiff of the patronage of its customers and patrons, entered into a conspiracy, each with the other, for the purpose of preventing plaintiff from carrying on its said business in the usual and customary way, or at all. Then here follows the specific method: And in pursuance of said design and conspiracy, said duly accredited representatives of the defendant organizations, so plaintiff is informed and believes, to the following customers and patrons of plaintiff and said representatives demanded that they, the said customers and patrons of plaintiff, refused to deal with plaintiff in

any manner whatsoever, under the penalty of being declared unfair, by said defendant associations, through the central body, the Building Trades Council of Alameda county. Then follows the names of the said persons.

"Now, the purpose of that conspiracy was to induce certain persons, customers and patrons, the persons named here, to have no dealings with the plaintiff under the penalty that they themselves should be declared unfair by the Trades Council, the Central Body, whatever it may be. It strikes me that that would have been, if proven, quite a serious thing. It could well have had the effect of inducing parties possibly not to deal with the plaintiff, and in that case might have caused the plaintiffs great damage. But the evidence, as I gathered it, fails to establish those facts; and it fails materially to establish any conspiracy whatever. I fail to gather from all the evidence, any evidence that would go to prove a conspiracy. I entirely agree with what counsel for plaintiff says, that if men enter into a combination and conspiracy to injure another one, and that if one should go a great deal further than the others, should do certain things that the others would not acquiesce in, either in advance or afterwards, still if the concert of action has once been proved, the conspiracy once established, the others would be held equally responsible, they would be all responsible alike for the act of one. But in this case, so far as the proof goes, there is nothing to show anything of that kind. If there be I utterly fail to grasp it or to understand it.

"There are certain other incidental things connected with this case, such as the fact that someone did call an employe or employes of the plaintiff some names, the name 'scab.' On the face of it the word 'scab' would seem to be a very approbrious word to use by one person to another, and it might even have the effect of intimidating another. Of course, as counsel has said, one person may be intimidated much more easily than another. However, the pleader in this case has given his own interpretation to the word 'scab,' which takes it out apparently of any opprobrious significance at all. In other words, he declares that 'scab' is any person who is not associated with some of these unions. That being the case, the word 'scab,' as used here, would have no opprobrious meaning whatever. A man may belong to a union, or not belong to a union. Many belong to unions. Of course, we all know that many people do not belong to unions. Whether the plaintiff is to be held strictly to his own definition might be a question, but I am inclined to think, in a case of this kind, that having given that interpretation to it, he should certainly be held to it.

"Now, gentlemen, I don't think that it is necessary for me to go over the points of this case any further, to say anything about the mere fact that certain persons did follow the employes of the plaintiff, or anything of that kind. I think that there must be something absolutely, actually unlawful, not only alleged, but absolutely proven, to justify the court in enjoining the parties. We do not enjoin for all kinds of acts. We only enjoin for acts of violence or threatened violence, injury or threatened injury of a serious nature, that is going to continue, or is likely to continue, and must therefore be stopped so that it may not continue. In other words, it is a serious thing to enjoin parties, and they should only be enjoined when the necessities of the case demand it. In this case I fail to find any such necessity.

"I think, as I said of the legal right to declare a party unfair, there is no question. The employes had a legal right to strike. No question in the world about it. They had a right to quit work; had a right to persuade others to quit work, if they did it in a peaceable and proper way. No question at all about that; had the right to do all the proper and legal things that they thought were necessary to conserve and promote their interests. But they had no right to do anything unlawful for that purpose, anything illegal; no right to commit any acts of violence; no right to do anything, the direct tendency of which would intimidate those connected with the plaintiff, those employed by the plaintiff.

"I have had very little to do with any question of this nature. To be sure, I have been on the bench a great many years, but

I have had very little to do with any question of this kind. As a citizen, if you will permit me to say this, as a citizen, interested as other citizens in the welfare of the State, of the community at large, of course my attention has been called as your attention has, to the controversies, so called, between capital and labor. These controversies have been earnest, and they have been at the same time deeply interesting. We are all interested in seeing controversies properly adjusted at all times. We are interested in seeing that all parties have all the rights that they are entitled to. We are interested in seeing those things done without disorder, without violence, without any disturbance of a public nature; and we hope that they will always be adjusted in that way. That whole matter is outside of the course of the strict business of the court. It is the business of the court to find out the facts in any particular case and to apply the law to those facts as best it can.

"I will say in closing, after careful consideration of all that has been said here—and I have opened the door as widely as the circumstances demanded, in order to admit all possible evidence, even that which was possibly of a questionable character from a legal point of view, in order to get as much light as possible—after so fully considering it I have come to the conclusion not only that the court would not be justified in interposing the writ of injunction at this time, but that there is not in this case any real necessity for it. In fact I have been rather surprised in a matter of so much interest, as must necessarily have been felt in this case, that there should have been so much restraint on the part of these parties, that they should have acted in a manner so creditable, taken as a whole, as they have acted, that they should have endeavored to secure what they considered their rights, as far as it appears before the court, in a perfectly proper and legal way.

"That being the case, the motion is granted."

The old-age pension bill recently passed by the British House of Commons, also passed in the House of Lords July 20 on second reading, which means that the bill is to become a law. It provides that a person to be qualified for pension must be seventy years of age and have an income of less than 10 shillings 1 pence a week. The pension is 5 shillings a week for an individual. A married couple, whose joint income is not in excess of 15 shillings a week, is entitled to a pension of 7½ shillings a week. The pension will be paid out of the royal treasury; the people to be pensioned will not be required to contribute to any pension fund as is the case in Germany.

With the passing of this bill the British Parliament has recognized the equity of the principle that it is the duty of society to care, to some extent at least, for its superannuated toilers.

A Song of Cheer.

As you journey keep on smiling -
If you find the climbing bad,
And your heart is sorely troubled,
Think of pleasures you have had;
Though life's road is hard to travel
There's much joy along the way.
Just have patience—keep on smiling,
Make good cheer along the way.

Know there's just as much of sunshine
As we get of storm and rain,
And there's more of love's rich treasure
Than we have of tears and pain;
There is much of joy and sweetness
In this checkered life of ours.
Though the sharp thorns often wound us--
Keep on looking for the flowers.

When life's prospects all seem dreary
And dark clouds obscure the view,
Pluck up courage and be cheerful—
Make the world smile back at you;
Sing, till hill and vale resounding—
Bring you back the glad refrain,
Keep the merry echoes ringing -
And they'll bless your heart again.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

The labor union question is whether workingmen through their own organizations shall restrict their own personal liberties or whether they will without organization subject themselves to any restriction of those liberties that capitalists may desire to impose upon them.—Pittsburg Leader.

It is better to fight for the good than to rail at the ill.

GENERAL OFFICERS of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS of AMERICA

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State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
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General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, Ball Block, Brighton Avenue, Perth Amboy N. J.

General Executive Board,
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 503 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

P. C. FOLEY, 1032 Fifth St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

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D. A. POST, 416 South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

A. M. WATSON, 30 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Convention Credentials Forwarded.

In the latter part of July General Secretary Frank Duffy sent two blank forms of credentials to all delegates elected by the Local Unions to represent them at our Fifteenth Biennial Convention, to be held in Salt Lake City, Utah, commencing September 21, 1908. Any delegate not in possession of the above when this journal reaches him will please notify the General Secretary at once. The credential marked "Duplicate," after being filled out by the Recording Secretary, signed by him and the President, and the seal of the Local Union affixed thereto, is immediately to be returned to the General Secretary. The original is to be presented by the bearer to the Credential Committee, which meets at the Cullen Hotel, Salt Lake City, Utah, one day in advance of the opening of the convention.

Every delegate must bring his card of membership with him as a proof of his good standing in the organization.

The headquarters for General Officers, Delegates and Committees will be at the Cullen Hotel.

The local Reception Committee in Salt Lake City will wear badges and will be in attendance at the railroad depots to receive the delegates and conduct them to their quarters.

Information as to railroad rates, hotel accommodation and rates are contained in a circular accompanying the blank credentials.

All further information desired will be promptly furnished on request.

Report of General President Wm. D. Huber for Quarter Ending June 30, 1908.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 30, 1908.

To the Members of the General Executive Board:

Brothers—Greeting: In submitting this, my last quarterly report for the fiscal year, I desire to say that the last three months have been strenuous ones for our organization on account of the scarcity of work and the attempts of some of the employers in different localities to lower wages. Our men have stood the test, and stood it well. In most every instance they have refused to submit to any cut in wages. The greater majority of cities have maintained their scales, and others are still fighting against a reduction. All assistance possible should be given our men engaged in these struggles, especially in those localities where the fight is hardest and the employers most stubborn. The small cities and towns, especially where our members

have been drawn in this war of resistance, and naturally our men have not had the experience in matters of this kind, they ought to receive all the encouragement possible from the general officers.

In response of many solicitations from different unions in the middle and the extreme West asking that I visit them on official business of this organization—and some of them having made requests to that effect for a long time—I finally decided to comply in the interest of our United Brotherhood.

On April 12 I left here for Omaha, where, together with Brother Duffy, who accompanied me as far as Salt Lake City, we had the privilege of addressing our members at their local as well as at an open meeting. I found Omaha in fair shape, considering the hard winter they had passed through.

The next stop was Denver, one of the most beautiful cities I have had the pleasure of visiting. I found our men, as well as the members of all other trades, in excellent condition.

From there we proceeded to Salt Lake City, where Brother Duffy was to stop and make arrangements for the coming biennial convention. I only stopped a few hours in Salt Lake City, but from what I saw and heard they, too, were in better shape than we expected, considering the severe winter. Most of the members were then working.

From there I went to Los Angeles, there spending a few days trying to inform myself what was best to do to bring that city back to its position formerly held in our organization. I found all trades, our craft especially, in rather poor shape. I had at that time Brother Hughes in the field for some time, but owing to the many difficulties to be met and had to overcome, slow progress had been made. Many national organizations, as well as the A. F. of L., had organizers in Los Angeles, all doing their best, as far as I could learn, to assist each other in reorganizing the city. Since my departure from that city I learned that they are now making excellent progress and hope to be advised in the near future that Los Angeles is again a well-organized locality.

From there I proceeded to San Francisco, where I had the honor, as well as the pleasure, in participating in the dedication of the Labor Temple. It is one of the finest of its kind I have ever seen in America. At the dedication several thousand were turned away. The seating capacity of the assembly hall alone is over 3,000, so you can judge of the interest taken.

The building trades of that city have something to be proud of; it is, indeed, to be regretted that all Local Unions of the various crafts did not decide to make the temple their home in the future. I found the building business in San Francisco very slack and thousands of our members out of employment, but living in hopes that better times are coming.

I visited Santa Cruz and San Jose, and found both Local Unions in fine shape. Especially was this true as regards San Jose, where every man working in the city carries a building trades card.

In Oakland, though the night was stormy, we had a good attendance. They are also having their own troubles to maintain their scale of wages, but I predict they will meet with success, as the members are imbued with the "never-give-up spirit."

I also visited Sacramento and Stockton, where I found most of our men employed and enjoying good conditions.

I then visited Portland, where I found conditions, as far as our organization was concerned, satisfactory in some localities but very poor in some others. Later I sent Brother Gray into that district. He helped to organize other crafts as well as our own, and today, instead of one local of the U. B. in that city, we have two growing Local Unions, with a fair membership, to which they are still adding. Portland is bound to have a strong organization, and from the interest shown since my visit she will become what she was a few years back, one of the best organized cities in that part of the country.

In Tacoma I found matters in a very precarious condition—an independent organization of carpenters formed by the Employers' Association, the bosses boasting that it was organized for the sole purpose of disrupting organized labor. Their fight has been a prolonged one and very bitter

one on both sides. The old local, No. 470, has stood its ground, and is bound to win. I did my best while there to get a conference with the independent organization, but owing to circumstances over which I had no control, we failed to meet. I left a proposition with a committee from No. 470 which I hope will be accepted by the independents and that all work harmoniously together for the best interests of the craft.

From Tacoma I went to Seattle, where I found conditions not in as good a shape as they have been in the past. However, they were improving; many mechanics from all over the country have been flocking to that city, and it has been hard for our men to maintain their scale. But they are holding their own to the best of their ability.

Vancouver, British Columbia, I found in better shape by far than I expected. They have a fine organization, with prospects for a large increase in membership in the future.

On my return I stopped at Spokane, where I had the privilege of addressing one of the largest local meetings on my trip. Every one seemed to take a vital interest in the welfare and condition of the organization.

At Coeur D'Alene, with only twenty-four hours' notice of my coming, we had a tremendous big meeting, nearly every member of the organization showing up. We had a royal time. No non-union man need apply for work in that city.

At Butte, Mont., despite the inclemency of the weather, we had a good audience at an open meeting. I can say for this city that it is the Gibraltar of Montana as far as organized labor is concerned. They have done things and know how to do them and are always hustling. They have completed a fine hall of their own, which is an honor to themselves and a credit to the city.

I left Butte, Mont., intending to stop at Billings, but owing to the washouts and floods, I was delayed so long that I found it advisable to return straight home.

I desire to say that I was treated royally in every city I visited, and for such courtesies your humble servant is deeply appreciative. Each and every member did what he could to make my trip a profitable and successful one.

Arriving home on the 30th of May, I found plenty of work laid over, which had necessarily been held up, being matters of importance for me alone to handle.

The committee on building, having let the contract for the erection of our office structure and permanent home in the future, on the 17th day of June, 1908, the ground was first broken, I having the honor to turn the first spadeful of dirt of the excavating work. Quite a few friends and labor leaders were present on this occasion.

The building is to be completed and ready for occupancy on the 14th day of November, 1908. It will be a credit to this Brotherhood, and is the first building of this nature ever erected by and owned in its entirety by a national organization in America, so far as I can learn. It should be made a paying investment by the Brotherhood, and no doubt will be.

In closing, I desire to say that many matters of importance will be called to the attention of the Executive Board at the coming meeting which vitally affect us as an organization. While we have had a slump in membership during the past three months, still we are holding our own, and during the quarter just ended we have issued thirty-eight charters. This, considering the dull times, is phenomenal.

As regards these many important matters to be placed before you for consideration and action, I rest assured in the conviction that all will be handled in the same expeditious and careful manner as has characterized your official acts in the past and decided upon on the principle of equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

I desire now to thank you as the Executive Board of this great and growing organization, as well as all members of the organization, for the timely assistance you have rendered me in the past, and for the many little helps and great encouragement you have given in assisting me in filling the position of General President of the United Brotherhood.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. D. HUBER,
General President.

Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

Local Union 38, Lethbridge, Alta., Can., and others.

Sec. 27 be amended to read, beginning on eighteenth line: "Division No. 7 shall consist of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec. Division No. 8 shall consist of Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Division No. 9 shall consist of Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon and Alaska."

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Local Union 183, Peoria, Ill.

Sec. 73 be amended by inserting after the word machinery, on sixth line, the words, "and all kindred, miscellany branches of carpentry, which do not come under the jurisdiction of affiliated trades unions."

Sec. 74 be amended by adding at end of section the words, "and all miscellaneous, kindred carpentry."

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Local Union 900, Altoona, Pa.

Sec. 4 be amended to read as follows: "The U. B. shall meet in general convention bi-annually on the third Monday in September at Indianapolis, Ind., the seat of the G. O. and headquarters of the U. B."

Reasons: The holding of our general conventions at places sometimes far remote from the General Office, and the traveling to these places of our General Officers costs our general fund a considerable amount of money. The G. S. must go in advance to the convention city to secure a meeting hall for the convention. He must again go there when the convention takes place, and so have the rest of the General Officers to go. All this causes an enormous expense to our general fund, which could be avoided if the conventions were held in Indianapolis.

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Local Union 422, San Francisco, Cal.

Sec. 11 be amended by striking out first line ending with the word vote, and inserting the following: "Each delegate, on roll call, shall be entitled to cast a full vote according to membership."

Sec. 19 be amended by striking out sixth, seventh, eighth and part of ninth line and inserting instead:

"The members of the G. E. B. and general organizers shall receive $5.00 per day for such part of their time as used in the services of the U. B."

Sec. 20 be stricken and the following substituted:

"The general officers and members of the G. E. B. shall be nominated and elected as follows: Immediately upon opening the forenoon session of the last day of the convention the G. S. shall distribute a printed roster announcing the number of votes that each delegate is allotted, according to the membership he represents, based on the per capita tax paid by his L. U. during the previous quarter. The presiding officer shall call for nominations and upon closing of nominations for each office, the vote upon the same shall be taken by roll call; each delegate, or if several from one L. U., the spokesman for each delegation shall announce how many votes he wishes recorded for each candidate. A majority of all votes cast shall be necessary to elect. All clauses having reference to referendum vote be repealed."

Sec. 73 be amended by striking out the word "moral" after the word good, on seventh line.

Sec. 76 be amended by making the same change on first line.

Sec. 83 be amended by inserting the words "or State militia" after the word navy, on fifth line.

LAWS GOVERNING TOOL INSURANCE FUND.

Sec. 1. Members desiring to join the Tool Insurance Fund must pay towards the formation of a guarantee fund an initiation fee equal to 7 per cent. of the desired amount of insurance. Five-sevenths of this amount shall remain under the administration of the L. U. while two-sevenths shall be forwarded to the secretary of the fund at the end of the month.

Sec. 2. After the admission of a candidate to membership in the L. U. he may forthwith make application for membership in the Tool Insurance Fund. In this fund every member who possesses his own tools of the value of not less than $25.00 may participate.

Sec. 3. The amount of insurance held by a member shall in no case be less than $25.00. This amount may be increased at any meeting, but no member shall hold insurance for more than $100.00. A member may also reduce his amount of insurance at any meeting, but not below $25.00. In

this case five-sevenths of the 7 per cent. of the withdrawn insured value shall be paid back to the member from the guarantee fund.

The 7 per cent. of the amount of insurance must be paid in full into the guarantee fund at the admission of the member, or when his amount of insurance is increased.

Sec. 4. Whenever the guarantee fund falls below 7 per cent. of the insured values the secretary shall levy an assessment of a proportionate rate of percentage. Members failing to pay this assessment by the time fixed by the G. E. B. shall, after having received one week's notice through the F. S., be stricken from the roll of the Tool Insurance Fund.

Sec. 5. Members receiving notice of their arrearage in the Tool Insurance Fund must pay 10 cents for each notice.

Sec. 6. The F. S. shall not accept assessments for the Tool Insurance Fund from any member in arrears with his dues to the L. U.

Sec. 7. Every member participating in the Tool Insurance Fund shall, in case of loss or damage of tools by fire, water, wreckage of building or explosion, receive within four days the sum fixed by the investigating committee. No loss of or damage to tools will be paid which are incurred while working on Sunday or after regular working hours.

Sec. 8. Local Unions must send the assessments for the Tool Insurance Fund to the secretary no later than one week after the date on which it is to be paid to the L. U.'s. Members failing to pay their assessments on the day designated shall be stricken from the roll and so reported to the secretary.

Sec. 9. Members receiving withdrawal cards may, after four weeks, withdraw five-sevenths of the 7 per cent. of their insured value paid into the guarantee fund, and upon readmission and upon repayment of the withdrawn amount they shall again be entitled to the same benefit from the Tool Insurance Fund they previously were entitled to.

Sec. 10. Any member holding a clearance card must keep the L. U. which issued it informed of his correct address, and it shall be the duty of the L. U. to notify such members of any assessment to be paid. Any claim for benefit from the insurance fund sent in by such member must be signed by two trustworthy persons, their signatures to be attested to by a notary public or justice of the peace.

Sec. 11. In case of death of any member participating in the Tool Insurance Fund, his beneficiary, or relatives, shall receive the 7 per cent. of the deceased member's insured value paid into the guarantee fund without any deduction.

TOOL INSURANCE FUND RULES FOR LOCAL UNIONS.

Sec. 12. The F. S. shall receive all money payable to the Tool Insurance Fund from the members of his L. U. He shall keep a true account of all receipts and expenditures of this fund separate from local funds and shall render a true account of such receipts and expenditures every six months. This report must be approved and signed by an auditing committee and sent to the General Office for the compilation and issuing of a semi-annual statement as to the standing of the Tool Insurance Fund. The F. S. shall also inform the G. E. B. of all losses of tools, as per Sec. 7, sustained by members of his L. U.

Sec. 13. The treasurer of the L. U. shall render an itemized report on the financial standing of the local Tool Insurance Fund every six months, such report to bear the signatures of the auditing committee. He shall submit his books to the auditing committee at any time when called upon. Upon receipt of any claim for loss of tools, as per Sec. 7, he shall at once notify the investigating committee, and after this committee, with his conjunction, has determined the amount of loss, he shall pay the claim. He shall furnish such security for the faithful performance of his duties as the L. U. may decide.

Sec. 14. The investigating committee, whose members, the treasurer excepted, shall be members of the Tool Insurance Fund, shall, in case of loss of tools, as per Sec 7, investigate the case and determine the amount of damage the member is entitled to. They shall see that the amount of damage awarded is in the same proportion to the actual loss as the insured value is to the total value of the member's tools.

Should a member be dissatisfied with the amount of damage determined by the committee he may appeal to the L. U. prior to the payment of claim by the treasurer. In this case the investigating committee and the claimant shall each appoint one member to be added to the committee, these two to appoint a third one. These three members, together with the standing investigating committee, shall then give a final decision as to the amount to be awarded. In L. U.'s having less than five members participating in the Tool Insurance Fund, the auditing committee shall also act as investigating committee.

Sec. 15. The salaries for officers of the Tool Insurance Fund shall be paid from that fund at the rate of 3½ cents per member up to 400 members, and 1½ cents for each additional member shall be paid quarterly to the general fund for the same purpose.

Sec. 16. Motions or propositions in relation to the Tool Insurance Fund can only be made and voted upon by members participating in that fund.

Sec. 17. The Investigating Committee shall consist of three members, who must be members of the Tool Insurance Fund.

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Local Union 55, Denver, Colo.

Secs. 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 be stricken and the following new section substituted:

Sec. 21. The nomination and election of general officers and members of the G. E. B. shall be executed by the delegates in attendance at the reguliar biennial convention and a majority vote of all delegates present shall be decisive. They shall hold office for a term of two years from the first day of February following said election, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 131 be amended by adding: "The clearance card must be deposited in some L. U. before the last day of the month after the issuance of said card."

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Local Union 624 Brockton, Mass.

Sec. 4 be amended to read as follows:

"The U. B. shall meet in general convention biennially on the third Monday in September at Indianapolis, Ind."

Local Union 183, Peoria, Ill.

LAWS FOR THE REGULATION OF APPRENTICESHIP.

Sec. 78 (a). An apprentice, to become a member of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., must secure a properly executed contract entered into between himself and some person, company or firm, who are capable of instructing him, or have him instructed, in all that pertains to the carpenter trade, and shall be under the personal care and guidance of said person, company or firm. Should this be impractical, the apprentice shall be placed in the care of some skilled workman whom the apprentice or his employer may select or appoint.

Sec. 78 (b). The journeyman having charge of the apprentice shall at all times give such instruction or guidance as the apprentice may require to completely master and to acquire perfect knowledge of the trade.

Sec. 78 (c). The president of the L. U. and one or either secretary shall, at the end of the quarter, report to the L. U. the success and condition of the apprentice and the L. U. shall see to it that the apprentice is given the opportunity to acquire a full knowledge of the trade by being kept constantly occupied thereat, and that no more than one apprentice to every four journeymen carpenters employed at any one time be allowed, excepting where members of the employers' family are learning the trade, in which case he may have two apprentices. Whenever the employer is not able to furnish employment for the apprentice he, the apprentice, may accept employment from another employer on the written consent of and on the same condition agreed upon with his regular employer, and when the latter can again employ the apprentice, the same shall, at the earliest opportunity, resume work and continue until he has mastered the trade or until there is conclusive evidence that he is incapable of doing so.

It shall be the duty of every union carpenter to assist the apprentice in thoroughly mastering the trade.

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District Council, Mahoning and Shenango Valley, composed of L. U. 171, Youngstown; L. U. 1235, Warren; L. U.,

Niles, O.; L. U. 206, Newcastle; L. U. 268, Sharon, and L. U. 421, Elwood, Pa.

Sec. 8 be amended by inserting after the word organization, on fourth line, "must have been an officer of his L. U."

Sec. 11 be amended to read after the word vote, on first line: "In case a L. U. has not enough money in its treasury to send a full quota of delegates, said L. U. may send only one delegate, who shall be entitled to casting of as many votes as the L. U. he holds credentials from, is entitled to."

Sec. 24 be amended by striking out the words, the G. P. shall appoint, on twenty-second line, and inserting the words, "the general convention shall elect."

Sec. 64 be amended by striking out the word fifty, on third line, and inserting the word "sixty." Also, by striking out the word thirty, on fourth line, and inserting the word "forty."

Sec. 131 be amended by adding, at end of section, the words, "under penalty of not less than one dollar."

Sec. 134 be amended by adding at end of section the words, "unless he returns to the L. U. which initiated him."

Secs. 46, 157 and 228 be amended by striking out the word two-thirds (majority) and by inserting instead the word "majority."

All standing G. E. B. decision be incorporated in the general constitution in their respective places.

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Local Union 592, Muncie, Ind.:

Sec. 229 be amended to read:

"Any L. U. may submit an amendment to the general constitution and local rules, as a law. The proposed amendment must be sent to the G. S., who shall publish it in The Carpenter one month prior to the next meeting of the G. E. B., and if approved by that body, it shall be submitted to a general vote. If the amendment is indorsed by five L. U.'s in as many States, no two States of which adjoin, and no States of which belong to the same division as per Sec. 27, the approval of the G. E. B. shall not be required.

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Local Union 824, Muskegan, Mich.

—Resolution—

Whereas, It has become apparent that there are a great many members in the U. B. who are unable to read the English language, and

Whereas, There is a great danger in a member translating our laws to a brother member, because he does not usually get a correct interpretation of the law; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as brothers of L. U. 824, ask that our General Constitution be translated into Polish, Hollandish, Swedish and Jewish; also Hebrew.

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Local Union 16, Springfield, Ill.

New Section: "The business agent may be permitted to collect dues and issue working cards in the interim between meetings at the office of the F. S. and give receipt for same, using the rubber stamp of the F. S. and stating exact date of receipt of dues. He shall give bond in an amount as required by his L. U.

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Local Union 1871, Wilmington, Ill.

—Resolution—

Resolved, That the Salt Lake City Convention be requested to take up the work of starting a new publishing and advertising department in our new headquarters, and that it shall be the duty of each L. U. to install an agency to collect any classified advertisements, subject to the approval of the G. S. That each L. U., through their appointed agent, see to the distribution and circulation of our journal, The Carpenter, at a price decided upon by the convention and mailed and charged by the General Office to all members for the two quarters commencing July and October of each year at 60 cents per year. All semi-beneficial members to be exempt from payment and furnished with free copies. Local trustees to have supervision of collections subject to the will of the General Board of Trustees, to be held by the latter as a delinquent fund to reinstate members out of work and unable to secure any. Said fund only to be used to pay per capita tax. All laws governing this new department to go into effect at once.

Sec. 19 be so amended as to provide: "The G. P. shall receive three thousand five hundred dollars ($3,500) per year, the G. S. shall receive three thousand dollars

($3,000) per year. The G. E. B. to receive 75 cents per hour and all expenses.

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Local Union 211, Allegheny, Pa.

Sec. 17 be amended to read:

The General President, General First Vice-President, General Secretary, General Treasurer and Secretary of the General Executive Board shall be required to attend the convention. They shall have a voice but no vote (unless delegates) and their necessary expenses shall be paid out of the funds of the U. B. No funds of the U. B. shall be used to defray any expenses or any general officer, deputy or organizer during his or their attendance at the convention, or in going to or returning from the convention, and not otherwise provided for in this section.

The General President, General First Vice-President, General Secretary, General Treasurer and secretary of the G. E. B. shall act as a Committee on Credentials one day in advance of the convention. All parts of Sec. 17, or any other section in conflict, or not consistent with this amendment shall be immediately repealed and rescinded upon the adoption of this amendment.

Sec. 18 be amended by adding to the end of the section the following words, or paragraph: Organizers shall be appointed on the recommendation and approval of the G. E. B. and the Local Unions or District Councils of the locality or district in which they are to work.

Any section or part of any section in conflict with this amendment shall be rescinded and repealed upon the adoption of this amendment.

Sec. 24 be amended to read: The convention shall elect a Tabulating Committee of seven members, one to be from each division of the U. B., and they shall meet at such time and place as shall be selected by the convention. They shall prepare and send to each Local Union all necessary printed instructions and official ballots for the election of general officers. They shall receive and tabulate all votes cast by each L. U. and submit a full written report to the General Secretary, giving the number of votes cast by each L. U. for each candidate, and the date said election was held by each L. U., and such other information as shall be necessary.

No votes shall be received by the Tabulating Committee after December 10, nor shall any vote be counted that was cast or taken by any L. U. before or after the time as specified in Sec. 21 of the constitution.

Each candidate for any general office shall have the right to be present or have some member to represent him during the counting or tabulating of the vote of the Local Unions.

The General Secretary shall furnish the Tabulating Committee with a correct list of the names and addresses of secretaries of all Local Unions that are in good standing in the U. B. and entitled to vote at the general election, and shall submit a copy of the report of the Tabulating Committee to each Local Union and to each candidate immediately after receiving the same, and shall also print same in the first issue of The Carpenter.

No general officer or any employe of said officer or of the U. B. shall have or retain in his possession any official ballot or handle or distribute the same, and no officer, deputy or organizer shall use any of the funds of the U. B. or take any advantage of any opportunity, while in the employ of the U. B., to influence the vote of any Local Union or member by any promise or any appropriation from the funds of the U. B., or directly or indirectly use their office or position to influence any member or Local Union for or against any candidate. For violation of this section, or any part thereof, the guilty person or member shall be suspended from office and the employ of the U. B.

All parts of Sec. 24, or any other section in conflict with this amendment shall be repealed and rescinded immediately upon the adoption of this amendment.

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Local Union 736, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sec. 17 be amended by inserting after the word voice, on second line, the words "and vote."

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Local Union 802, Hyde Park, Mass.

New section: The General Office shall furnish to each L. U. a full list of names

of members in good standing on the 1st of January of each year.

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Middlesex, Mass., District Council.

—Resolution—

Resolved, That at the next convention of the U. B. the proposition of establishing an "Old Age Pension" be taken up for consideration.

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Local Union 717, San Antonio, Tex.

Sec. 75 be amended by adding the word, "Mexico," after the word Canada, on third line.

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Local Union 1757, Buffalo, N. Y.

—Resolution—

Whereas, Heretofore the Polish carpenters and joiners of Buffalo have made persistent efforts to unionize the Polish section and have partially succeeded, and

Whereas, A great proportion of the Polish carpenters, who are to be found in almost every State of the Union, can neither speak nor read the English language and yet are expected to conform to the rules and regulations of the constitution, and

Whereas, We deem it a great necessity to obtain a Polish constitution to promote the labor movement in this country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the General Office of the U. B. be authorized to furnish a constitution in the Polish language for its Polish members and thereby benefit all members of the U. B.

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Local Union 1008, Brooklyn, N. Y.

—Resolution—

In order to give the twenty-thousand Hebrew members of the U. B. a thorough knowledge of our constitution, and in order to prevent a lack of knowledge of the constitution by having it incorrectly interpreted by others, which is so dangerous for our organization, and

Whereas, It is absolutely necessary and essential to prevent violations of our laws, through misunderstandings caused by our constitution being printed in a language not understood by our Jewish members, and

Whereas, It is our duty to consider that when any Jewish member is convicted for violation of a constitutional law, we are not justified to do so for the simple reason that we did not open the path for him which would lead him to know what is right and what is wrong; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the General Constitution of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. be printed in the Jewish language.

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Local Union 624, Brockton, Mass.

Sec. 137 be amended by adding, at end of section, the following:

"And if the dues of the L. U. in the locality where he works are higher than the dues of his home L. U. he shall pay the difference to the L. U. in the locality where he is working."

Proceedings of Third Quarterly Session, 1908, of General Executive Board.

The following matters were acted upon by the Board by correspondence with the G. S. in the interim between the April and July meeting:

April 25.

Duluth, Minn. Request for additional financial assistance in support of members locked out. The Board appropriates the sum of $1,000.00.

Ashland, Ky. Request for financial assistance in support of members locked out. The Board appropriates the sum of $100.00.

Chelsea, Mass. Request from the D. C. of Boston, Mass., for additional financial assistance in support of our members who suffered from the disastrous fire that destroyed almost the entire city of Chelsea. The Board appropriates the sum of $1,000.00.

Winona, Minn. Request of L. U. No. 307 for the sanction of a trade movement for the establishing of a minimum scale of wages and enforcing the working card, to go into effect May 1, 1908. Sanction granted.

Mt. Clemens, Mich. Request of L. U. No. 674 for sanction of a trade movement to take effect May 1, 1908. Sanction granted.

Montreal, Can. Request of the D. C. for sanction of a trade movement. Sanction granted.

April 28.

St. Louis, Mo. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates the sum of $500.00.

May 5.

Kansas City, Mo. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation of $500.00 for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates the sum of $300.00.

May 9.

Ridgewood, N. J. Request of the Bergen County, D. C., for financial assistance in support of members locked out in Ridgewood. The G. O. is authorized to render financial assistance according to the weekly reports received as to number of men involved.

Passaic, N. J. Request of the D. C. for financial assistance in support of members locked out. The G. O. is authorized to render financial assistance according to the weekly reports received as to the number of men involved.

Danbury, Conn. Request from L. U. No. 927 for financial assistance in support of members on strike. The G. O. is authorized to render financial assistance according to the weekly reports received as to the number of men involved.

Paducah, Ky. Request from L. U. No. 559 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriated the sum of $150.00.

May 16.

Baltimore, Md. Request from the D. C. for financial assistance in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates the sum of $200.00.

June 4.

Kenosha, Wis. Request from L. U. No. 161 for additional financial assistance in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates the sum of $500.00.

May 19.

Detroit, Mich. Request of the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates the sum of $200.00.

June 6.

Pittsburg, Pa. Request of the D. C. for an appropriation of $10,000.00 for the purpose of organizing the millmen. Request denied.

June 10.

Chicago, Ill. Request of the D. C. for an appropriation of $500.00 for organizing purposes. Request granted.

JULY MEETING.

July 13.

The G. E. B. met in regular quarterly session on the above date and was called to order by the chairman, W. G. Schardt, with the following members present: Watson, Post, Walquist and Connolly.

The preparation of the report of the Board for the Salt Lake City Convention was taken up; also the examination of the books and accounts of the U. B.

July 14.

Chairman Schardt, Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present.

Los Angeles, Cal. Communication from the D. C. was read requesting an additional appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates the sum of $500.00.

Elizabeth, N. J. Communication from the D. C. giving the status of the strike now on in that city and requesting an additional appropriation in support of the members affected was read and the Board appropriated the sum of $650.00 for their relief.

Paterson, N. J. Communication from the D. C. containing information relative to the strike now on in that city and requesting additional financial support was read and the sum of $1,200.00 was appropriated for the relief of our members affected.

Bergen County, N. J. Communication from the D. C. containing information relative to the strike now on in that district and requesting additional financial assistance was read and the Board appropriates the sum of $600.00.

The preparation of the G. E. B. report and the examination of the books and accounts are continued.

July 15

Chairman Schardt, Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts were again taken up.

The architects having charge of the building of Headquarters appeared before the Board, submitting samples of material for inspection. Selections were made by the Board, and other matters pertaining to the new building were also attended to.

July 16.

Chairman Schardt, Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present.

The report of General President Huber for the quarter just ended was read and placed on file.

The report of First Vice-President Guerin for the quarter just ended was read and placed on file.

The report of Second Vice-President Quinn for the quarter just ended was read and placed on file.

New Britain, Conn., L. U. No. 97. Appeal of Samuel Whaples from a decision of the G. S. relative to the beneficial classification of said member was referred to the Board by the G. P. The matter is referred back to the G. S. to procure additional information.

Enid, Okla. Appeal of W. S. Brananman, J. P. Duff, and B. F. Cline from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Brananman, Duff and Cline vs. L. U. No. 763. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Boston, Mass. A resolution was received from L. U. No. 33 protesting against a decision of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. in regard to the relations of the building trades to firms carrying a union label of other trades. The protest was filed and the G. S. is requested to forward to L. U. No. 33 an exact copy of the decision of the Executive Council as amended, and to forward to the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. a copy of the protest of L. U. No. 33 accompanied by a copy of the decision complained of.

Chicago, Ill. Appeal of J. Allen of L. U. No. 62 from the decision of the G. P. in dismissing his appeal against the action of the Lake County D. C. of Hammond, Ind. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

New York, N. Y. Appeal of Edward Atkins from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Edward Atkins vs. L. U. No. 1717 in regard to payment of bills of trustees for services in connection with legal matters. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Suffern, N. Y. Appeal of Thomas Wool from

the decision of the G. P. in the case of Thomas Wool vs. L. U. No. 1162. The recision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Hartford, Conn. Appeal of L. U. No. 43 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 30 vs. L. U. No. 43 in regard to ordering L. U. No. 43 to return to Clifford Graham of L. U. No. 30, New London, Conn., his due book. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

July 17.

Chairman Schardt, Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present.

Georgetown, Texas. Appeal of G. A. Jones and others from the decision of the G. P. in the case of G. A. Jones and others vs. L. U. No. 572, Georgetown, Texas.

The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Pittsburg, Pa. Appeal of A. M. Swartz from the decision of the G. P. in the case of A. M. Swartz vs. compilation committee on election of General Officers. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth in his decision and the appeal is dismissed.

Hot Springs, Ark. The report of the deputy who investigated the conditions relative to a trade dispute existing in that city was submitted to the Board by the G. P. accompanied by a request from L. U. 891 for financial assistance. The Board appropriates the sum of $100.00 and recommends that the G. P. send an organizer to that city.

New York City. Brother D. F. Featherston, secretary of the New York D. C., appeared before the Board in relation to a proposition to organize the N. Y. shops of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.

Niagara Falls, N. Y. Communication from L. U. No. 322 asking that instructions be given as to jurisdiction between millwrights and outside carpenters, also a request for financial assistance for members out of work. The Board endorses a ruling of the G. P. already made to L. U. No. 322 on the points raised and requests the G. P. to communicate the same to L. U. No. 1555 of Millwrights with specific instructions as to their duties in the premises as members of the U. B. The request for financial assistance is denied.

Dayton, O. An accounting was received from the D. C. for an appropriation of $200.00 made by the Board at the January meeting and the same was examined, found correct and filed.

Los Angeles, Cal. A communication relative to conditions in that city submitted by the D. C. was received as information and filed.

Jackson, Mich. Communication from L. U. No. 651 requesting an appropriation for organizing purposes and also the services of an organizer. The request for an appropriation is denied. The matter of appointing an organizer in that city is referred to the G. P.

July 18.

Chairman Schardt, Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present.

Ashland, Ky. Communication from L. U. No. 472 containing information as to conditions in that city relative to our members locked out by their employers, was read and filed.

Chicago, Ill. Protest was read from L. U. No. 199, Chicago, against the action of L. U. 599, Hammond, Ind., in refusing to accept clearance cards from members of L. U. No. 199. The Board decides that inasmuch as Section 135 of the General Constitution leaves it optional with Local Unions by majority vote to accept or reject any clearance card, therefore the Board has no jurisdiction. The Board would recommend, however, to all locals that the right therein given by the constitution be exercised with discretion as members with clear records should be allowed all privileges that membership in the U. B. confers.

Pittsburg, Pa. Statement received from the D. C. as to disbursement of money appropriated by the Board in support of the strike of 1906 accompanied by a request for an additional appropriation. The statement is filed for future reference and the request for an additional appropriation is denied.

Atlanta, Ga. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes and also that an organizer be placed in that city. The Board appropriates $200.00 for the purpose mentioned and refers the request for an organizer to the G. P. with a recommendation that it be complied with.

Kansas City, Mo. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation of $200.00 for organizing purposes in that city received and the request complied with.

Nashville, Tenn. Request from the D. C. for an additional appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates the sum of $200.00.

Chelsea, Mass. Request from L. U. No. 443 for an appropriation for organizing purposes was read and placed on file.

July 20.

Chairman Schardt, Watson, Post, Walquist, McCarthy, Foley and Connolly present.

Morristown, N. J. Request from L. U. No. 638 for an additional appropriation in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $200.00.

Canton, Ohio. Request from L. U. No. 143 for an appropriation for the purpose of reimbursing their treasury. The request is denied.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Information from L. U. No. 203 in regard to progress of strike in that city, accompanied by a request for additional financial assistance was received. $100.00 is appropriated.

Fraserville, Quebec, Canada. Request from L. U. No. 1545 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. $25.00 is appropriated.

Muncie, Ind. A request from L. U. No. 592 for an appropriation was denied.

Chicago, Ill. An accounting was received from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board for the purpose of organizing the millmen in that city and the same was filed.

Lafayette, Ind. Appeal of L. U. No. 215 from the decision of the G. S. in disallowing the disability claim of Stephen Grosslyn, a member of said union. The claim is referred

back to the G. S. for further investigation.

A committee consisting of W. O. Heath and Geo. Friesse with credentials from L. U. No. 215 appeared before the Board in regard to the above case.

Duluth and Superior, Minn. The D. C. rendered an accounting for finances appropriated by the G. E. B. in support of members involved in the late lockout and the same was filed. The D. C. also returned to this office an unexpended balance of $92.00.

The G. S. submitted for the consideration of the Board various amendments endorsed by five or more locals in five or more States, which he had been requested to submit to a referendum vote prior to the Salt Lake City convention. Also numerous protests from Local Unions, District Councils and State Councils against submitting any more matters to a referendum vote before the Salt Lake City convention meets to act on the same. The Board instructed the G. S. to refer all pending amendments and changes in our laws to the convention as the meeting is so close at hand and to submit no more matters to the membership for a referendum vote prior to the convention.

The report of tabulation committees on propositions submitted to a referendum vote by the Board at the April meeting were presented to the Board by the G. P. and are as follows: On the affiliation of the U. B. with the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. the vote was: In favor, 23,026 and opposed, 8,244.

On the establishing of a Board of Trustees for the holding, management and control of the property to be used as headquarters the vote was: In favor, 28,683, and against, 3,856. The Board decided that these propositions go in effect and become a part of the constitution of the U. B. on this date, July 20, 1908.

July 21.

Chairman Schardt, Watson, Post, Walquist, McCarthy, Foley and Connolly present.

The General President requested from the Board a ruling as to the conditions under which members or branches of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners could be admitted to membership in the U. B. The Board decided that the ruling made by the Board on April 16, 1907, and reaffirmed on January 28, 1908, in regard to admission of members of the Amalgamated Woodworkers should apply to the A. S. of C. and J.

Corinth, N. Y. Request from L. U. No. 491 for sanction of a movement on their part to resist a contemplated reduction of wages and lockout on the part of the International Paper Co., which employs a large per cent. of the members of L. U. No. 491. The Board will sanction and approve the resistance of the proposed reduction in wages.

San Francisco, Cal. Appeal of O. C. Anderson of L. U. No. 483 against a fine levied by the San Francisco D. C. for working on Saturday afternoon and which action was sustained by the G. P. on appeal. The Board reverses the decision of the G. P. and orders the fine returned to Brother Anderson on the ground that the evidence shows the work was performed on his own home and the By-Laws of the San Francisco D. C. permit of the same being done.

Boston, Mass. Received from the D. C. an itemized accounting of the expenditure of the $2,000.00 appropriated by the Board for the relief of members affected by the late Chelsea fire. Examined and filed as information.

Kansas City, Mo. Request from the Building Trades Council of the A. F. of L. of that city for an appropriation of $250.00 for organizing purposes. The request is denied and the G. S. is requested to inform the B. T. C. of Kansas City that the Board has appropriated $500.00 to the District Council of the U. B. to be used for organizing.

Los Angeles, Cal. Accounting from the D. C. for $500.00 appropriated by the Board for organizing purposes was received as information. The G. S. is instructed to send to the D. C. for the receipts and vouchers covering the amounts noted in the accounting.

Communication from the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union requesting financial aid in conducting a moving picture show to advertise union labels, was read and filed.

Baltimore, Md. Communication from the D. C. acknowledging receipt of an appropriation made by the Board to assist members on strike and expressing gratification for the assistance rendered, was read and filed.

Duluth and Superior, Minn. Letter of thanks from the D. C. for financial assistance rendered during the late lockout was received and filed.

Paducah, Ky. Letter of acknowledgement and thanks for financial assistance recently rendered was received from L. U. No. 559 and placed on file.

Topeka, Kas. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 35 to 37½ cents per hour, to take effect July 1, 1908. Sanction refused on the ground that condition of organization and state of business in that city do not warrant this move at the present time.

Quebec, Canada. Request from L. U. No. 730 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for the reduction of working hours from 10 to 9 per day and an increase of wage from 20 to 25 cents per hour. Sanction granted. Financial assistance will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Chairman Schardt, Watson, Post, Walquist, McCarthy, Foley and Connolly present.

Flint, Mich. Request from L. U. No. 1373 for sanction of a trade movement for a reduction of working hours from ten to nine per day and the establishment of a minimum wage of 30 cents per hour. Sanction granted. No financial assistance required.

Rye, N. Y. Communication from L. U. No. 573 in regard to law creating a Board of Trustees for headquarters was read and as the matter has been settled by a referendum vote the communication was placed on file.

Kansas City, Mo. Appeal of L. U. No. 4 from the decision of the G. S. in disallowing the disability claim of Frank D. Walker. The Board returns the claim to the G. S. with a request that the case be reopened.

Stamford, Conn. Appeal of L. U. No. 210 from the decision of the G. S. in disallowing the death claim of the late F. S. Boisner. As new evidence has been submitted the claim is referred back to the G. S.

Port Arthur, Texas. Appeal of L. U. No. 610 from the decision of the G. S. in disallowing the disability claim of F. J. McKenzie. The appeal is dismissed and the decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth in the decision, that more than two years had elapsed since the date of accident and filing of the claim, as per Section 125, General Constitution.

San Francisco, Cal. Appeal of L. U. No. 1082 from the decision of the G. S. in disallowing the death claim of the late Wm. Holm. The decision of the G. S. is reversed on the ground that said Holm had been a member financially in good standing more than one year at the time of his death. The G. S. is instructed to pay the claim.

New York City, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. No. 1565 from the decision of the G. S. in disallowing the death claim of the late Lorenzo Licione. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth in his decision. The appeal is dismissed.

Fresno, Cal. Request from L. U. No. 1196 for permission to send out a circular letter asking for financial assistance in support of their members who are locked out. The request is denied as the General Office is appropriating money for their relief.

Boston, Mass. Request from the D. C. that the G. E. B. take some action to assist in the fight with the G. W. Cutting Co. of Worcester, Mass., who are working in flagrant violation of the trade rules in Boston. The G. P. is requested to take up this matter with the firm and with Local Unions in the various localities where this firm is doing work and employing union carpenters and the G. P. is empowered to take such action as he deems best in the premises.

July 23.

Chairman Schardt, Watson, Post, Walquist, McCarthy, Foley and Connolly present.

Elizabeth, N. J. Appeal of L. U. No. 687 from the decision of the G. S. in disallowing the death claim of the late Theim. The decision of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Memphis, Tenn. Appeal of L. U. No. 219 from the decision of the G. S. in disallowing the death claim of the late A. D. Colley. The decision of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Detroit, Mich. Appeal of J. M. McGregor of L. U. No. 19 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of J. M. McGregor vs. L. U. No. 19. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Pittsburg, Pa. Request from the D. C. for an additional appropriation of $2,533.00 on account of strike in that city in 1906. Request denied.

Pittsburg, Pa. Request from the D. C. that the Board reconsider its former action on the application of the Pittsburg D. C. for an appropriation of $10,000.00 for the purpose of organizing the mills. The Board reaffirms its former decision and denies the request for an appropriation.

Pittsburg, Pa. A complaint was received from A. M. Swartz of L. U. No. 211 against the G. P. for refusing to render a decision on his (Swartz's) protests against the action of the compilation committee on election of General Officers. Inasmuch as these papers are identical with those submitted to the Board by the G. P. on the 17th inst., the Board reaffirms its action taken on that date. The papers are filed.

The G. P. submitted additional report of examination and audit of strike rolls of the Pittsburg, Pa., D. C. during the strike of 1906 and the same were received and filed.

July 24.

Chairman Schardt, Watson, Post, Walquist, McCarthy, Foley and Connolly present.

Communications were received from L. U. No. 132, Washington, D. C., and the D. C. of Cincinnati, Ohio, requesting that a portion of the U. B. funds be deposited in those cities.

Also communication from the Union National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind., and the First National Bank of Birmingham, Ala., requesting a deposit. The communications were filed as the Board decided not to make any transfer of funds at this meeting.

New Britain, Conn. Appeal of Valentine Murphy of L. U. No. 97 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 97 vs. Valentine Murphy. Inasmuch as Brother Murphy has not complied with the law governing appeals and has not paid the fine levied by L. U. No. 97 the G. E. B. sustains the decision of the G. P. and dismisses the appeal.

The remainder of the day was taken up by further consideration of the G. E. B. report to the Convention.

July 25.

Chairman Schardt, Watson, Post, Walquist, McCarthy, Foley and Connolly present.

Elizabeth, N. J. Request from the D. C. for an additional appropriation in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $600.00 for their relief. The D. C. also forwards the strike rolls up to this date and the same are filed.

Hot Springs, Ark. Request from L. U. No. 891 for financial assistance in a fight with unfair contractors. Inasmuch as the Board had made an appropriation on the 17th inst. and the G. P. had sent a deputy to that city, the communication was received as information and filed.

The Building Committee, Brothers Huber, Duffy and Schardt, submitted the bids, contract and specifications as entered into by them for the construction of the new building for Headquarters which were gone over in detail by

the Committee of the whole, accepted and approved.

July 27

Chairman Schardt, Watson, Post, Walquist, McCarthy, Foley and Connolly present

Jackson, Mich. Appeal of L. U. No 651 from the decision of the G. S. in disallowing the death claim of the late Lester Dedrich. The decision of the G. S. is sustained as the due book and Ledger account show that the member went in arrears June 1, 1907, and never paid up in full to time of death. The appeal is dismissed.

Jacksonville, Fla. Appeal of L. U. No 224 from the decision of the G. S. in disallowing the disability claim of Wm. White. New evidence having been introduced the case is referred back to the G. S.

Reno, Nevada. Communications received from the D. C. and L. U. No. 853 regarding a controversy between the L. U. and D. C. The Board defers taking any action on the matter and the G. P. is requested to send a deputy to Reno to thoroughly investigate the trouble and to effect a settlement.

The audit and examination of the books and accounts of the G. O. was again taken up.

July 28.

Chairman Schardt, Watson, Post, Walquist, McCarthy, Foley and Connolly present.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

July 29.

Chairman Schardt, Watson, Post, Walquist, McCarthy, Foley and Connolly present.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

In conformity with the law recently enacted by a referendum vote the Board of Trustees for holding and controlling the property for Headquarters met and legally organized, and elected W. D. Huber as chairman and Frank Duffy as secretary.

July 30.

Chairman Schardt, Watson, Post, Walquist, McCarthy, Foley and Connolly present.

Elizabeth, N. J. Request from the D. C. for additional financial aid in support of members on strike, the Board appropriates $525.00 for their relief.

Fresno, Cal. The strike rolls of L. U. No. 1496 were received and filed.

The bond of the G. S. for $20,000.00, extending from August 15, 1908, to August 15, 1909, was received by the chairman of the Board.

Indianapolis, Ind. A committee from the D. C. of this city appeared before the Board, making a statement as to the condition of the local organization and requesting the services of an organizer. The G. P. is requested to place an organizer in Indianapolis.

The examination of the books and accounts continued. The report of the expert accountant was compared with the books of the General Office, the audit completed and the books and accounts found correct.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet again at Salt Lake City, Utah, on September 17, 1908.

R. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary.
Attest: FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec.

Expulsion.

Chas. Crismer has been expelled by L. U. 359 Philadelphia, Pa., for embezzlement.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Hornell, N. Y. McLeansboro, Ill.

Total: 2 Local Unions.

Localities to be Avoided.

Amarillo, Tex.
Anadarko, Okla.
Ashland, Ky.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Belleville, Ill.
Brantford, Ont., Can.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
Demopolis, Ala.
Detroit, Mich.
Duluth, Minn.
Edwardsville, Ill.
El Reno, Okla.
Ely, Nev.
Gary, Ind.
Hartford, Conn.
Helena, Mont.
Hendersonville, N. C.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Kansas City, Mo.
Lawton, Okla.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mount Kisko, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Miami, Fla.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mulberry, Fla.
Nashville, Tenn.
New Orleans, La.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
New York City.
Oakland, Cal.
Owensboro, Ky.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Pottsville, Pa.
Pueblo, Colo.
Richmond, Va.
Rockford, Ill.
Rocky Ford, Colo.
Salineville, O.
Sayre, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
San Francisco, Cal.
Tacoma, Wash.
Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Wheeling, W. Va.
White Plains, N. Y.
Youngstown, O.

Rectification of Vote.

Complaint has reached the General Office from L. U. 52, Charleston, S. C., relative to the "Report of Committee on Tabulation of Vote on Appropriation of $30,000 for Building Fund," printed in the June (1908) issue of The Carpenter." In this report the vote of the complainants is stated as not being counted on the ground that more votes were cast than number of members present as shown by the election returns sent by the L. U. to the General Office, viz.: Number of members present, 80; for, 35 against, 55. This vote L. U. 52 declares to be an error, not of the mind,

but the hand, as the election return sheet retained by the L. U. showed only 25 votes cast for and 55 votes against the proposition, which tallies with the number of members present.

Report of Committee on Tabulation of Vote on Proposition, General Officers and G. E. B. to Act as Board of Trustees for Headquarters.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 27, 1908.

Mr. Wm. D. Huber, Gen. President U. B. of C. & J. of A., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—We, the committee appointed by you to tabulate the vote cast by the Local Unions of the U. B. on proposition, General Officers and G. E. B. to act as Board of Trustees to hold real estate property for the U. B. of C. & J. of A., beg leave to submit the following report:

Votes on the proposition to establish said Board of Trustees were received from 1,110 Local Unions as follows:

For Creating Board of Trustees....28,683
Against creating Board of Trustees.. 3,856

Total vote cast 32,539

The vote of the following Local Unions was not counted by the committee owing to the omission of seal:

No. 147 Brooklyn, N. Y.
" 259 Jackson, Tenn.
" 305 Millville, N. J.
" 417 Colorado City, Colo.
" 431 Brazil, Ind.
" 594 Dover, N. J.
" 595 Lynn, Mass.
" 613 New York, N. Y.
" 660 Springfield, Ohio.
" 743 Bakersfield, Cal.
" 770 Wellsville, N. Y.
" 789 Marissa, Ill.
" 802 Hyde Park, Mass.
" 803 Metropolis, Ill.
" 826 Sycamore, Ill.
" 857 Tucson, Ariz.
" 924 Manchester, Mass.
" 981 Petaluma, Cal.
" 1011 St. Louis, Mo.
" 1134 Mt. Kisco, N. Y.
" 1141 Warwick, N. Y.
" 1154 West Chester, Pa.
" 1217 Elm Grove, W. Va.
" 1328 DeLand, Fla.
" 1424 Elmhurst, Cal.
" 1463 Stoneham, Mass.
" 1655 Sapulpa, Okla.
" 1722 Baltimore, Md.
" 1723 Liberty Falls, Maine.
" 1753 Mount Vernon, Indiana.
" 1761 Goldfield, Nev.
" 1824 Boston, Mass.
" 1933 Dyersburg, Tenn.
" 1938 Crown Point, Ind.

Local Unions not giving record of votes for or against:

No. 205 Boyne, Mich.
" 1176 Fargo, N. D.

The vote of the following locals was received at this office after the time specified in the circular, hence were not counted:

No. 642 Richmond, Cal.
" 1321 Balston Spa, N. Y.
" 1386 Grand Island, Neb.
" 1498 Ft. William, Ont.
" 1566 Lawrence, Mass.

Local Unions voting without a quorum present:

No. 807 Toluca, Ill.

Local Unions casting more votes than members present:

No. 114 Houston, Tex.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. ROBINSON,
Union No. 1, Chicago, Ill.

CHAS HANN,
Union No. 9, Buffalo, N. Y.

J. A. HAMSTEIN,
Union No. 254, Pittsburg, Pa.

H. S. HOFFMAN,
Union No. 103, Louisville, Ky.

E. D. NICKERSON,
Union No. 1217, Wheeling, W. Va.

Committee.

Vote of Local Unions on Proposition "General Officers and G. E. B. to Act as Board of Trustees for Headquarters"

L. U.	For.	Against.
1	178	3
2	62	..
3	25	12
4	52	18
5	25	2
6	48	..
7	131	6
8	19	6
9	45	..
11	58	..
12	157	..
13	100	..
14	40	..
15	26	1
16	22	3
19	29	..
21	36	2
22	981	..
23	24	..
24	88	1
25	43	3
26	62	8
27	25	6
28	7	1
29	34	..
30	15	4
31	42	..
32	20	2
33	37	..
34	150	..
35	37	5
36	29	..
37	13	..
38	42	..
39	20	..
41	35	2
42	25	..
43	63	..
44	31	2
45	58	..
46	12	..
49	29	..
51	47	3
52	85	2
53	39	25
54	7	202
55	106	1
57	20	..
58	103	..
59	75	1
60	21	..
61	18	6
62	125	3
63	22	..
65	109	..
66	22	..
67	41	2
68	17	..
70	30	..
71	44	..
72	37	..
73	26	..
74	13	..
75	27	2
76	41	..
77	39	..
78	108	1
79	32	9
80	143	..
81	19	..
83	88	7
84	12	1
85	11	..
87	97	1
88	..	35
89	16	..
90	37	..
91	54	3
93	14	..
94	13	..
96	31	..
97	..	38
98	26	4
99	42	3
102	9	..
103	43	..
104	65	..
105	16	1
106	22	..
107	18	4
109	79	..
110	24	..
111	7	9
112	33	2
115	21	8
116	26	..
117	49	..
119	133	..
120	51	..
121	10	..
122	45	..
123	..	7
124	12	..
125	34	..
126	..	85
127	16	..
128	12	1
129	45	..
130	29	..
131	105	..
132	35	74
133	42	..
134	93	..
135	21	1
136	13	..
137	16	..
139	60	1
140	3	6
141	84	1
142	14	6
144	12	..
145	17	..
146	3	23
149	19	2
150	20	..
151	5	9
154	13	1
155	38	..
156	..	19
157	18	..
158	88	1
160	12	18
161	68	..
162	47	..
163	11	1
164	20	..
165	1	35
166	10	15
169	57	11
171	28	..
173	8	..
174	26	1
175	53	11
176	4	13
177	13	8
179	22	..
180	22	6
181	94	..
183	134	..
184	24	..
185	8	..
186	11	8
187	23	..
188	40	..
189	54	31
191	14	..
192	15	..
193	32	1
194	20	13
196	36	..
197	19	..
198	35	9
199	21	13
200	13	3
201	13	10
202	27	1
203	96	5
206	20	..
207	18	..
208	24	..
209	77	1
210	18	2
211	..	57
212	7	..
213	8	..
214	16	..
216	14	..
217	20	..
219	29	..
220	21	..
222	12	..
223	35	5
224	13	2
225	25	1
226	8	..
228	45	..
230	17	..
231	74	..
232	19	..
233	38	..
235	1	23
236	6	9
237	..	24
238	12	15
239	15	2
240	30	1
241	27	1
243	1	16
244	34	..
245	34	..
247	69	..
248	8	..
249	17	9
250	12	1
251	..	17
252	15	..
254	18	..
256	31	1
257	58	..
258	40	..
260	40	..
262	68	..
263	25	..
264	20	..
265	45	..
266	127	..
271	23	13
272	33	..
273	25	..
274	22	..
275	16	1
276	19	9
279	12	..
281	77	..
282	42	..
284	27	..
285	10	..
286	33	..
287	10	..
288	1	34
289	41	..
290	..	19
291	2	46
292	17	..
293	..	21
294	..	7
295	8	14
296	32	..
297	8	..
299	24	1
300	67	3
301	48	..
302	18	4
303	8	12
304	51	2
306	49	10
310	12	..
311	26	2
314	83	..

Vote of L. U's on Proposition "Gen'l Officers and G. E. B. to Act as Board," etc.—Cont.

L. U.	For.	Against.
316	54	1
317	8	..
318	43	1
320	18	1
321	15	..
322	57	..
323	16	..
324	80	..
325	103	2
326	20	..
327	60	..
328	14	1
329	37	..
330	16	..
331	16	3
333	14	2
334	70	2
335	56	..
336	20	..
337	8	..
338	14	..
339	38	..
340	102	15
343	40	..
344	22	..
348	17	5
349	34	..
350	18	..
351	24	..
352	33	..
353	15	5
355	56	4
356	20	..
357	19	..
358	20	..
359	86	9
362	31	..
363	13	3
364	6	1
365	13	3
366	19	1
367	30	1
368	13	..
369	44	..
370	17	1
371	36	5
374	54	..
375	51	..
377	36	6
378	18	..
380	20	..
381	40	..
384	39	..
385	18	..
387	128	..
388	55	..
389	15	..
390	123	..
391	54	..
392	28	..
393	15	..
394	30	..
395	10	..
401	14	1
402	18	1
404	10	..
406	12	..
407	15	..
408	41	..
413	44	..
414	30	..
416	27	2
419	73	39
421	8	1
422	26	14
423	76	1
424	18	..
425	18	1
426	17	..
427	55	..
428	14	..
429	41	..
430	..	46
432	19	8
434	160	..
436	18	1
437	13	29
438	26	..
439	25	..
440	31	..
441	24	..
442	18	..
443	42	..
444	44	1
445	11	..
446	8	..
447	24	..
448	47	..
450	12	4
451	64	20
452	1	11
453	..	85
454	11	..
455	10	..
457	94	..
458	15	..
459	28	..
460	15	..
461	35	..
462	9	..
464	180	4
465	18	..
467	5	20
468	75	..
469	29	..
470	90	..
471	81	..
472	24	..
473	71	..
476	87	..
478	204	11
479	9	1
480	7	..
481	16	2
482	118	..
483	51	..
484	10	7
487	11	1
488	9	..
490	95	2
491	16	..
492	4	17
493	49	..
494	6	28
496	20	..
497	..	36
498	13	..
500	13	..
501	10	..
503	12	..
504	60	41
505	22	..
507	20	..
508	11	13
509	90	..
511	16	..
512	23	..
513	93	..
514	32	..
515	28	1
516	14	2
517	15	6
518	21	..
519	24	..
521	46	..
522	30	28
523	16	1
524	26	..
525	20	..
526	44	2
528	..	52
529	6	..
530	14	..
531	19	..
532	1	15
533	8	..
534	23	..
536	12	3
537	24	..
539	9	..
540	9	5
541	32	2
544	25	1
545	4	7
548	25	..
549	8	..
550	62	..
551	35	3
553	14	..
554	19	1
555	15	..
556	9	1
557	6	11
559	38	..
561	42	2
562	18	1
563	77	..
564	34	..
567	130	20
568	13	..
571	..	14
572	13	..
573	..	11
574	34	..
575	1	145
576	25	16
577	20	2
578	41	..
579	9	..
580	13	..
581	19	..
584	34	3
585	18	..
586	29	..
587	17	3
588	12	1
592	51	..
593	5	33
596	9	..
597	..	7
599	44	1
600	26	1
601	22	..
603	23	..
605	27	..
606	58	1
610	1	11
611	18	..
612	48	2
614	10	4
616	24	..
617	69	2
618	1	11
620	11	..
621	15	..
622	13	1
624	19	8
625	22	..
626	16	..
627	24	..
628	57	..
629	13	..
634	12	..
635	19	..
637	41	..
638	14	..
639	55	3
643	..	19
644	16	..
647	17	..
648	..	24
649	20	..
650	14	..
651	23	..
652	14	..
653	23	..
654	9	..
656	16	..
657	71	..
661	9	7
665	22	2
667	31	3
668	43	..
670	8	..
674	49	..
675	31	..
676	21	..
677	8	..
678	6	10
679	2	33
680	2	12

Vote of L. U's on Proposition "Gen'l Officers and G. E. B. to Act as Board," etc.—Cont

L. U	For	Against
682	25	..
685	18	..
687	19	1
691	31	..
692	22	1
693	9	
696	38	
697	6	31
698	21	13
699	7	1
700	20	..
701	62	5
702	14	..
703	11	2
704	22	..
705	14	4
707	36	11
708	26	..
709	12	..
711	29	1
712	39	4
713	23	1
717	35	..
718	21	1
719	7	..
720	15	..
723	21	1
725	10	..
726	49	..
728	24	..
730	28	..
731	16	..
733	10	..
734	20	..
735	7	..
736	27	..
737	10	2
741	9	..
742	37	..
746	47	..
747	33	..
748	..	9
749	10	..
750	..	47
751	38	..
755	61	..
756	37	..
757	29	..
759	38	1
761	35	..
763	23	3
764	27	2
767	10	1
768	19	..
769	46	16
771	19	..
772	29	2
774	85	18
775	33	..
777	19	2
778	16	..
779	17	1
780	31	..
781	12	3
782	7	..
783	13	..
784	10	..
785	22	..
790	17	..
791	11	..
793	27	..
794	16	2
796	16	..
797	9	..
799	16	..
806	38	..
809	..	7
810	97	..
812	8	..
813	3	40
814	11	..
815	15	5
819	13	..
820	14	6
822	14	..
824	300	..
831	21	..
833	2	..
834		11
836	18	..
837	8	
841	12	
842	12	..
843	11	..
844	26	2
845	9	3
847	13	..
849	37	6
851	13	..
853	13	..
855	7	..
859	25	..
862	14	..
864	21	..
866	9	..
868	11	..
871	18	..
874	7	..
877	41	..
879	51	..
882	10	..
883	30	..
885	29	..
886	12	..
887	12	25
888	16	2
890	..	17
891	38	1
892	19	..
893	12	..
894	18	..
897	8	8
899	7	..
900	8	3
901	74	..
902	21	..
903	30	8
907	3	19
911	24	..
912	11	..
913	16	..
914	9	..
915	11	..
916	34	..
917	10	2
925	17	..
926	22	..
927	32	3
928	16	..
930	..	26
932	5	8
934	9	..
935	10	5
936	8	..
938	11	1
940	30	..
941	11	8
943	32	4
944	30	..
945	42	..
947	34	..
948	22	..
949	2	15
950	9	..
951	10	..
952	16	..
953	16	..
954	12	..
958	18	..
959	10	3
960	8	..
962	9	1
965	55	..
976	9	2
978	12	..
979	9	..
980	9	..
982	15	1
984	5	3
985	17	21
987	7	..
989	11	..
991	14	..
993	16	1
996	.	13
999	14	..
1002	26	..
1003	15	..
1004	12	..
1005	10	..
1006	16	..
1007	11	..
1008	11	103
1012	10	6
1014	19	..
1015	21	..
1016	13	..
1020	9	..
1021	37	6
1022	22	2
1023	23	..
1024	28	..
1025	6	1
1026		27
1027	15	..
1028	23	..
1030	26	..
1031	10	..
1032	11	..
1034	8	..
1035	17	..
1036	150	6
1037	9	..
1039	12	..
1041	10	..
1042	19	2
1043	13	..
1044	13	..
1047	10	..
1049	..	12
1051	60	..
1053	33	..
1054	11	..
1055	5	30
1056	77	..
1057	24	2
1058	13	..
1059	9	..
1061	11	..
1062	6	4
1065	16	..
1068	50	..
1069	30	..
1070	7	..
1071	7	..
1072	23	2
1074	12	..
1075	19	..
1076	15	..
1077	9	5
1078	18	..
1080	14	..
1082	74	1
1083	32	..
1088	12	..
1091	22	..
1092	9	..
1093	31	..
1094	7	..
1096	30	..
1098	12	..
1105	9	..
1106	12	..
1107	61	..
1108	27	..
1110	32	1
1111	23	..
1112	34	5
1115	10	..
1116	18	2
1117	..	19
1118	16	4
1119	9	1
1125	25	8
1132	29	..
1135	12	..
1136	10	..
1137	9	..
1139	4	7
1140	8	..
1143	15	..

Vote of L. U's on Proposition "Gen'l Officers and G. E. B. to Act as Board," etc.—Cont

L. U.	For.	Against.
1145	20	4
1153	9	..
1155	24	..
1158	40	2
1160	10	2
1161	10	..
1162	12	..
1163	7	..
1164	12	..
1166	14	..
1168	13	..
1169	10	..
1172	15	1
1173	20	..
1174	5	..
1177	..	26
1178	9	..
1179	2	15
1184	7	..
1186	5	3
1187	7	..
1189	11	..
1194	7	..
1195	9	1
1196	11	..
1197	15	..
1200	13	..
1203	8	..
1207	44	..
1208	17	..
1210	17	..
1211	21	..
1212	1	12
1213	1	6
1214	45	..
1218	..	21
1219	9	..
1220	9	..
1222	16	..
1224	19	..
1225	17	..
1226	21	..
1227	16	..
1228	23	..
1235	12	..
1237	9	..
1240	13	..
1241	11	..
1242	11	..
1243	9	1
1244	53	..
1245	25	..
1247	15	..
1250	10	..
1251	16	..
1253	1	14
1255	15	..
1257	11	..
1258	1	10
1260	19	..
1261	16	2
1262	7	2
1265	12	..
1266	6	5
1269	18	..
1270	30	..
1272	26	..
1273	15	..
1275	13	1
1281	12	..
1285	14	..
1287	19	..
1290	12	1
1291	10	..
1294	13	..
1296	14	..
1297	1	26
1298	3	4
1299	8	..
1300	8	2
1306	8	..
1307	34	..
1308	18	..
1315	14	1
1317	26	..
1319	34	2
1320	12	1
1322	10	..
1323	8	..
1325	23	..
1326	17	..
1329	22	..
1333	17	..
1334	8	..
1335	7	..
1339	9	..
1340	18	1
1342	16	..
1343	30	2
1344	19	..
1345	17	..
1346	..	9
1347	15	..
1350	13	..
1352	7	..
1354	20	..
1355	36	1
1361	23	..
1363	17	..
1365	36	..
1368	11	..
1369	30	..
1371	25	..
1373	15	..
1374	11	..
1376	20	..
1377	..	15
1378	7	3
1379	16	3
1380	9	1
1384	10	..
1392	1	15
1393	38	..
1396	9	..
1403	28	..
1404	6	..
1405	23	..
1406	9	..
1407	15	..
1408	10	..
1409	12	..
1410	..	22
1413	26	..
1414	11	..
1416	12	..
1417	18	..
1419	15	..
1420	14	1
1422	9	3
1426	20	..
1427	14	..
1433	16	..
1434	35	4
1436	29	..
1438	20	..
1441	8	..
1445	9	..
1447	28	..
1449	8	3
1450	88	..
1451	30	3
1453	14	..
1459	8	..
1462	8	..
1465	10	1
1468	..	37
1471	7	..
1473	44	..
1477	11	..
1483	16	4
1485	22	..
1488	38	..
1491	5	8
1492	14	..
1507	7	..
1510	22	1
1511	15	..
1512	31	..
1514	10	..
1515	16	..
1519	20	..
1521	24	3
1523	8	4
1526	47	..
1530	15	2
1537	14	..
1544	9	..
1547	12	..
1548	55	18
1549	6	1
1551	11	..
1552	34	1
1554	26	..
1555	13	1
1556	6	5
1560	5	6
1562	9	..
1563	7	..
1565	18	28
1567	16	..
1568	19	..
1569	13	..
1572	8	2
1573	12	..
1577	27	2
1581	7	..
1582	44	4
1585	4	10
1586	22	1
1588	12	1
1591	6	..
1595	20	..
1598	28	..
1600	9	1
1601	16	..
1602	24	6
1604	..	11
1605	11	..
1608	10	..
1612	8	..
1613	18	..
1616	12	..
1620	18	..
1624	7	3
1626	20	..
1630	9	..
1632	19	..
1633	30	..
1634	24	..
1635	44	..
1636	17	..
1637	12	..
1638	7	..
1640	50	..
1641	23	..
1645	10	..
1646	16	2
1648	10	1
1649	16	..
1650	8	..
1651	8	..
1653	20	1
1663	15	..
1665	10	..
1667	32	1
1670	..	10
1671	27	5
1672	..	14
1674	22	..
1676	10	..
1679	7	..
1681	18	..
1682	11	..
1686	24	..
1689	11	..
1691	57	..
1692	7	..
1696	27	1
1698	7	..
1699	41	5
1701	17	..
1704	4	21
1706	10	..
1709	14	2
1710	19	..
1715	14	..
1717	94	27
1719	..	12
1720	13	3
1721	23	..
1724	9	..

Vote of L. U's on Proposition "Gen'l Officers and G. E. B. to Act as Board," etc.—Cont.

L. U	For.	Against.	L. U	For.	Against.	L. U	For.	Against.
1725	16	2	1779	20	..	1851	16	..
1729	13	..	1784	103	..	1858	8	..
1730	7	..	1785	8	1	1864	9	..
1732	6	..	1786	130	..	1866	6	2
1736	..	12	1787	40	38	1868	32	..
1739	10	..	1788	7	2	1870	10	..
1740	8	..	1790	39	28	1871	8	..
1743	29	..	1792	8	..	1883	32	..
1744	23	..	1794	8	..	1888	17	..
1747	123	8	1797	6	..	1891	3	6
1748	69	.	1799	17	..	1898	23	..
1749	7	..	1807	8	..	1907	10	2
1750	2	11	1812	13	..	1908	16	..
1751	14	1	1813	10	..	1913	15	..
1756	36	33	1814	12	..	1916	8	..
1757	45	..	1818	24	..	1919	8	4
1758	16	..	1821	8	..	1920	..	12
1762	11	4	1826	25	..	1922	22	2
1764	14	..	1829	8	..	1928	16	4
1765	14	..	1830	7	..	1931	17	12
1766	16	..	1832	26	2	1932	17	..
1768	16	..	1835	36	..	1943	9	..
1770	8	..	1840	8	..	1944	8	..
1771	24	..	1846	16	..	1946	18	4
1774	19	..	1847	14	..	1948	15	..
1777	12	..	1850	10	..	1950	16	..

Total For, 28,683; Total Against, 3,856.

Fireproofing and the Carpenter.

A short time ago the editor had occasion to request information from the executive officer of the International Society of Building Inspectors, in regard to the work being done by that society in the cause of improved methods of construction, including fireproofing. The information was gladly given—and very suggestive it was, too. But it was accompanied by this remark: "Naturally, it is not to be expected that you will approve of what is being urged by this and kindred societies; for your constituency, the carpenters, are, of course, opposed to our movement."

We fear that this worthy gentleman scarcely appreciates the progressive and open-minded spirit of our carpenters and builders. We all look forward gladly to the time of better and more substantial building. As far as the builders of this country are concerned, there was no need of the Boston suburb horror to impress on them the desirability of fire-proof construction for all classes of buildings. The use of fireproof material means unquestionably an improvement in building construction. The building trades are now so closely allied that improvement in one line means improvement in all.

We want to take the stand strongly and unequivocally that universal fireproofing does not sound the death knell of carpentry. We see no reason for the carpenter to be dismayed at the present change and tendency in building construction. The increasing use of concrete and of terra cotta and of steel presents new problems to the carpenter; but it does not eliminate him; far from it! True it is, there will be less work for the "wood butcher," but more for the skilled wood worker. The fine interior woodwork for a well constructed residence of cement and steel will unquestionably be more valuable to the carpenter than the whole of a cheaply built frame house. His work will be of a finer grade, requiring greater skill and paying him bigger money than ever before. As for the "wood butcher," none of us will regret to see him go; nor will we miss him when he's gone. But we must all turn in and dig—to keep out of that class! Satisfaction with present knowledge and skill will not do. Conditions are changing; yet we feel sure that carpentry is here to stay. Our carpenters are the most progressive workmen in the world; they stand ready now to do their share, and more, toward better and more substantial building.—American Carpenter and Builder.

At the municipal election held in Jose, Cal., on May 18, the Union Labor party won its entire ticket at the polls, with the exception of city clerk, by a rousing majority.

He who owns your job owns you.

T. M. Guerin.

It is some time since I wrote anything for The Carpenter in the capacity of an organizer, for much of the work performed in this capacity comes at the same time under my province as First General Vice-President. All my work is done under the direction of the G. P. in either cases. There is nothing in a name or in a title; from the G. P. to the humblest member in our organization, we are all putting forth the best that is in us to uplift the men of our trade, and then to extend the helping hand to our brothers in other trades and callings. If any of us fall short or be in error, I feel sure it is the fault of the head and not of our hearts, for I believe every member in the U. B. wants to do right, but may try to do it along different grooves, which we must expect from the cosmopolitan people who make up our organization. But if we desire to be successful we must acquire patience, a willingness to wait; we must strive for a clear vision of things as they are and endeavor to approach more nearly the formula which represents the maximum of truth. I am a firm believer in the principle, he who strives for the best results for our organization as a whole brings the best results home to his own locality; and I feel sorry when I find bright, brainy members of our organization who disagree with me on this point, measuring everything from the viewpoint of how will this or that effect my home town, and lose sight of the good and staple results it may bring in the future. I hope the day is not far distant when at least our active men will broaden out beyond the limits of their own city, town or hamlet, for we must bring the unorganized localities within our folds; we must bring them upward and onward, else we in the better organized districts will in time be forced down to the level of the locality we refuse to help. To say, "Let them do as we have done, build up for themselves," may sound good to them, but not to me.

The question that appeals to me is, what locality can be pointed out that gained the conditions they enjoy solely by their own efforts? I do not know of one city or place, for was it not through the grand work of our U. B. as a whole that the small towns and hamlets were organized and taught what unionism meant? That kept these men out of the large cities while our brothers were fighting for better conditions. Why, then, should we of the larger places not be willing to make some sacrifices at home in order to uplift the men who stood loyal to us and often refused to accept double the amount of wages that they were receiving in their own town and refused to become the tools of greedy employers. Only the right kind of union men will refuse such tempting offers, and we should not forget it. We must be broad and liberal in our views, for, if dissension ever creeps into our organization and we must lose a part of it, which I pray to God will never happen, I would say let go of the large centers, but spare to us the blood and sinew of this grand Brotherhood, our small towns and villages. I say this without any reflections upon our large centers, for we could soon recover in the large places but not in the small ones. Of late I have visited the following places: Castleton, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Waterbury, Conn.; Mechanicsville, N. Y.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Elmira, N. Y.; Binghamton, N. Y.; New York City, Troy, N. Y.; Albany, N. Y.; Addison, N. Y.; Olean, N. Y., and Hornell, N. Y. I find our boys holding their own under the trying conditions, and if the dull times keep up I believe we will be compelled to make special efforts to establish the six-hour workday in order to give our members the opportunity to work. Society certainly is not organized on a sound, just and equitable basis when some have more than they can find use for while

thousands of men are willing, able and anxious to work and can't get it.

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Wm. D. Michler.

Reviewing my work of the last four months, I will say that upon instruction from the G. P. I proceeded to Oklahoma City on March 4 to direct and complete the consolidation of L. U.'s 1842, 1843 and 1398 with L. U. 276. Our entire membership in Oklahoma City is now affiliated with the latter L. U., and this joining of forces will have a tendency of strengthening L. U. 276, which, since April 1, is engaged in a struggle for a minimum scale of 50 cents per hour and forty-four hours per week on the eight-hour basis.

The contractors in general refused to concede the demand; still there were enough of contractors favorably inclined to organized labor and such who are employing their help by the day as to give employment to the majority of the membership in the city and vicinity. If the transient carpenter will now either stay away from Oklahoma City until the strike is settled, or when entering it, will prove true to union principles, L. U. 276 will win its demand along the entire line.

I next visited Fort Smith, Ark., where to my surprise I found all members of L. U. 71 in employment and considerable of building operations going on. The work, however, was nearing completion and prospects for the spring and summer season rather poor. L. U. 71 had contemplated a movement for an increase in wages from 37½ to 45 cents an hour, but in consideration of the unfavorable outlook, and after consulting with the most prominent contractors and obtaining their views on the situation, the membership concluded that the time was inopportune and decided to postpone the movement. This afforded the L. U. an opportunity to effect a more solid organization, and there being several important contractors who do not employ union labor, L. U. 71 placed Brother B. Robinson as business agent in the field, who will make it hot for the non-union element. Generally speaking, Fort Smith is one of the most thoroughly organized cities in the Southwest.

Speaking of Fort Smith, I desire to call attention of the L. U.'s and D. C.'s in the South to the firm known as the Manhattan Construction Company. This firm has the contract for the erection of a hotel in that city. They do not employ union carpenters, but cheap labor all through; they work nine instead of eight hours, and do not pay the union scale. They say it is impossible in the South to procure satisfactory and competent union labor, which, of course, is but a subterfuge; the question is cheap labor, not competent labor, with them and the hotel people will be wiser after they find that out. The firm also operates in Louisville, Ky., under the name of Falls City Construction Company, J. H. Looman, president, or Looman Bros.

Having received information while in Fort Smith to the effect that the carpenters in Sallisaw, Okla., were desirous to organize, I, in company with Business Agent Robinson, proceeded to that place on March 25 and organized and installed a new L. U. (No. 1651) with thirteen members. This town has a population of 3,500. Work was fair and prospect favorable for the new L. U.

I also visited Muskogee, Okla., finding L. U. 1072 with a good membership and excellent financial condition, but trade dull and prospects unfavorable for the summer season's work. Yet, when there is any work going on at all in that city, our men are receiving their share.

Leaving Muskogee, I went to Springfield, Miss., April 2, to go over the ground and investigate conditions, L. U. 978 intending to make a demand for improved conditions on May 1.

Finding that, owing to the industrial depression, such a step as the demanding of an advance in wages at that time would be suicidal, L. U. 978 concluded that it was advisable to postpone further action in the matter until such time as would warrant success, and decided to that effect.

On May 28 I attended a public meeting at Manhattan, Kans., in the interest of L. U. 918, which I organized September 15, 1907. Their membership, which at that time was twenty-three, has since increased to about seventy, their wages have been advanced from 25 cents to 35 cents an hour minimum and the hours reduced to eight per day. This all in one year and

during times of depression; it shows what can be accomplished with determination and unity of mind and action.

By order of the G. P., I visited Pine Bluff, Ark., to adjust a difficulty existing between L. U. 576, composed of white, and L. U. 1859, composed of colored carpenters. After a thorough investigation I found that the trouble was caused by non-compliance with the laws of our U. B. If we desire to have the colored carpenters organized, which is imperative in order to remove unfair competition, we must accord them working priveleges and recognize them as union men.

In their own interest it behooves those who enjoy higher living conditions to bend their energies toward the elevation of those who, because of racial or other differences, are so unfortunate as to be forced to accept inferior conditions. We must bear in mind that men are not employed because the employers love them, but from a commercial point of view, and that employers will always take advantage of such conditions as long as we allow them to exist.

The contracts for several buildings were let to fair contractors during my presence in Pine Bluff, and conditions are improving. The Arkansas river is again down to its normal level and business is reviving.

I next visited Little Rock, Ark., to obtain information as to the situation in that city. I found our men in a state of disorganization and no building trades department. I advised them to form such a department without further delay. Trade is dull in Little Rock at present, but prospects brighter for the fall season. I will return to the city at a later date to assist L. U. 690 in building up its membership.

I also visited Wagoner, Vinita and Claremore, Okla., with a view to organize the craft in these towns. I met with no encouragement, however, as business in each one of these places was very dull and very few carpenters in evidence. Under the circumstances I found it advisable not to spend any time in these towns and re-enter the field when business have improved.

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A doubtful throne is ice on summer seas.
—The Coming of Arthur.

M. C. Hughes.

Some time having elapsed since my last report has appeared in The Carpenter, I will try and give an account of my work in the meantime.

I was stationed at Kansas City for quite a while with the view of building up our organization in that district. Along with the business agent of the D. C. I took up the work of organizing the mills and cabinet shops and after several weeks of good, hard work we were successful in building up Local 1635 to a good, substantial membership. Thence I went to Sedalia in the interest of Local 1792. Arriving there I found that the local had dwindled down to eleven members in good standing, and about sixty carpenters working in town, and still working the old, ten-hour work day at a wage of 30 cents per hour. This was due to the lack of interest on the part of the members. On their meeting night they put a representative in the field for one week and we were successful in securing twenty-six applications and as many more in sight for the next meeting.

Per instructions from the G. P. I went to the General Office, as he wanted to see me on important business. Arriving there I was ordered to proceed to Los Angeles, Cal. On my way to California I stopped at Denver, Colorado Springs and Salt Lake City, finding conditions satisfactory at these places I proceeded to Los Angeles where I found our organization in a deplorable condition, fully five thousand carpenters in that city and only twelve hundred in the organization. With the business agent I made a job-to-job canvass, listened to the grievances of the men, of which grievances there were a goodly number, plenty of men walking the streets, both union and non-union, and could not get a day's work, due, no doubt, to the fact that they had been lured thither by the glowing reports which that worthy organization known as the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles had taken care to insert in the treatises and pamphlets with which they flooded the North, South, East and West of these glorious U. S. A., making known through them that Los Angeles was the "Promised Land" for the mechanic. This great association endeavored to raise $100,000 for the purpose of putting the labor movement out

of business. I wish to advise our members who have the feeling of liberty implanted in their breasts to beware of the pamphlets and treatises emanating from this band of so-called Americans, known as the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles. I wish to say that I met a number of our members that had come to Los Angeles under the delusive conditions set forth and buried their union cards in their pockets, obeyed the will of the high and mighty association and helped to make the conditions that exist there at the present time. The open shop held sway and the men worked for wages under which it is impossible for any true American to exist. The wages of the carpenters at Los Angeles have been cut from $4.00 to $3.00, and some are working for $2.75 and $2.50. The mill men have been cut as low as 17 cents per hour. They being disorganized, the mill owners took advantage of the situation and paid the men what they saw fit. I wish to state that such are the present existing conditions in Southern California, not due to the lack of spirit among the men but rather to the fake want ads which have been inserted by the noble band of American citizens. With the assistance of the business agents I called several meetings of the millmen and cabinet makers and we were successful in securing sufficient names to a list to warrant the procuring of a charter and they were started off with a fairly good membership. These men have an uphill fight to face, but with a little hard work and perseverance they no doubt will attain the object they have in view that is better working conditions and a brighter home to live in.

G. P. Huber arrived at Los Angeles on April 20 and was made acquainted with the state of affairs in the district. Regarding Los Angeles, I can not warn carpenters too strongly that this city at the present time does not hold any prospect of work, there are hundreds of men walking the streets and can not get work, therefore I would advise all carpenters not to be deluded by any glowing reports.

On April 25 I accompanied G. P. Huber to San Francisco to take part in the dedication of the new Building Trades Temple. A greater or grander sight I have never seen. The hall was filled to its full capacity and everybody seemed to be imbued with the spirit of the occasion. The people knew that they were there for the purpose of erecting a monument to labor triumphant. In passing I feel constrained to say something of the condition of the people of San Francisco at the present time. We all know the story of the fearful disaster which overtook them, but seemingly this disaster is a blessing in disguise as from the ruins which were left a greater and more glorious San Francisco is arising. I would also say that notwithstanding all the trials and tribulations which this devoted city has undergone, organized labor still upholds its banner, and in no place in the U. S. are better conditions. In mentioning organized labor in San Francisco I feel that with it I must mention the name of P. H. McCarthy for a greater friend to unionism does not exist. He has spared no pains to further its interests, and there is no doubt that the conditions existing today in San Francisco are largely due to his efforts.

On May 26 I attended the seventh anniversary of Local 810 of San Diego, Cal., and I must say that it was a grand affair, the members and their families turned out well and filled the hall to its capacity. Speeches were made by Organizer Terry of the A. F. of L., Hon. Stanly B. Wilson and myself. After the speaking was over every one passed any enjoyable evening. Our men in San Diego are holding their own. The contractors gave notice that they were going to reduce wages, but I believe they have another guess coming, for when they attempt a move of that kind they will find themselves up against a hard fight. The wages of the carpenters at San Diego are $3.50 and eight hours and the closed shop.

Returning to Los Angeles, I learned that F. O. Engstrom, who is the worst enemy organized labor has in that part of the country, had secured a $200,000 job at Los Vegas, Nev. I proceeded to that city to try and organize the carpenters. Arriving there I found work very dull, Engstrom having the only job that was under way in that neck of the woods, and only four carpenters employed. This man, Engstrom, is having a hard time keeping men as the carpenters of Los Vegas will not work for him at the wage he is paying. While they have no local at this place, yet they are upholding their

$4.00 wage. I called the carpenters together, but there not being enough to maintain a local, I left a charter list with them and gave them instructions along the lines of organization. I have no doubt we will here from Los Vegas in the near future.

Receiving instructions from G. P. Huber, I proceeded to Cheyenne, Wyo. Here I found conditions not very favorable. There are as many carpenters outside of the union as there are in it. I canvassed the jobs and am pleased to say that we will soon be able to report an improvement in conditions of Cheyenne. Atkinson Bros. have been awarded the contract for a large portion of the work at Fort Russell. It is the only firm that is working non-union men. The bricklayers are having trouble with this firm, therefore the carpenters are not the only craft that has its troubles. Atkinson Bros. have twenty-five scab bricklayers working and six carpenters. The wages paid these two trades are from 30 cents to 40 cents per hour. I would strongly urge all carpenters to avoid Cheyenne as work is decidedly scarce and there is nothing to warrant a change in the present conditions for at least two months.

W. J. Wilson.

Visiting Charleston, S. C., the first week of June, I found the locals in bad shape, caused by internal wrangling and a sentiment on the part of some of the locals to ignore the laws of the D. C. They cannot expect their members to obey the trades rules when a local itself refuses to obey the laws that were adopted by a referendum vote of the district. I also attended the sessions of the First Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor. This organization is in its infancy and very few of the locals are affiliated, but they demonstrated by their work in the convention that they have the interest of the wage workers of the State at heart and will spare no effort to get the Palmetto State thoroughly organized. Brother Reich, State secretary-treasurer of the Farmers' Union, attended as a fraternal delegate and assured the convention of the hearty support of the farmers of the State in their attempt to obtain legislation in the interest of the wage worker.

On the 8th I went to Columbia, S. C., to attend a joint meeting of all the carpenters' locals. This meeting was fairly well attended. Columbia is displaying great activity and using every effort to get the trades all well organized. I advised them how to proceed in the organizing of the building trades section of the A. F. of L. and of placing it in good working order. On my way to Florida I stopped off in Savannah, Ga., and visited Local 256 on the 10th and Local 1750 on the 11th. Savannah, Ga., is, with the exception of the mill men, in good shape, and the mill men are now working hard perfecting their organization. If they keep up the work as started they will soon have this branch as well organized as the outside carpenters. I visited Brunswick, Ga., and attended meetings of the two locals there. Work has been very dull there and the locals have not been doing very much, but they are taking on new life and do some good for themselves as work picks up.

I arrived in Jacksonville on the 15th, where I found everything in a turmoil and nothing being done. An attempt was being made by some of the builders to go back to a nine or ten-hour day, as two of the largest buildings now being built are under unfair conditions and men working ten hours. I visited the locals and the D. C. and started a movement to get the non-union men interested in our organization, and we are now taking in members at every meeting. On the 24th we held a mass meeting; about three hundred carpenters were present and thirty-five applications were received. If interest is kept up we will soon have this city organized once more.

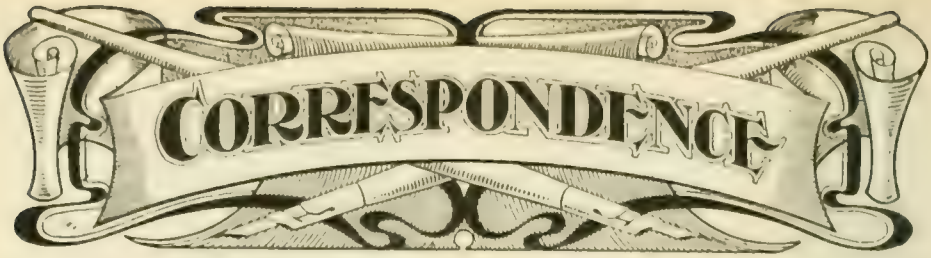
Easy Way to Clean Silver.

Put your knives, forks and spoons in a shallow pan and cover with sour milk, let stand one hour; take out each piece and polish with soft woolen cloth.

It becomes no man to nurse despair,
But, in the teeth of clench'd antagonisms,
To follow up the worthiest till he die.

—The Princess.

It's held that sorrow makes us wise.



A Word on the Apprentice Question.

Editor The Carpenter:

Kindly allow me space in our journal for an appeal to the membership of the U. B., urging them to earnestly take up the apprentice question. Our laws governing junior membership are rather imperfect, nor are they generally lived up to. Under the caption, "Objects," Sec. 3 of our general constitution, makes mention of the apprentice only in four words, to-wit: "To encourage an apprentice system." But the constitution contains no provisions governing the condition of the apprentice locally or generally, nor does it state by what ways and means the apprentice system may be encouraged or the condition of the apprentice improved. If our older journeymen brother carpenters wish to see our old-time trade still the leader in the skilled building trades, then the time has arrived to pay more attention to the apprentice system now in vogue and to do something for the young and coming carpenter.

I regret to say that in these days the young carpenters is left alone battling and struggling to learn the trade. In the first place, in many instances, the boss, or foreman, not only gives the U. B. apprentice no encouragement, but he excludes him and hires the strong-armed adult laborer apprentice in preference to the former and places him on the job with the skilled carpenter who calmly submits to this unreasonableness.

In other instances the boss or foreman hires boy laborers and the union carpenter helps them to learn the trade and to membership in his Local Union and thereby deals another kick at the poor helpless U. B. apprentice.

When the rough carpenter work or framing is done and the boss has no more use for the unskilled laborer, nor for his physical ability, but must have skilled help, he is laid off, and here it is where an opportunity should be given the U. B. apprentice.

His superiority over the laborer apprentice will in nine cases out of ten soon become apparent; he is more tractable and will learn faster. The other fellow should be considered a laborer and be compelled to remain in the laborer's class, and long enough at work in the various building lines until he could decide for himself what trade he should learn. He should not allow himself to be forced upon the journeyman carpenter by the boss and thus drive our young apprentices out of the trade.

Many of our journeymen carpenters hate seeing an apprentice working on a job or in the shop with them, which is wrong, selfish and unjust. A boy or young man will naturally always remember his boyhood days and the good advice given by older friends, whether at work or play.

Many old heads working at the trade today love and cherish some craft points cheerfully taught them when young by some older skilled workman before the advent of the machine carpenter.

Pardon me for using the term machine carpenter, but it would be useless to deny his existence. It is him who, with the aid of the impractical carpenter crank, who believes that he knows some good craft points and that he is the only one who can work them out, and believes that if he can withhold these points from the apprentice they will forever be lost to humanity, instead of helping the boy or young man to perfect himself in the trade by teaching him how to solve craft problems, has almost driven the U. B. apprentice out of the trade.

Much more could be said here relative to the treatment of our U. B. apprentice if the limited space in this journal would allow.

It is true that some of our apprentices do not appreciate and act contrary to the

advice of experienced journeymen. Some have the "big head" and belong to the "know-it-all" class. Some apprentices worry the older skilled carpenter on the scaffold, on the roof, etc., and as a result they are losing the latter's friendship. Yet all this can be overcome by enacting some good laws for the governing of the relations between journeyman and apprentice and enforcing them.

The U. B. apprentice (I call him so because I recognize no other in our line) is helpless without the assistance of his journeymen fellow-member. Public and private trade schools, or the industrial schools, may be all right, but we all know, and the carpenter knows best, that the learning of a trade requires some practice, not only theory.

And now let me appeal to our carpenter boys and young men engaged in the woodworking and building industry in the larger cities. Get together and appoint committees, request your Local Union to take up the apprentice question at once and see to it that your delegates to the next convention be instructed to lay this matter before that assembled body of delegates for their earnest and sincere consideration. Request your delegates to read the bright and intelligent articles on the subject that appeared in the columns of the February and March issues of our official journal and let them ponder over what other noble-minded and earnest workers in the cause have to say in behalf of the U. B. apprentice.

Our general officers and members of the G. E. B. all have some experience as regards our present apprentice system, there being hundreds of apprentices in their districts or home cities. They are well acquainted with the conditions the apprentice is subjected to, but are powerless and not in a position to bring about a change for the better as long as a demand to that effect is not made by the rank and file. But now is the time for the apprentices to get together themselves. Elect your committees and have your delegates instructed to champion your cause at the next convention.

And now before closing I would suggest to you, young carpenters, that you request our general officers to establish an apprentice department in our new headquarters when complete, with and under their management and supervision. A department that would at all times be ready to give information and advice as to craft problems, mechanical instruction and answer question that may come within the jurisdiction of the new apprentice system of the U. B.

One word more, lest some member, after reading this letter, might be under the impression that I am seeking an office of some kind. No fear of that; I have an office in the U. B. which I am holding for over three years, that of president of L. U. 807, Toluca, Ill., and am the youngest in the L. U.

I quit school when fourteen years old to go to work with father in the trade, and after reaching my eighteenth year of age I joined the union and then went to work for a strange contractor so I would learn some new points, if any could be learned.

The next winter, when work was hard to obtain, I hired out with a railroad company as a bridge builder, but found myself oftener packing ties or shoveling gravel. At the Niagara convention I was honored by my L. U. by sending me as their representative to that body of bright and intelligent men. There was a father and son representing two distinct Local Unions from Illinois, and I was the son. While at Niagara I met a number of young carpenters who, like the writer, had left school to work at the trade, and while none of us were growing rich, each of us could remember seeing the carpenter in his district working longer hours for about half the pay we are receiving today; thanks to our older brothers who have builded up such a grand and noble organization as our U. B.

JAMES J. FARLEY,
Pres. L. U. 807, Toluca, Ill.

P. S. Pardon the name, which is disgraced by a strike breaker. Still, there are nine towns, hamlets and postoffices in the United States bearing the same good name.

A sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier things.—Locksley Hall.

A School of Technology for the Apprentice.

Editor The Carpenter:

As the time is drawing near for our general convention to convene, it is the duty of each brother to study the conditions and needs of our U. B. and suggest such changes and amendments to our general constitution as may help to strengthen our organization.

I have been thinking along these lines for some time and will now present my findings so the entire Brotherhood might consider them.

The question interesting me most is the one so ably discussed in the March issue of the journal by Brother Guerin, "The Apprentice Question." He pointed out many weak points in the apprentice system now in vogue in our U. B., but did not offer any remedy.

I believe that any defects in our organization, whether directly or indirectly caused by our laws, should be eliminated. It is as much our duty to work for the future welfare of our Brotherhood and country as to look after present needs.

We will all admit that the progress of a people depends more largely upon its craftsmen than any other set of men.

The man who does something, not the man who knows how, makes a people great. The ones who do something are the kind of men who compose the vast army of toilers.

We should be selfishly proud of our organization and see to it that those who follow us in membership be even better qualified to rally under its flag than we are ourselves.

We should always endeavor to enhance the greatness and efficiency of our organization.

The apprentice system should afford the youth the opportunity to prepare himself for his chosen task to receive adequate mechanical training and to become enlightened as to the objects, aims and aspirations of unionism. But we are compelled to agree with Brother Guerin in saying that the system now in vogue in our U. B. is entirely inadequate and of little avail. Our Brotherhood in its forward march has overlooked it.

The continued demand for higher wages, shorter hours and the abolition of child labor will ultimately result in the elimination of the apprentice system, and if this be true, we must adopt something better; we must adopt a system that will keep pace with our progress on other lines.

As a substitute that would come up to our desires I would suggest that all trades unions unite in the establishment and maintenance of a school of technology for the training of recruits for our army.

Would such an institution be established many phases of its work would prove of invaluable benefit to organized labor. Besides the turning out of competent men to work at the trades, it would be the incubator where our master mechanics would be hatched. The head men in shops would be union men, and because of the training received in our school, would never think of striking a blow at organized labor.

The critic may assert that in a school of this kind a student receives only theoretical training and that because of the lack of practice he is deficient in mechanical ability.

We admit that it is no easy matter for a school to supply sufficient practice for the training of the youth in the use of tools; but we must also admit that no professional school is able to send into the world men who at their start are as competent as a student who has served his time in actual practice.

Give the young men who went through the school only a short time at actual work and they will lose the poor apprentice in the dust from their heels as they fly rapidly past him.

Now, the reader will naturally ask the question: What will the cost of maintaining such a school of technology be? This question is easily answered. The cost or expense could be met without causing any strain on our individual resources. Let the U. B. take the initiative in the movement by appointing a committee to wait on the conventions of other trade organizations and solicit their co-operation. Then let each general office collect 5 cents per month per capita. This small amount would not be felt while it would afford each member the pleasure to know that he is having a hand in an undertaking which could be made the leading educa-

tional center in the industrial world. As an encouragement let each Local Union be given a scholarship to a limited number of its members. The limit so to be fixed as to be an incentive to the building up of the membership of the Local Union. This would at the same time be a constant reminder of their responsibility.

I hope the brothers will take my suggestion under serious consideration before our convention convenes. Let us give the U. B. the honor of the originator of the scheme and let us hear from those who think along the same or similar lines.

Fraternally yours,
W. A. ARMWOOD, F. S. L. U. 420.
Tampa, Fla.

Convention Call.

Ottawa, Ont., July 15, 1908.

To the Officers and Members of Trades and Labor Councils, National Trades Unions, Federal Labor Unions and International Local Trades Unions in the Dominion of Canada—Greeting:

Fellow Labor Unionists and Brothers—The Twenty-fourth annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will convene in the Legislative Council Chamber, city of Halifax, province of Nova Scotia, beginning at 10 o'clock Monday morning, September 21, 1908, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

The approaching visit to the Maritime Provinces marks another important epoch in the history of the congress. For years our efforts have been centralized in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and we have had a more or less perfunctory alliance with the extreme East and West until two years ago, when our Twenty-second convention was held in Victoria, B. C., followed by holding our last convention in the city of Winnipeg, the Gateway to the West. Both these conventions proved successful beyond our most sanguine expectations and has established a closer bond of unity with our Western fellow-workers for the future, the importance of which cannot be overestimated. It is only fair, therefore, that this meeting should take place in the East and that our brothers there should receive the encouragement of a large attendance of delegates from all the other provinces, and all organizations in the West, entitled to representation, should make a special effort to elect and send representatives to Halifax, regardless of the financial outlay.

The congress executive, acting in conjunction with the Halifax executive, is making a special effort to organize the Maritime Provinces and good progress is being made by our organizer. The executives and the organizer cannot do it all, even with the best will in the world, and we ask the officers and executives of all organizations to whom this call is addressed to get busy now. Do not defer action until Labor Day rolls around and depend on whether it will rain or shine to finance the trip of your representative. Get real busy at once and if your treasury is not financially strong, run an excursion or put on an entertainment with a view to making some money. This will let the general public know, too, that you are still alive and a working factor in the community.

Immigration.

Tne one outstanding feature of the past year has been the effect of immigration upon trade conditions. Every industrial center in Canada has been influenced by the large number of arrivals, and this, combined with the financial hesitancy, has brought home to every workman the importance of dealing finally and emphatically with the whole subject. Mr. W. R. Trotter, whom the congress sent to England to bring home to the English people the real labor conditions existing in Canada, will present the report of his work and such recommendations as his study of the question may suggest. If this question has affected your living and working conditions in the past or is likely to do so in the future, would it not be money and time well spent to send your own accredited representatives to Halifax to devise ways and means to effectively check for the future the machinations of the Employers' and Manufacturers' Unions, the booking agents of the steamship companies and the Salvation Army from flooding this country with skilled mechanics who will remain in idleness unless they act as strike-breakers or work for starvation wages? The report of our parliamentary

representative will explain the bearing of Canadian legislation and regulations upon the subject.

The last session of the Dominion Parliament has furnished its quota of important matters to be considered by organized labor, including eight-hour legislation, cooperation, senate reform, amendments to the election act, to provide for a public holiday on polling day, old age pensions and many other interesting items that will be submitted in the report of our Parliamentary Solicitor.

In no other year have the provincial executives had such notable events to chronicle. Great progress has marked the year just past and a spirit of enthusiastic resolve permeates the movement from Halifax to Victoria. A rousing and record-breaking convention is to be the result.

The report of the executive will contain recommendations of great and immediate moment.

The growth of independent political thought has been most marked and further suggestions for a consolidation of supporters of independent political action will come before the congress in convention.

The awakening of the workers has come. Renewed efforts by all hands in every industrial center in Canada should be put forth with a view of making the coming convention in the city of Halifax the largest and most enthusiastic ever held since our congress was first organized, a quarter of a century ago. Fraternally yours,

ALPHONSE VERVILLE, M. P., Pres.
JAMES SIMPSON, Vice-Pres.
P. M. DRAPER, Sec.-Treas.

L. U. 284 U. B. C. and J. of Erie, Pa., Winner of Gold Watch.

Editor The Carpenter:

Kindly publish in the next issue of your journal, The Carpenter," the following notice:

The drawing for a gold watch for the benefit of Brother John R. Mullery, a member of Carpenters' Local Union 514 of this city, under the auspices of the Central Labor Union, was held Thursday evening, April 30, and ticket No. 70367, held by Carpenters' Local Union 284 of Erie, Pa., won the watch.

We feel very grateful to all that in any way helped to make this drawing and benefit a success. Fraternally yours,

CENTRAL LABOR UNION,
Wilkes Barre, Pa.

What Union Labor Can Accomplish When Standing Together.

Editor The Carpenter:

In the city of East St. Louis, Ill., an election was called for Tuesday, June 30 1908, to elect a judge of the city court—the city now having attained a population in excess of 53,000.

The dominant party in local affairs nominated a man by the name of J. E. Hamlin; the opposition nominated Mortimer Millard.

The municipal party having control of both of the old organizations—Republican and Democrat—more than 1,000 city employes, the postmaster and all federal appointees, the State appointees, all county and city officials, including Congressman Rodenberg, who managed the campaign for the machine candidate. It looked as if Hamlin had a cinch.

It developed, however, about ten days before the election that Hamlin was, or had been a member and was secretary and attorney for the local branch of the Citizens' Alliance—known sometimes as the Citizens' Industrial Association.

This fact so wrought up the labor unions that a bitter contest ensued, in which the labor unions, represented by the following committee, B. W. Parres, E. C. Harris, Geo. Tuthill, Al. Curtis, J. J. Smith, G. M. Purdy, A. C. Ford, made an active canvass and went before the labor organizations, who passed resolutions condemning the nomination of the Citizens' Alliance candidate, and as a result the said Hamlin was defeated by a large majority. Today the machine leaders and politicians are sitting up and taking notice.

We had the same experience in our fight as men always have who seek to improve the conditions of their fellow-man, that is a few Judas Iscariots in our ranks, who love money more than they do principle or right. It was, indeed, a great victory for organized labor, what we did in East St. Louis can be done anywhere if the men will only stand together.

B. W. PARRIS.
E. C. HARRIS.
G. D. TUTHILL.

Manchester, N. H.—Owing to very unfavorable trade conditions existing here as scarcity of work and enforced idleness among our resident carpenters, we would urgently advise all transient brothers to give this city a wide berth for the next few months.

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Oakland, Cal.—This city is flooded with idle carpenters and strangers coming in from all parts of the East. At present at least half of the resident carpenters are without work and there is little prospect for improved trade conditions in the near future. Traveling brothers, in their own interest, are advised to remain away from this city.

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Waterloo, Ia.—All brother carpenters looking for work are earnestly requested to keep shy of this place at this time. We have a number of our own men walking the streets most of the time and there is no opening either for home brothers or newcomers. Trade is very dull and no improvement in sight.

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Dayton, Fla.—This is to notify the brothers of the U. B., migrating brothers especially, that early in July S. H. Gove, the most prominent contractor and builder of this place, locked out all of our members in his employ because of their insisting on being paid the union scale of $3.00 per day. We trust that migrating carpenters will leave Dayton, Fla., severely alone until our trouble is settled.

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North Yakima, Wash.—We have elected a new set of officers and each one of them, as well as the rank and file, have pledged themselves to try their utmost to put new life into our L. U. and help further the movement generally. Trade is not very brisk, however, and we have to proceed cautiously and intelligently; in fact, work is so scarce at present that this city is a good place for carpenters to stay away from.

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Sandpoint, Ida.—Having learned that some party or parties are circulating reports to the effect that there is a revival in building operations and work plentiful in our line this season and the misrepresentation of conditions having caused an influx to this place of a large number of carpenters in search of employment, we would warn all brothers not to be misled. The fact is that there are two carpenters to every job here now. There is no show, and only disappointment awaiting carpenters coming here at this time.

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Newark, N. J.—Transient carpenters will please take notice that this city is overrun with carpenters and bench hands from outlying towns and cities, while work is getting scarcer every day. It appears that outsiders are given the preference by the bosses, as they would rather hire strangers than our old members, and as a result the majority of them are idle and many of them without means of support. We hope that transient brothers will help us out in this predicament by giving Newark, N. J., a wide berth until further notice.

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Reno, Nev.—All members of the U. B. will please bear in mind that the building trades mechanics of this city and vicinity are all locked out, the contractors giving us a hard fight for the open shop. However, if union men of the building industry, especially carpenters, will stay away and we can hold out long enough, we are sure to win. We trust that the brothers will assist us in every way possible in restoring this locality to its normal condition. At present there is no work for any union man already in the district. All work is being done by scabs. Shun Reno, Nevada, and vicinity and our success will be assured.

Red Bank, N. J.—We desire, through the medium of our journal, to notify the brothers of the U. B., and organized labor in general, that through the efforts of General Organizer Brother Geo. J. Bohmen of New York, the firm known as Waters & Osborn company of this city, who are doing a general mill business, have unionized their mill and become fair with us. The firm has agreed to employ union men exclusively, to work eight hours, a reduction of one hour per day, and pay the same wages the outside men are receiving. They are employing eighty-five men.

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Battle Creek, Mich.—L. U. 871 would earnestly warn all carpenters to stay away from this city this season. The town is being extensively advertised as one that is booming and having a surplus of work which is contrary to facts, as there is not work enough here to keep one-quarter of our home men in employment. You could not buy a job if such a thing was possible. The non-union men, being powerless to resist, had their wages cut down to twenty cents an hour while our scale is thirty cents. Although three-fourths of our men are out of work most of the time they are standing by the union faithfully and heroically.

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Bisbee, Ariz.—Conditions in this mining camp, as far as carpenters are concerned, are very unsatisfactory at this time. There are four carpenters to every one man's job, trade is very dull and a large number of craftsmen idle. The mining company is opposed to the union and advertising for men while there are far too many on the ground already. Being but a small Local Union and unable to protect ourselves under the circumstances, we would urgently request all sister Local Unions to assist us in an effort to stap the further influx of idle carpenters. As many of our own men are idle and the outlook for work very gloomy, we would advise traveling brothers to keep away from this camp.

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San Angelo, Tex.—The state of our local organization is very unsatisfactory, which, to a great extent, is due to the enormous influx of health-seekers who, almost as a rule, will work for anything they can get. Our wages are low, from $2.00 to $3.00 per day of nine hours, and under present circumstances it is almost impossible to enforce a standard scale. We are contemplating to demand a minimum rate of $3.00 as soon as trade conditions have improved, but as one-third of our men are idle, as some of us cannot command the $3.00 per day, and as long as we are overrun with outsiders, this will be a serious proposition. We urgently request traveling carpenters to remain away from this city for the next few months and to give us a show.

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Dallas, Tex.—Notwithstanding the fact that this city is as severely affected by the still obtaining industrial depression, we have here a Commercial Club and a One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Club which are spreading broadcast through the land the claim that there is employment for all who work for a living. Imprudently placing credence in these lying statements, issued only in the interest of real estate sharks and unscrupulous employers, large numbers of carpenters and other mechanics are flocking to this city only to find themselves facing worse conditions than they were confronted with at home. We have about 700 members in the three Local Unions constituting this district and out of that number, during the past eight months, we have had from one hundred and fifty to two hundred most of the time walking the streets vainly looking for employment. The member who succeeded in securing from three to four days' work a week was considered extremely lucky. The business agents' office is besieged daily by numbers of members only to be told that there is nothing doing. This goes to show that there is little hope for newcomers to secure work. We have always met with a true spirit of brotherhood all who have visited us with a clean "bill of health" (paid up membership card) and have not resorted to any stay-away-notice so much made use of by other Local Unions; but conditions have arisen which compel us to prevent, if possible, a continuation of the great influx of migrating carpenters such as we have experienced these past six months. With a desire to protect ourselves as well as the deluded people who come here looking for

their personal betterment, we would earnestly advise all transient carpenters to steer clear of Dallas, Tex., until such time as we may report improvement of conditions.

❖ ❖ ❖

Hot Springs, Ark.—With deepest regret to ourselves, we are compelled to ask traveling brothers to stay away from this city until further notice. We have been locked out by one of our largest contracting firms of this city, with threats to put our union here out of business. This firm, taking any other job they can secure for the mere cost rather than to allow a fair contractor to do the work, has practically all the work carried on here at present. It has induced numbers of non-union men to come here, it has done all it can to entice our members to leave the union and work for it, in which it has been successful in two cases. While our scale, paid by fair contractors and recognized by the public for the last two and a half years, is forty cents per hour, this firm pays only 22½ cents. To a close observer, however, this low rate looks too high for this class of men, as their work would compare with the class of work done on the widows' farm where no help had been hired. We feel that this kind of work will soon become disgusting to the public and if the competent men, who are to be found only in the U. B., are assisted by the transient brothers by staying away, we will succeed in bringing the scab-employing firm to terms, viz.: Eight hours per day and forty cents an hour. Transient brothers will please remember that they can do us more good by staying away than were they on the field of trouble themselves, and we can assure them that they will be welcome here in time of peace. Keep away until you hear from us again.

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Beware of Him.

E. D. Whiting, about 5 feet 10 inches in hight, weight about 180 pounds, black hair, thumb of left hand deformed, light, sandy mustache, has defrauded a member of L. U. 747, Oswego, N. Y., of wages due him. When last heard from the defrauder was a member of L. U. 26, Syracuse, N. Y., but could not be located after he left that city. Beware of him!

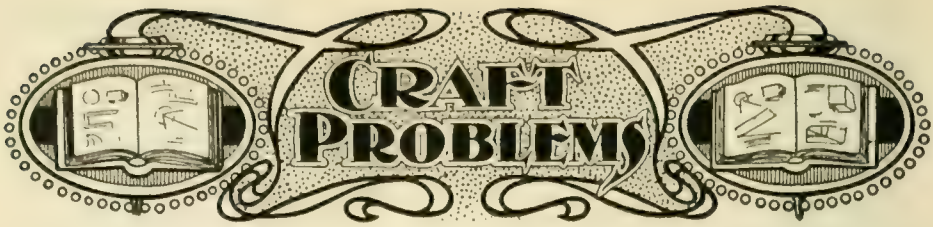
Information Wanted.

The picture below is one of Cecil D. Byers, who left Pomeroy, O., July 20, stating to his friends that he intended going to Baltimore, Md. All efforts to locate him have been futile. Description: Curly, light brown hair; blue eyes; very fine skin; about 14 years old and large for his age; small scar over one eye; small growth in front of left ear. Wore black trousers, plain blue shirt, light brown corduray cap and pair of badly worn shoes when he left his home.

If any trace is found please address Mr. L. G. Byers, 24 Hudson avenue, Athens, O., at his expense.

It is a long time since Jesus Christ plied the trade of a carpenter in Nazareth. Suppose one of his fellow workmen at that time had been endowed with immortality on earth. Suppose he had worked at his trade every week in the year, every years from that time on. Suppose he had saved ten dollars out of his wages every single week. He would have been as rich as Rockefeller long before this, wouldn't he? Well, if you think so, just sit down and figure it out. You will find that he would not yet be quite a millionaire—that Rockefeller would be able to buy him out a hundred times over, and have plenty to spare. And yet you are expected to believe that our capitalists have accumulated their wealth by simple industry and economy, and that any workingman could do the same if he would.—The New York Call.

The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be one uniting all working people.—Abraham Lincoln.

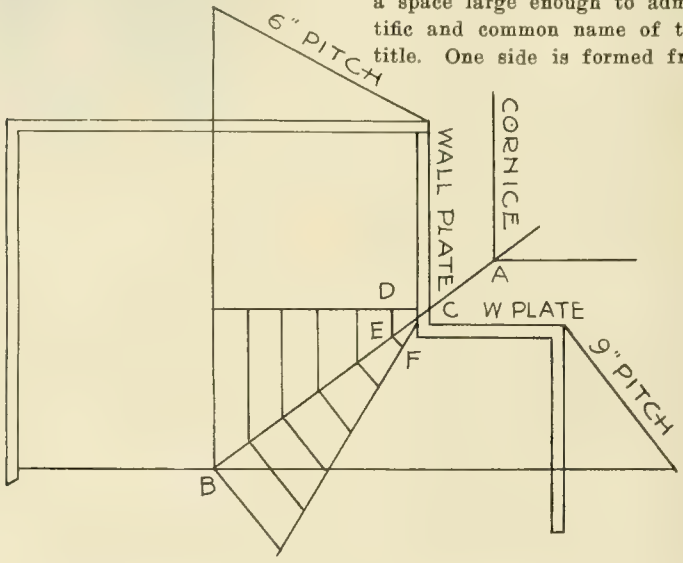


To Lay Out Valley Rafter for Two Pitches.

(By James Barry.)

Square in as per sketch one foot from outside face of plate where valley rafter is to be from C to D. Mark D E parallel with plate, cutting valley rafter at E. From point E set up the rise of 1 foot, which in this roof will be 6 inches from E to F, and mark pitch line C F. By these lines, if correctly laid out full size, we obtain figures by which we can lay out valley rafter.

We will find distance on level or run from C to E to be just 15 inches, and this,



C E represents 1 foot run on valley rafter the same as 17 inches represents 1 foot run in common one pitch rafter.

The rise from E to F is 6 inches and pitch line from C to F will be 16 3-16 inches. So, then, we will lay out this valley rafter the same as regular valley, using 15 inches for the run and 6 inches for rise.

The entire length of valley rafter will be 8 feet 1⅛ inches, or 16 3-16 inches in six times.

Remember to take out one-half thickness of ridge poll. (The side bevels of this valley rafter and the side bevels of jack rafters against valley will be given in another sketch.)

An Odd Collection.

One of the most curiously original collections of books in any library is said to be a botanical collection at Warsenstein, in Germany. At first sight the volumes appear like rough blocks of wood, but on closer examination it is found that each is a complete history of the particular tree which it represents. At the back of the book the bark has been removed from a space large enough to admit the scientific and common name of the tree as a title. One side is formed from the split wood of the tree, showing its grain and natural fracture; the other shows the wood when worked smooth and varnished. One end shows the grain as left by the saw, and the other the finely polished wood. On opening the book one finds the fruit, seeds, leaves and other products of the tree; the moss which usually grows upon its trunk, and the insects which feed upon the various parts of the tree. To all this is added a well-printed description of the habits, usual location and manner of growth of the tree.—National Builder.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Unsere Obergerichte.

Die bekannten, in letzter Zeit gegen die organisirten Arbeiter gefällten Entscheidigungen des Oberbundesgerichtes, haben gewiß jeden intelligenten Arbeiter gar manchmal veranlaßt sich die Frage zu stellen: Wie ist es nur möglich daß in einer Republik, in einem Lande demokratischer Staatsverfassung, das Volk weniger suveräu sein kann als in einem monarchischer Staate und wie ist es möglich daß man in diesem Lande einem Gerichtshofe, der aus wenigen Personen zusammengesetzt ist, die nicht einmal vom Volke erwählt, sondern von dem Präsidenten der Republik ernannt sind, daß man diesem Gerichtshofe mehr Machtbefugnis einräumen kann als dem gesetzgebenden Körper dessen Mitglieder vom Volke erwählt sind? Die Beantwortung dieser Frage, muß jedem der mit der Geschichte dieses Landes nicht näher vertraut ist recht schwer fallen. Besonders dem Eingewanderten, der mit den politischen Verhältnissen anderer Länder vertraut und in der Lage ist über hiesige Verhältnisse und denjenigen europäischer Länder Vergleiche anzustellen, muß der Besitz einer Machtbefugnis wie sie unseren Obergerichten zusteht, als eine Ungehäuerlichkeit, als eine mit demokratischen Grundsätzen unvereinbare Einrichtung erscheinen.

In den meisten Ländern Europas ist dem Landesoberhaupte in Gesetzesfragen höchstens das Veto-Recht eingeräumt, doch bleibt der gesetzgebende Körper immerhin die letzte und höchste Instanz, da er sich durch eine nochmalige Abstimmung über das fragliche Gesetz, üuber das Veto des Monarchen hinwegsetzen kann, und diesem, will er die Annahme eines ihm unliebsamen Gesetzes, oder dergleichen, verhindern, nur das Recht zusteht den gesetzgebenden Körper aufzulösen und eine Neuwahl anzuordnen.

Indem wir nun versuchen wollen obige Frage zu beantworten, müssen wir von vorn herein hervorheben, daß die Vereinigte Staaten Konstitution, wie sie auf einer, im Jahre 1787 stattgefundenen Landes-Konvention angenommen wurde, keinem Gerichtshofe die Macht zuspricht ein von der Bundes oder einer Staatsgesetzgebung angenommenes Gesetz unkonstitutionell zu erklären. Im Gegenteil, mehere Versuche den Obergerichten eine solche Machtbefugnis einzuräumen, wurden auf dieser Konvention von allen außer zwei Staaten ganz energisch zurückgewiesen.

Aber die Obergerichte, die bei Meinungsverschiedenheiten oder vorherrschenden Zweifels über die Bedeutung eines Gesetzes zu entscheiden haben, haben sich nach und nach nicht nur das Recht angemaßt die Gesetze anders als im Sinne der Gesetzgeber und in einer ihnen beliebigen Weise auszulegen und zu deuten, sondern sie haben sich auch schließlich das Recht angemaßt Gesetze als unkonstitutionell und null und nichtig zu erklären.

Nun tritt aber die weitere Frage an uns heran: Wie war es möglich daß sich das Volk nicht gegen diese Uebergriffe der Obergerichte auflehnte und ihnen in der Ueberschreitung ihre Machtbefugnis keinen Einhalt gebot?

Um hierfür eine Erklärung finden zu können müssen wir in erster Linie die Tatsache erwähnen, daß die Bevölkerung der Vereinigten Staaten Ende des achtzehnten und Anfangs des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts zum größten Teile noch aus Kolonisten bestand die nur Sinn und Interesse für die Bearbeitung ihres Grund und Bodens hatten; die sich um die politischen Einrichtungen des Landes wenig kümmerten und das Gesetzmachen den Handel und Gewerbtreibenden in den Städten und den Großgrundbesitzern überließ. Mit dem Schulunterricht war es damals noch schlecht bestellt; die Masse des Volkes war daher in jeder Beziehung noch sehr ungebildet. Die Industrie war zu jener Zeit kaum noch entwickelt; eine Arbeiterklasse, im heutigen Sinne, gabe as damals noch nicht. Die Masse des Volkes hatte unter diesen Umständen kaum eine Ahnung von

der Verwaltigung jener Rechte seitens der Obergerichte und mit der Zeit hatte sich das Volk so an deren Uebergriffe gewöhnt, daß Niemand nur dem Gedanken Raum gab sich dagegen aufzulehnen.

So kam es daß sich die Obergerichte die Machtbefugnis aneignen konnten über die Gültigkeit oder Ungültigkeit eines von der Bundes- oder den Staats-Gesetzgebungen angenommenen Gesetzes endgültig zu entscheiden. Und so kommt es daß diese Gerichtshöfe auch heute noch dieses von ihnen usurpirte Recht ausüben und daß das Oberbundesgericht die notorischen Entscheidungen fällen konnte, durch welche die Organisation der Arbeiter ihrer wichtigsten Waffen beraubt und fast lahm gelegt ist.

Das Unternehmertum, die Handels und Gewerbtreibenden, die Großgrundbesitzer ihrerseits, schenkten damals wie auch heute noch, der Gesetzgebung und dem Gerichtswesen um so größeres Interesse. Sie waren mit der Ausdehnung der Macht der Obergerichte vollständig einverstanden. Sie benutzten die Gleichgültigkeit des arbeitenden Volkes zur Beeinflußung der Gesetzgebung und die Staatsgewalt in ihrem eignen Interesse und wurden damit auch Herrscher auf politischem Gebiete in einem Maße wie dies in keinem anderen Lande der Welt möglich wäre. Denn, eine Aristokratie wie sie heute noch in Europa existirt und wie diese dort die Pläne der habgierigen, brutalen Unternehmerklasse gar manchmal durchkreuzt, steht dem amerikanischen Unternehmertum nicht im Wege. Hier haben wir reine unumschränkte Kapitalwirtschaft. Die Konzentration des Kapitals in den Händen Weniger vollzieht sich daher auch hier viel rascher als in anderen Ländern. In keinem anderen Lande sind daher die großen industriellen Unternehmungen, die Trusts, Monopole u. s. w., zu einer Machtentfaltung gelangt wie hier in Amerika.

In diesem Entwickelungsprozesse sind natürlichensweise die kleineren Unternehmer die Opfer. In dem Bestreben der Trusts und Monopole womöglich die ganze Industrie des Landes an sich zu reißen sehen die kleinere Unternehmer eine stete Gefahr von Ersteren verschluckt zu werden und sie verlangen die Erlassung von Gesetzen die dem Umsichgreifen der Trusts und Monopole Schranken setzen sollen.

Auch die Lohnarbeiter die sich während der letzten Hälfte des verflossenen Jahrhunderts gewerklich organisirten, verlangten und verlangen die Annahme von Gesetzen zum Schutze ihrer Interessen.

Eine Gesetzgebung aber wie sie von der Mittel und Arbeiterklasse verlangt wird — Einschränkung des Wettbewerbes einerseits, Normalarbeitstag, Haftpflichtgesetz, Verbot der Kinderarbeit in den Fabriken u. s. w. andererseits, widerstrebt den Interessen des Großkapitals. Es sieht in allen diesen Maßregeln einen Eingriff in ihre Rechte als Ausbeuter die in eine Schmälerung ihres Profites auslaufen gegen die es sich aus diesem Grunde mit Leibeskräften wehrt.

Was Wunder also, wenn das Großkapital in den Obergerichten, ausgestattet mit ihrer heutigen Machtbefugnis, zusammengesetzt aus Leuten die ebenfalls kapitalistische Interesse vertreten, die mit dem Großkapital fühlen und denken, eine vortreffliche Institution sieht an der es unter keinen Umständen gerüttelt haben mögte?

Umsomehr aber erfordern es die Interessen der Arbeiter, daß die Obergerichte in die Grenzen ihrer ursprünglichen Machtbefugnis zurückverwiesen, daß ihnen die von ihnen usurpirten Rechte wieder entzogen werden. Und dies herbeizuführen muß eine der ersten und ernstesten Aufgaben der organisirten Arbeiter sein. Keine der bestehenden, bürgerlichen politischen Parteien kann und wird zur Lösung dieser Aufgabe nur einen Finger leihen; es muß dies das Werk der Arbeiter selbst sein und dazu bedarf es auch hier, wie schon so oft, bei Besprechung ähnlicher Fragen betont, der politischen Tätigkeit der Arbeiter als Klasse und der Erringung der politischen Macht.

Vorgeschlagene Werkzeug-Versicherungs-Regeln.

Aus schon früher bezeichneten Gründen müssen wir von der weiteren Veröffentlichung der eingelaufenen Amendements zur General-Konstitution in deutscher Sprache absehen, was wir umsomehr bedauern als einige derselben, die im Laufe des Monats Juli der General-Office zugegangen, von großer Wichtigkeit sind; wie die Wiedereinführung der Wahl der Generalbeamten durch die

Konvention und der Vorschlag, daß alle Konventionen am Orte des Hauptquartiers abgehalten werden sollen. Unsere deutschredenden Lokal-Unionen sollten nun den in dieser Nummer, auf den englischen Seiten bekannt gegebenen Amendements, die größte Aufmerksamkeit schenken damit sie über die vorgeschlagenen Konstitutions-Veränderungen genügend informirt sind und ihren Delegaten zur Konvention in ihrem Sinne Instruktionen erteilen können.

Nachstehendes ist eine Deutsche Uebersetzung einer von L. U. 422 San Francisco eingelaufenen Gesetzesvorlage zur Regelung des Werkzeug-Versicherungswesens, die wir notwendiger Weise und deßhalb zur Kenntnis unserer deutschen Mitglieder bringen weil die Mehrzahl derselben, Shoparbeiter (bench hands) sind, die an der Werkzeug-Versicherungsfrage einen viel größeren Anteil nehmen als die „Outside"-Arbeiter; auch deßhalb, weil diese vorgeschlagenen Gesetze sehr lückenhaft, unbestimmt und unklar sind. Unsere Shoparbeiter in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia und anderer Städte, die in ihrer früheren Organisations-Zugehörigkeit an einer Werkzeug-Versicherungskasse Teil genommen, oder eine solche Kasse als unabhängige Institution weiterführen, haben in der Frage Erfahrung. Es wird ihnen ein leichtes sein die Mängel der Gesetzesvorlage zu entdecken und geeignete Vorschläge zur Verbesserung und Ergänzung der Vorlage zu machen.

Der erste Abschnitt der Vorlage der L. U. 422 läßt vermuten, daß eine Centralkasse in's Auge gefaßt ist; es ist darin von einem Kassen-Sekretär und von dem General Exekutiv-Board die Rede; aber ob der Garantie-Fond der Verwaltung der General-Offize unterstehen, oder ob eine besondere Central-Verwaltung für die Werkzeug-Versicherungskasse eingesetzt werden soll, Bestimmungen hierüber und andere die ebenso notwendig sind damit die Kasse erfolgreich operiren kann, vermissen wir in der Vorlage.

Letztere sollte einer ernstlichen Beratung unterzogen werden, denn es wäre sehr zu bedauern wenn die Verhandlungen über die Frage, mit der sich nun unser G. E. B. fast zwei Jahre lang erfolglos befaßt hat, nicht auf unserer nächsten Konvention zu einem befriedigenden Resultate führen sollten.

Werkzeug-Versicherungs-Regeln.

(Vorgeschlagen von L. U. 422 San Francisco.)

Sekt. 1. Mitglieder die der Werkzeug-Versicherungskasse beizutreten wünschen müssen ein Eintrittsgeld in der Höhe von 7 Prozent ihrer Versicherungssumme in den Garantiefond einzahlen welcher aus diesen Eintrittsgeldern, oder Einlagen, gebildet wird. 5 Prozent dieser 7 prozentigen Einlage sollen in der Verwaltung der Lokal-Union verbleiben und die übrigen 2 Prozent dem Sekretär der Kasse (?) am Schlusse des Monats übermittelt werden.

Sekt. 2. Sobald ein Kandidat in der L. U. zur Mitgliedschaft zugelassen ist, kann es ein Gesuch um Aufnahme als Mitglied der Werkzeug-Versicherungskasse einreichen. Irgend ein Mitglied welches Werkzeug im Werte von nicht weniger als $25.00 besitzt, ist zur Mitgliedschaft zulässig.

Sekt. 3. Der zu versichernde Werkzeugwert ines Mitgliedes darf in keinem Falle weniger als $25.00 betragen. Diese Summe kann in jeder Versammlung der L. U. erhöht werden, darf aber die Maximal Versicherungssumme von $100.00 nicht überschreiten. Auch kann die Versicherungssumme eines Mitgliedes in jeder Versammlung erniedrigt werden, jedoch nicht unter $25.00, und in diesem Falle sollen ihm 5 Prozent des zurückgezogenen Betrages der Versicherungssumme aus dem Garantiefond zurückerstattet werden. Der volle Betrag der dem Garantiefond zufließenden 7 Prozent der Versicherungssumme, muß bei der Aufnahme des Mitgliedes in die Werkzeug-Versicherungskasse, oder wenn ihm die Versicherungssumme erhöht wird der Mehrbetrag, in der betreffenden Versammlung, entrichtet werden.

Sekt. 4. Wenn das Kassenbestand des Garantiefonds auf eine Summe herabsinkt die weniger als 7 Prozent des versicherten Gesammt-Werkzeugwertes beträgt, dann soll der Sekretär der Kasse (?) eine verhältnismäßige Prozentrate festsetzen und demgemäß ein Assessment ausschreiben um den Kassenbestand wieder auf seine 7 prozentige Höhe zu bringen.

Mitglieder welche es versäumen ein solches Assessment an dem vom General-Exekutiv-Board festgesetzten Termine zu entrichten, sollen von der Mitgliederliste der Werkzeug-Versicherungskasse gestrichen werden; doch muß der Finanz-Sekretär solche Mitglieder vorher von der ihnen bevorstehenden Streichung benachrichtigen.

Sekt. 5. Mitglieder, welche im Rückstande sind und dahingehend benachrichtigt oder gemahnt werden, sollen für eine jede solcher Mahnungen eine Gebühr von 10 Cents entrichten.

Sekt. 6. Der Finanz-Sekretär darf von Mitgliedern, welche mit ihren Beiträgen an

die L. U. im Rückstande sind, keine Assessments für die W. V. K. entgegennehmen.

Sekt. 6. Ein Mitglied der W. V. K. soll bei Verlust von Werkzeug durch Feuer, Wasser, Einsturz oder Explosion, die vom Untersuchungs-Komite festgesetzte Entschädigungssumme innerhalb vier Tagen ausgezahlt erhalten. Für Werkzeugverluste die während oder durch Arbeiten an Sonntag oder nach den üblichen Arbeitsstunden entstehen, ist ein Mitglied nicht zu Entschädigung berechtigt.

Sekt. 8. Die Lokal-Unionen sollen die für die W. V. K. bestimmten Assessments nicht später als eine Woche nachdem Datum, an dem deren Entrichtung an die L. U. zu erfolgen hat, dem Sekretär der Kasse (?) zusenden.

Mitglieder welche es versäumen ihre Assessments an diesem Datum an ihre L. U. zu entrichten, sollen von der Mitgliederliste der Kasse gestrichen und der Sekretär (?) hiervon benachrichtigt werden.

Sekt. 9. Mitglieder welchen eine Abgangskarte ausgestellt wurde, können nach Verlauf von 4 Wochen 5 Prozent ihrer, in den Garantiefond einbezahlten, 7 Prozent ihrer Versicherungssumme, zurückziehen, und bei ihrer Wiederaufnahme, und nach Rückerstattung des zurückgezogenen Betrages, sollen sie wieder zu denselben Benefits die die W. V. K. gewährt berechtigt sein zu denen sie vor ihrem Abgange berechtigt waren.

Sekt. 10. Mitglieder welche im Besitze eines Freibriefes (clearance card) sind, müssen ihre genaue Adresse an die L. U. die den Freibrief ausgestellt hat, einsenden, und es ist die Pflicht der L. U. ein solches Mitglied von der Erhebung eines Assessments und des Datums wann dasselbe zahlbar ist, zu benachrichtigen. Forderungen auf Schadenersatz für den Verlust von Werkzeug solcher Mitglieder, müssen von zwei vertrauenswürdigen Personen unterzeichnet und von einem öffentlichen Notar beglaubigt sein.

Sekt. 11. Im Todesfalle eines Mitgliedes der W. V. K. sollen dessen gesetzlichen Erben oder seinen Angehörigen, die von ihm in den Garantiefond bezahlten 7 Prozent seiner Versicherungssumme, unverkürzt ausbezahlt werden.

Werkzeug-Versicherungs-Regeln für Lokal-Unionen.

Sekt. 12. Der Finanz-Sekretär der L. U. soll alle, für die W. V. K. bestimmten Gelder von den Mitgliedern seiner L. U. in Empfang nehmen. Er soll über Einnahmen und Ausgaben genau und von der Lokalkasse getrennt, Buch führen und alle sechs Monate über diese Einnahmen und Ausgaben Bericht erstatten. Dieser Finanzbericht muß von einem Revisions-Komite unterzeichnet sein und der General-Office zwecks Zusammenstellung und Erlassung eines halbjährlichen Berichtes über den Stand der W. V. K. zugesandt werden.

Sekt. 13. Der Schatzmeister der L. U. soll ebenfalls alle sechs Monate einen detaillirten Bericht über den Stand der lokalen W. V. K., unterzeichnet von dem Revisions Komite, einreichen. Er soll seine Finanzbücher, auf Verlangen des Revisions Komites demselben zu irgend einer Zeit zur Einsicht vorlegen. Wenn Anspruch auf Schadenersatz für Verlust von Werkzeug, wie in Sekt. 7 bezeichnet ist, erhoben wird, so soll er sofort das Untersuchungs Komite hiervon benachrichtigen, und nachdem dieses Komite unter seiner Beteiligung die Höhe der Entschädigungssumme festgesetzt hat, soll er den vereinbarten Betrag an das Mitglied, welches den Anspruch erhoben hat, auszahlen. Er soll für treue Pflichterfüllung eine Bürgschaft stellen wie die L. U. bestimmen mag.

Sekt. 14. Das Untersuchungs-Komite, welches mit Ausnahme des Schatzmeisters aus Mitgliedern der W. V. K. zusammengesetzt sein muß, soll bei Verlust von Werkzeug, wie in Sekt. 7 bezeichnet, den Fall untersuchen und die Entschädigungssumme zu welcher das betreffende Mitglied berechtigt ist, festsetzen. Es soll darauf sehen, daß die Entschädigungssumme in demselben Verhältnis zu dem wirklichen Verluste steht, wie die Versicherungssumme zu dem wirklichen Wert des versicherten Werkzeuges des Mitgliedes. Sollte ein Mitglied die vom Komite und Schatzmeister festgesetzte Entschädigungssumme zu gering finden, so kann es an die L. U. appelliren, muß jedoch seine Appellation vor Auszahlung obiger durch den Schatzmeister, einreichen. In diesem Falle soll das Komite, sowohl wie das Mitglied, jedes ein Mitglied auswählen um sich dem Komite anzuschließen, und diese beiden sollen ein drittes Mitglied erwählen. Diese drei Mitglieder sollen dann in Gemeinschaft mit dem Untersuchungs-Komite, eine entgültige Entscheidung über die Höhe der Entschädigungssumme fällen.

Wenn weniger als fünf Mitglieder einer L. U. der W. V. K. angehören, so soll das Revisions-Komite zugleich als Untersuchungs-Komite fungiren.

Sekt. 15. Die Gehälter der Beamten der W. V. K. sind zahlbar aus dieser Kasse nach der Rate von 3½ Cents per Mitglied bis zu 400 Mitglieder und 1½ Cents per Mitglied für jedes Mitglied darüber soll vierteljährlich an den Generalfond zu demselben Zweck entrichtet werden.

Sekt. 16. Anträge oder Vorschläge die W. V. K. betreffend, können nur von Mitgliedern der Kasse gestellt oder gemacht werden, und nur Kassenmitgliedern ist es erlaubt darüber abzustimmen.

Sekt. 17. Das Untersuchungs-Komite soll aus drei Mitgliedern bestehen, welche der W. V. K. angehören müssen.

Qui trompe-t-on ici ?

C'est la fameuse question que Molière fait poser par un de ses types au théatre. A notre tour, et en présence des décisions récentes des conventions de nos grands parties politiques, à notre tour nous demandons: Qui trompe-t-on ici? Notre grande fédération qui représente plus de deux millions de travailleurs, s'est abaisée d'aller mendier quelques miettes qui devaient tomber de la table des riches, et on s'est étonné grandement de se voir traité comme les mendiants sont traité généralement. Il y a une dizaine d'années le politicien Sherman a fait adopter par le Congrès une lois tendant à empecher les grands trustes de tirer trop violement la peau par dessus les oreilles du bon people; cette lois autorisait alors les juges de haute courts d'empêcher certains actes des dits trusts, à faire de trop grands torts aux petits commerçants, et cela par une acte "d'injunction," comme cela s'appele dans le jargon des juristes.

Nous nous souvenons encore très bien qu'à l'époque notre presse ouvrière prédit que la teneur de cette lois donnait la facilité aux juges de l'appliquer aussi bien aux organisations ouvrières qu'aux combinations capitalistes.

La presse ouvrière devait avoir raison, et ce fut le candidate républicain à la présidence de ce pays, qui avait le grand honneur d'en faire la preuve.

En effet, Mr. Taft, juge de la court suprême de l'Etat du Ohio, se rendait digne de l'honneur que lui confère aujourd'hui la classe qu'il a si bien servi.

Pourquoi s'étonner de cette histoire, qui n'a pourtant rien d'étonnant pour nous? Qu'est ce qu'est donx ce parti républicain? Ce sont les grands prêtres de la finance, ce sont les chefs des grandes industries, les monopolists des vois de transports. L'élément le plus actif parmi ce parti politique est composé par les manufacturiers organisés,, le fameux Van Cleve en tête. Dans les rangs du parti se trouvent les fournisseurs de l'armée, de la marine, des divers départements gouvernementaux, depuis les proprietaires des chantiers maritimes jusqu'aux directeurs du trust de l'acier. Cette assemblée illustre forme ce qu'on est habitué d'appeler la "Plutocratie."

Dans leur solde se trouve la grande armée des fonctionaires publique, du gouvernement nationale aussi bien que des divers états étant sous la contrôle du parti politique en question.

Le spectacle le plus triste à voir c'est la grande multidude qui suit cette côhorte de politiciens chargé et payé pour executer la vilaine besogne de leurs maitres. Par habitude par faineantise intellectuelle, par grande habitude et souvent par erreur qui leur fait croire que les années de prospérité étaient dû à ce parti, ou à ses meneurs' l'ouvrier électeur est celui qui les tient au pouvoir. Si les groupes du parti républicain se comptes par centaines et les executeurs de leurs ordres par centaines de milles, les citoyens votant tout ce que leur demande leur parti, se trouvent au nombre de plusieurs millions. Que les chefs du parti volent annuellement des millions à la fortune publique, que les fonctionaires en tirent une plus ou moins grande aisance d'existence leur donne raison suffisante pour leur façon d'agir. Mais que le bon people dans sa stupidité immense, leur donne tout pouvoir pour que la classe plutocrate et leurs maneuvres lui sautèrent le sang des veines, la sueur de son front, et le fruit de son labeur, que pendant 364 jours ce même bon publique se permet de faibles remonstrances, et que le seul jour restant, le jour des élections, il donne à ce même parti politique et exploiteur le droit de continuer son système à outrance, cela dépasse les bornes du bon sens.

The Carpenter

Ah! ce parti des gens riches a bien choisi son emblème, l'éléphant. C'et éléphant est bien le symbole du bon peuple, docil, obéissant fort et capable d'écraser par un seul de ses pieds le conducteur qui ose le tourmenter, ose lui octroier des travaux qui ne lui rapporte rien et qui lui carde la peaux du bout pointue d'une pique, s'il se refuse d'obeir à ce nain, posant au maitre. D'un seul coup de sa trompe il pourrait jeter son bourreau dans le premier coin venu, de son quart d'arrière il pourrait aisement l'écraser contre les barreaux de son étable, tel que parfois cela arrive, mais non, la bonne bête souffre, que l'on s'en serve pour l'amusement des femmes et des enfants, pour trainer des chariots, pour le transport de troncs d'arbres et cent autre travaux utiles aux employeurs.

De même le bon people pour une maigre pitence s'empresse à faire le beau devant ses maitres, et si la pitence commence à devenir par trop maigre, il se contente à murmurer et comme l'éléphant de l'Hypodrome il se met à genoux, lève la croupe en l'air, ou fait d'autres cabrioles pour obtenir un petit bout de sucre ou un morceau d'orange.

Il obtien même plus que l'électeur républicain à qui l'on se contente d'offrir un citron.

Tant que l'électeur prolétaire reste incorrigible au jour des élections le parti plutocrate aurai bien tort de se gêner avec lui. Pourquoi faire bon visage à une être qui se sent esclave? Pourquoi faire des promesses à un people qui'a le pouvoir d'exiger et qui se contente de mendier? Pourquoi donner du sucre à l'éléphant qui se contente de riz, et à défaut de riz se suffit avec du foin?

La race humaine a toujours montré un certain égard sinon admiration pour les grands voleurs, ou pour les voleurs de grande route, pour la bravour de leurs entreprises; tandis que pour les Rodins de la politique le people de tout temps a demontré de l'aversion. En refusant de promettre l'abolition de la justice, ou plutôt de l'injustice sommaire appelé le gouvernement par injunction, le parti républicain jou le rôle du roi Jeroboam de mémoire israelite.

Sur les rémonstrance de ses électeurs ou ses sujets se pleignant des duretées qu'il leur fit subir, ce bon roi répondit: si mon père Roboam vous a flagellé avec des fouets, moi, je vous ferai battre avec des scorpions. Et si les bons Israelites de ce temps se sont laissé faire et laisser traiter ainsi par leur élu, nous ne sommes pas en droits de les plaindre.

De même, si le citoyen électeur et ouvrier se contente de donner charge de berger au loup, il ne pourra s'en prendre qu'à lui même si le loup mange, dévore ses brebis, et si la classe plutocrate lui rogne son salaire, pour augmenter le nombre de ses millions, escamoté sous forme de profit, appelé si gentiment: "émolument dû pour les risques du Capital."

Le parti républicain n'ayant rien promis au prolétariat électeur, l'ayant plutôt rébuqué on vient donx nous conseiller aprésent de donner notre vote, à qui? au parti opposé, c'est à dire au parti démocrate. Pourquoi? Ce parti a-t-il jamais fait quelque chose pour mériter notre confiance? C'est ce que nous allons voir dans un prochain numéro. ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

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New Haven, Conn.—J. F. Plunkett, 97 Orange street.
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Wyandotte, Mich.—Chas. H. Renner, 80 Plum street.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatte, 179 Ashburton avenue.
Youngstown, O.—J. L. Smith, 215 Frances st.

Definition of "Bungalow"

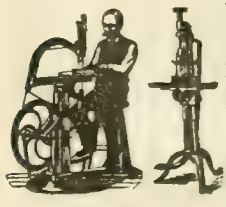
The following from an English building journal will be of interest: What is a bungalow? The term used to be applied to a simple one-story structure of a more or less temporary character. "The bungalow of today," says the Tatler, "is a very luxurious affair. Except that all the rooms are kept on one floor, it is quite as substantial as the average country cottage or house, and even in the matter of rooms on one level many bungalows have now one or two bedrooms on an upper floor. In fact, the modern bungalow is distinguished from the average house more by the studied rusticity of appearance, which consorts admirably with its surroundings, than by any material difference in its accommodation. And allied to other advantages it is comparatively cheap." This strikes us as an unnecessarily loose use of the word, for according to the definition, nearly all modern country houses are bungalows. And "comparatively cheap" is not the distinguishing mark of the £3,000 house near Norwich, which is illustrated on the same page of the Tatler as contains the passage quoted above.—Carpentry and Building.

Learning the Trade.

Apprentice (after six months' experience)—I think I understand the business pretty well now.

Employer—Yes? Keep at it four or five years. Perhaps you'll understand it then as well as you think you do now.—Woodworkers' Review.

The value of your teaching is not the information you have put into the mind, but the interest you have awakened.—Hall.



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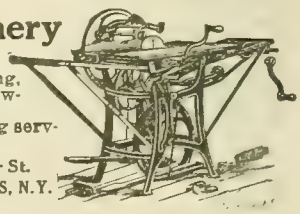

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Mechanical Engineer	Municipal Engineer
Mechanical Draftsman	Heat. and Vent. Eng.
Civil Engineer	Ad Writer
Bridge Engineer	Bookkeeper
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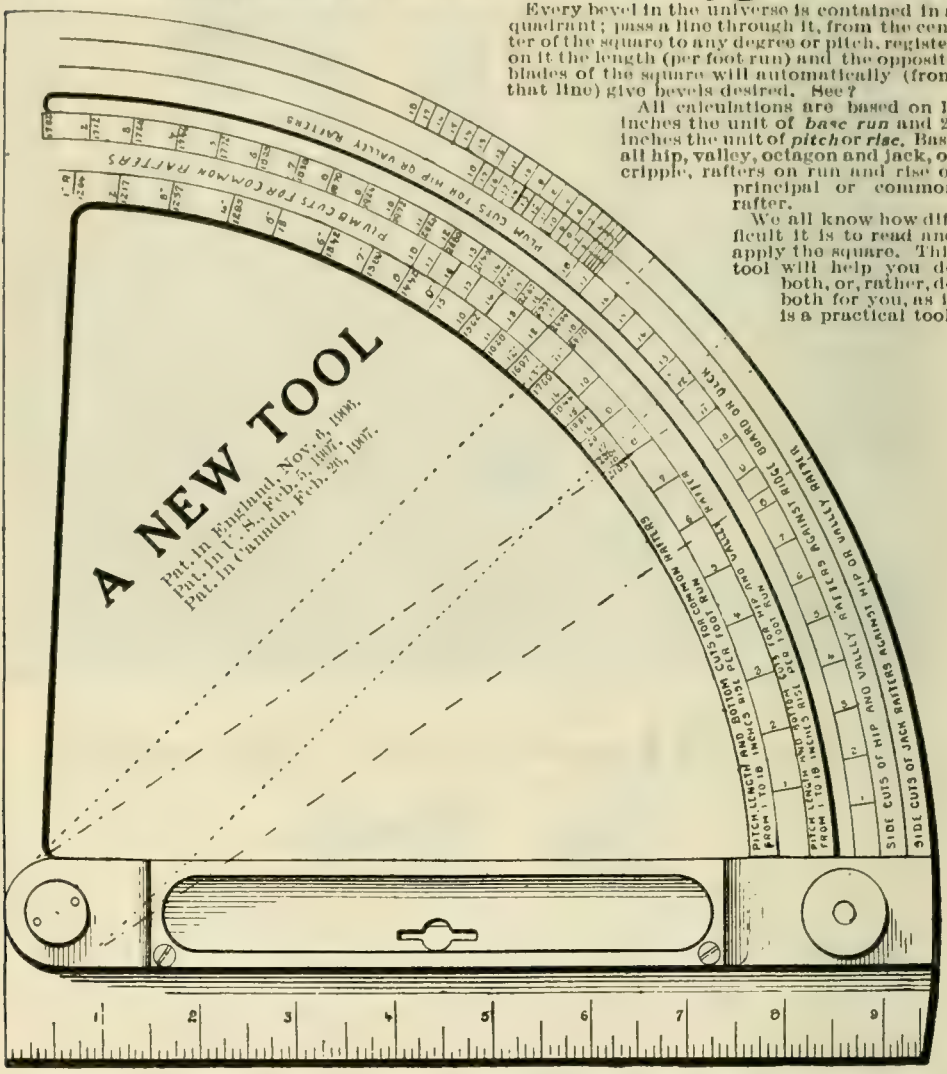
Every bevel in the universe is contained in a quadrant; pass a line through it, from the center of the square to any degree or pitch, register on it the length (per foot run) and the opposite blades of the square will automatically (from that line) give bevels desired. See?

All calculations are based on 12 inches the unit of *base run* and 24 inches the unit of *pitch* or *rise*. Base all hip, valley, octagon and jack, or cripple, rafters on run and rise of principal or common rafter.

We all know how difficult it is to read and apply the square. This tool will help you do both, or, rather, do both for you, as it is a practical tool.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PLUMB CUTS FOR COMMON RAFTERS
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SIDE CUTS OF HIP AND VALLEY RAFTERS AGAINST BOARD OR JACK
SIDE CUTS OF JACK RAFTERS

The relative use of this TOOL in a carpenter's hand is that of an X-ray machine to the surgeon, or an interest book to a banker, or the computing scale or cash register to the merchant.

It is an organization of Draft Board, Square, Tri-Square, Bevel-Square, Plumb, Level and Bevel-Protractor into one TOOL. ¶ This is a substatial TOOL 9½ x 10½; made of Nickeled Steel.

Ask your retail hardware dealers for them, or write the following jobbers for one:

Standard Bros. Hardware Co.,	**Detroit, Mich.**	**Geller, Ward & Hasner Hdwe. Co.,**	**St. Louis, Mo.**
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The W. Bingham Co.,	**Cleveland, Ohio**	**Tenk Hardware Co.**	**Quincy, Ill.**
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Carpenters: The day of large kits of tools is fast passing away. Booklet of instructions with each tool.

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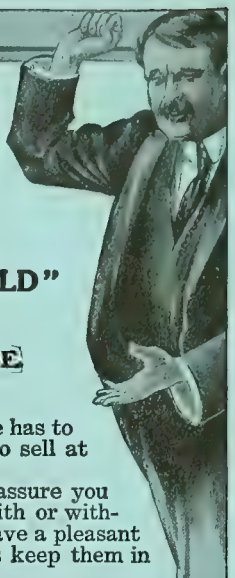

It's easy enough, Mr. Union Man, if you insist. When your dealer tells you he is unable to get a laundered shirt with the Union Label, he knows better.

"THE BEST DOLLAR SHIRT IN THE WORLD"

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is extensively advertised and he is side stepping because he has to pay a few cents a dozen more for the Union Made article to sell at the same price.

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outlast anything on the market. "Ohio" edge tools are famous for keen and lasting cutting edges. Illustrated catalogue sent on request

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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS

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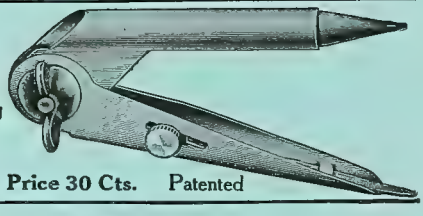

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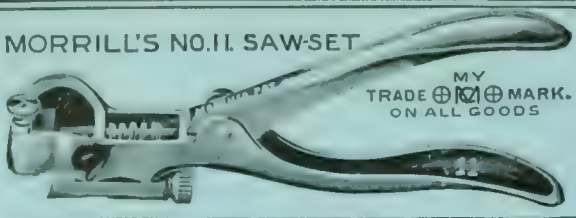

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No. 11 Saw-Set

THIS CAN BE USED FOR HAND, BAND AND JIG SAWS AND WILL SET ANY HAND SAW FROM 1/16 INCH THICK DOWN TO THE FINEST MADE, AND FROM THE COARSEST TOOTH TO THE FINEST IN GENERAL USE.

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CONVENTION NUMBER

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September 1908

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXVIII—No. 9 **Established in 1881** **INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1908** **One Dollar Per Year** **Ten Cents a Copy**

ONWARD!

By PARK BENJAMIN

Press on! there's no such word as fail;
Press nobly on! the goal is near—
Ascend the mountain! breast the gale!
Look upward, onward—never fear!
Why shouldst thou faint? Heaven rules above.
Though storm and vapor intervene
The sun shines on, whose name is love,
Serenely o'er life's shadowed scene.

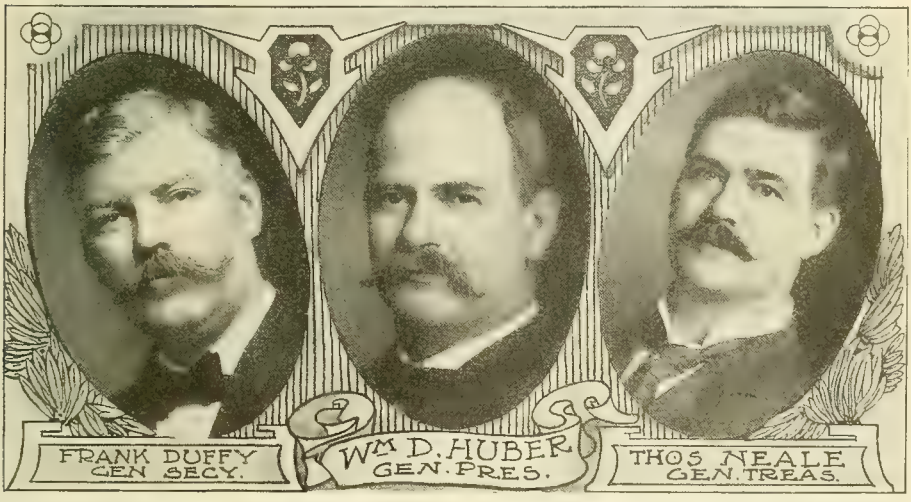
Press on! If Fortune plays thee false
Today, tomorrow she'll be true;
Whom now she sinks she now exalts,
Taking old gifts and granting new.
The wisdom of the present hour
Makes up for follies past and gone;
To weakness strength succeeds, and power
From frailty springs—press on! press on!

WM G. WILSON
CHAIRMAN
ENTERTAINMENT
COMMITTEE 15TH BIENNIAL CONVENTION
SALT LAKE CITY. UTAH. Sept. 1908
F. A. ELLIS - Sec-Treas
A. PFEIFER
HEADQUARTERS OF DELEGATES OF
THE 15TH BIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE
U. B. OF C. & J. OF A.
SALT LAKE CITY. UTAH. Sept. 1908.

OUR CONVENTION AND WHERE IT MEETS.

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary.)

From "Niagara Falls"—one sublime, awe-inspiring, magnificent wonder of the Western Hemisphere—to "Great Salt Lake"—another mysterious wonder of the world—beyond the Rockies; through a country strikingly attractive for its thriving business, growing population and swelling wealth—over a part of the Western world, moving onward on the road to higher culture, broader intellect, deeper knowledge, industrial advancement, commercial enterprise and general improvement—is a journey never to be forgotten; for over every foot of ground we travel we encounter objects of interest that will live in memory as long as life itself lasts. But

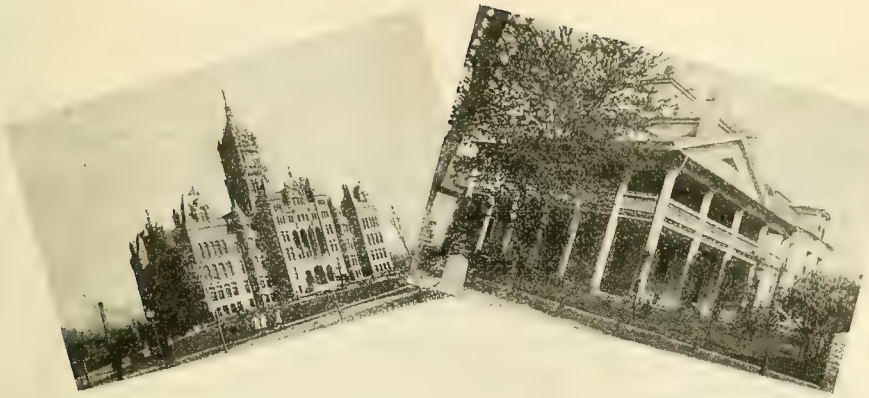


at this time we will not dwell with that phase of the question. Although we leave friends and well wishers behind who would rather have us stay in their midst, we know that we are going to friends. We know that the portals of Salt Lake City will be thrown open to us, that the hand of friendship and good fellowship will be extended to us and that we will be asked, yes, invited, to partake of that "hospitality" for which the "Western people" are noted. We know also our stay with them will be made pleasant, interesting, agreeable and profitable. The men who will make this journey are the General Officers and duly accredited representatives of an "Industrial Brotherhood" that numerically and financially outranks all organizations of "mechanical labor," a brotherhood that has aided and helped in this wonderful development of "mind and muscle," notwithstanding the fact that the "security of commerce" lies in hands upon the throttles of huge machines moving so much of this Western country's products and goods. It may be that our prospective has already awakened unusual enthusiasm among our delegates, but if such is the case we know that a still greater surprise awaits them when their ears catch the reports from companions and fellow-workers revealing inspiring "progress" and "prosperity" all along the line, notwithstanding our Brotherhood has been and is daily battling the Plutonian Princes of Capital from driving us back into industrial slavery. The enthusiasm will take greater force when General President Huber, for nine years the Brotherhood's "guide" and "guardian," will repeat his incontravertible testimony that all may congratulate themselves on having "the greatest trade organization the world has ever seen;" when General Secretary Duffy will reiterate his former assertions that our Brotherhood is "a permanent fixture in the industrial world, built upon a foundation admitting of no crumbling, no decay;" when General

Eagle Gate.

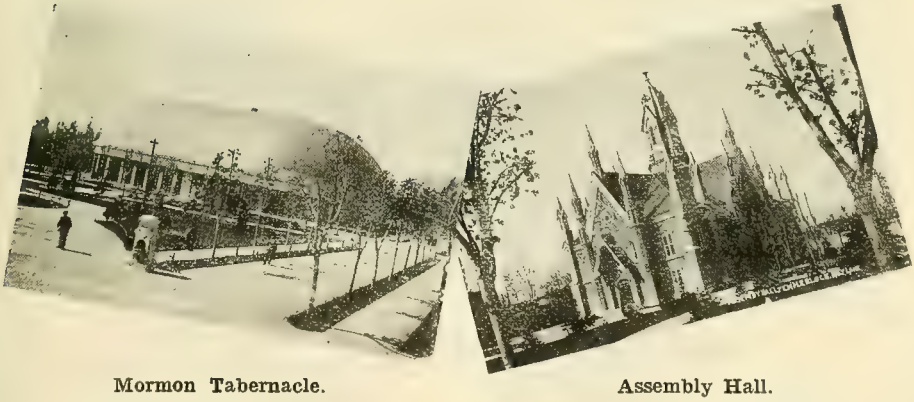
Treasurer Neale emphasizes, with stronger force than ever, the fact that financially "the Brotherhood has made greater progress, for which all may justly feel proud;" when the General Executive Board joins these officers in presenting reports showing that since the 12th day of August, 1881, when the representatives of barely two thousand members met and "organized our Brotherhood that it has almost reached a quarter of a million membership and a little less than one-half a million dollars in its treasury." It is not only an honor, but it is a rare pleasure to be one of such a grand body of skilled workmen. Is it therefore any wonder that enthusiasm takes on greater force and runs without limit when such reports are made. It may be that some who met in 1881 will attend this convention and recall how thankful they were "to meet in any old building, at any old time or in any old place." The city in which we shall meet this year is an attractive one. It must be seen to be admired. Lying at the foot of the snow-clad mountains of the Far Rockies, it is one of the most beautiful cities of the West. With its traditions of the past enshrouding it in romance and mystery; with a history peculiarly its own; with a people whose hospitality cannot be questioned, it must be admitted by all fair-minded men that it is an attractive spot and one well worth visiting by travelers from all lands.

Climate—that magic word—what has not climate done for us? What will it not do for us. There are climates. They all differ. But the climate of Salt Lake—just high enough to be up where exhilaration has its home—just low enough to be where the heart does not beat too quickly and the nerves are not high strung—that, too, is a climate to conjure with. Dr. Standart, widely celebrated as a climatologist, once said: "It is the most unique and wonderful climate on the face of the globe." The value of the climate is evidenced by the roses on the cheeks of the women and the spring in their step; by the vigorous development of the children



City and County Building. Bee Hive House.

Salt Palace.



Mormon Tabernacle. Assembly Hall.

and to the energy that pent which every man gets on his daily bake. Add to this the singular circumstance that there, four thousand feet high, there is a sea breeze, and you have given the last touch to the picture.

But Salt Lake City has attractions that are all her own, of which the Great Salt Lake heads the procession. The Lake is one of nature's wonders. It stretches over 7,500 square miles of Utah's area. There is salt enough in it for all the uses of mankind for all the centuries to come, and the bath in it is something that you cannot get anywhere else in the world, except in the Holy Land, and something to be remembered long, long after you have forgotten every other bath you have ever taken.

springs within the city limits whose thermal and medicinal qualities are a cure-all for many common diseases.

Salt Lake City has everything to be found anywhere else, as will be seen by the foregoing.

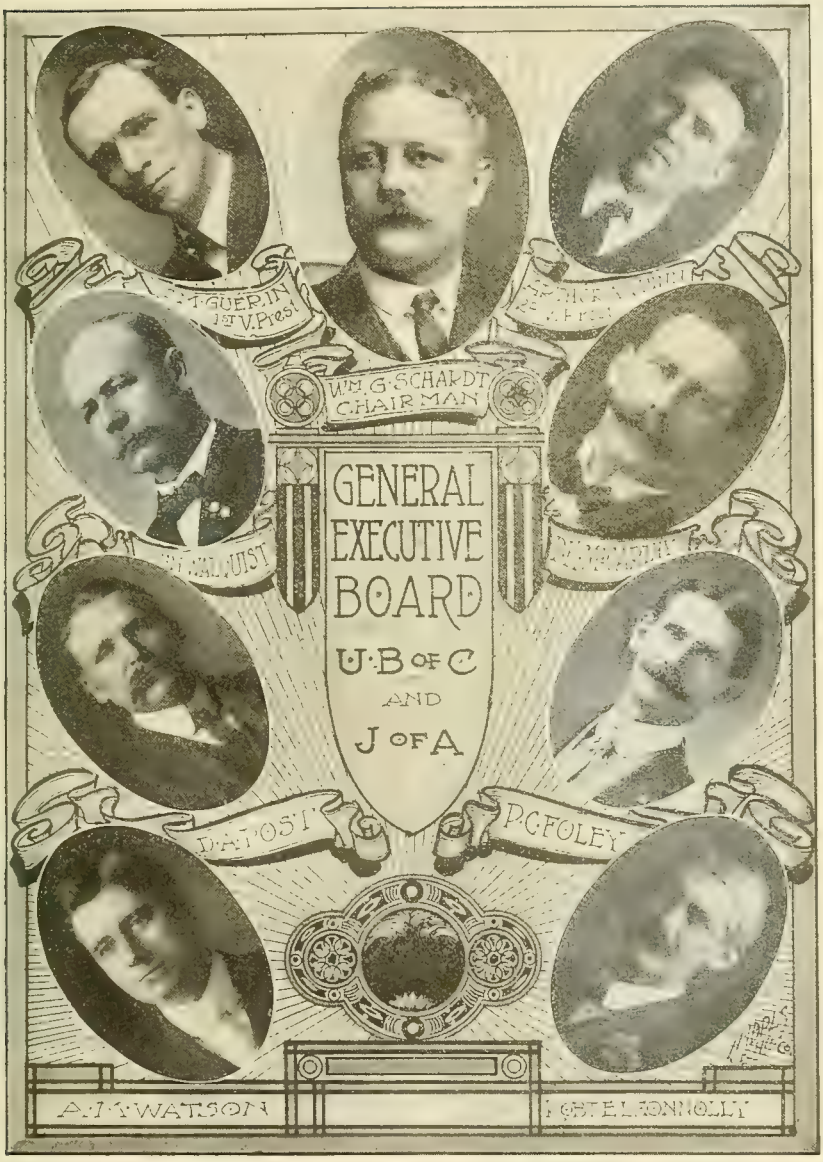
The scenes that will be looked upon in and around the world-famous city will impress themselves upon our memory and as pleasure, and these beauties are laid away for the eye to pleasantly review and the tongue to talk about, they will take on a latent interest as the business of the Brotherhood assumes its importance. However, none of us will forget the hard, steady, constant and valuable services of many who have passed to the "Great Beyond,"

Saltair Pavillion.

Already the bathing and other pleasure facilities at Saltair are greater than elsewhere in the world, and after a while people will live upon the shores of the Great Salt Lake.

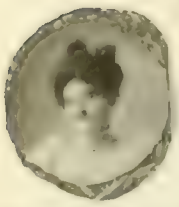
But there are other attractions. In a two hours' ride on a July day you can leave the snows that crown the mountains looking down upon Salt Lake from the east, and passing through the temperatures of autumn and spring, pluck the summer flowers that grow on the banks of the Jordan.

There are mountain resorts all around the city—little lakes that have been caught in the arms of the hills—streams that are teeming with trout close to where good hunting is found. And there are hot

nor will we forget those who are still in the harness "fighting the good fight." It will be our delight to again meet these brothers face to face; the work they have done is fresh in our minds. They may be growing "gray" in "the service," but a kind word, a hearty shake of the hand, a friendly tap on the shoulder, will repay them for the hardships they endured in years gone by, when they stood the brunt of battle that this organization might be made a permanent one. If you should meet any of them on the train, in the hotels, or at the Convention Hall, bid them welcome and receive from and give them in return the hand of friendship and good fellowship.

T. GUERIN
1st V. Pres.
WM. G. SCHARDT
CHAIR MAN
GENERAL
EXECUTIVE
BOARD
U. B. OF C.
AND
J. OF A.
D. A. POST
P. C. FOLEY
A. J. T. WATSON
GEO. E. L. CONNOLLY

THE SALT LAKE CITY CONVENTION.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)



CONSISTENT with the established custom, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners meets again in national convention.

Labor's hosts gathering in Salt Lake City this month are in no respect different from the fourteen other biennial conventions that have met in other cities in unionism's record making past. The vast throng have met again in the interest of organization, and collectively represent individual unions in all sections of the country.

Men, alert and alive to the needs and conditions surrounding their craft—the needs peculiar to each respective locality they represent, have been chosen as delegates from all over the wide field of unionism. These men know their business. They have accepted their responsibility as delegates, thoroughly informed as to the wishes and requirements of their home union. In a way, to use a homely phrase—each one is a good-sized "frog in his own particular puddle," and each will use the influence of individual personality in the interest of his own union. But in a general way, self and selfish aims will be put aside or merged in the greater claims of the United Brotherhood, for at a time like this all hearts should beat responsive to one hope and loyal to one cause. The spirit of fraternity hovers over the convention, and labor's prayer is that the benediction of harmony rest on and characterize their deliberations, and that wisdom direct their decisions.

The National Convention in its work and its aims is the highest court of appeals known to the union on all matters pertaining to labor organization's constitution and by-laws. Its authority is above question, and upon its integrity of purpose and able counsel relies the whole institution of organized labor for intelligent guidance through the labyrinth of difficulties capital sets for its destruction.

The discussions before the convention will embrace topics of vital importance to working people in general, and the union labor element in particular. While seething and bubbling in eager debate over the ability and resources of organization, its benefits and insurance features, the universal eight-hour workday, the good that unionism has accomplished and its hopes and ambitions for future results, the expense account and donations of the order, the kindliness of fraternity is manifest throughout. In short, all the business, great and small, of successfully conducting one of the foremost of modern institutions for the solution of industrial problems will be transacted, and, through it all, the great heart of the convention will thrill and throb in sympathy with the cause of brotherhood.

But while unionism exults in its achievements and takes a pardonable pride in showing the world it means business, may its representatives remember the labor subject is an intricate one, and the higher up unionism aspires the harder will be its fall if not carefully guarded from outside attacks and internal disease. Well chosen, indeed, have been the leaders who have given so unstintingly of themselves, their time and their talents, for the United Brotherhood.

Our "captains of industry" have unfalteringly met opposition. They have faithfully faced every emergency, and the "captains of finance" have not yet triumphed. Union haters and the scum of a money-made aristocracy have long thrown the reproach of ignorance into the faces of working people while denying them the right of education and begrudging them the time from toil to improve their lives and learn how to come up out of the crudeness into comfort. Today the National Convention of Carpenters and Joiners stands in evidence that brain as well as brawn supports the labor movement.

We do not deny that we still have much to learn—perhaps more than the cultured idle have to unlearn—but the United Brotherhood has had discernment enough to put their best at the head of affairs and let well enough alone, until the organization stands prominently recognized among

the first in American Federation Trades Councils.

"Let liars fear, let cowards shrink,
Let traitors turn away;
Whatever we have dared to think
That dare we also say."

In the administration of its affairs labor has shown the courage of its convictions. Its purity of purpose and fidelity to the cause of humanity has won the admiration of men and the approval of God. But under what adverse conditions the union has prospered! Every inch of advancement, every victory won in the struggle for justice, has been hotly contested. And who are the labor unions' adversaries?

Capital's crowd, equipped with leisure, learning, and millions of surplus funds—here is found the union's enemy! Why is it so? The general progress and prosperity depends on the general welfare of the whole people—capital and labor proportionately. If capital starves out labor, it will compass its own destruction in the act.

Labor's claims are based on equity.

Unionism will be content with nothing less, and the National Convention meets for the purpose of seeing union labor so properly organized, trained and equipped, that it must prove invincible in each battle for right. It would insure the perfect and harmonious working order of labor's organization that unionism's influence may become a prime factor in the world's work for humanity.

With the Divine seal of approval on all right endeavor, labor need not fear to put forth every effort for advancement, for being right, labor will yet work out its own salvation. Beneath the cruel scorn of idle parasites who prey upon toil and despise the toilers, unionism has steadfastly defended the masses, until at last the sympathetic heart of the world has recognized and responded to the humane impulse of Brotherhood.

Without bitterness, labor waits for its hope's fulfillment. Superficial society may shun contaminating contact with what it assumes to be the degradation of toil, but the intelligent and unselfish of all classes and conditions are beginning to rightly understand the true intent of the trades union. The National Convention is the actual embodiment of union success, as well as its promoter and advocate. And through the convention's efficient supervision, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners hope to be well prepared to meet each crisis in the next two years with courage, confidence and strength.

"The feet that trod the path of toil
By the shores of Galilee
Are the feet that climbed with the cruel cross
To the brow of Calvary."

THE LABOR MOVEMENT AND THE DAILY PRESS.

(By H. B. Moyer.)

AFTER years of misrepresentation, persecution and slander, the daily press has come to its senses and is giving Labor almost its just due.

There is no denying that the press carries great weight with the public. The press is—or should be—the mouthpiece of general opinion, and as such should state correctly and impartially all events of public interest. The unionizing of the printing establishments of the big dailies has no doubt brought the unions in closer touch with the press than ever before, and the fact that the great businesses of today find it unprofitable to antagonize union labor by word or deed, reacts on the advertising end of the press, which to a great extent is controlled and supported by the advertising it receives.

In other words, when the big advertisers—the people who practically support the press—were antagonistic to organized labor, the press could not afford—or at least felt that it could not—to lose patronage in its ad columns by seemingly supporting unionism.

This condition of affairs was particularly noticeable a few years ago in the reports of labor conventions which were published under small headings and were "buried" (in newspaper parlance) in some

out of the way piece among an assortment of telegraph items.

Labor columns were then unthought of and the papers which first began to run them were looked upon as being fit objects for the scrap heap.

In the meantime, however, Labor was getting along very nicely with the aid of its own monthlies and weeklies, and was apparently not worrying much whether the daily press saw fit to ignore it or to boost it. There is no denying, though, that much harm was done by the publishing of misleading statements in some of the "yellows" in reference to alleged riots, etc., in some of the great strikes. Apparently particular care was exercised to state only the employers' side of the story, and in consequence the general public was gradually led to believe that the average union man wore horns on weekdays and tusks on Sunday. Naturally matters were not made easier for the union man in his battle for his rights by this misunderstanding.

Time went on and gradually the large businesses and contracting firms became better acquainted with union labor and found that as a business proposition skilled labor was a great asset. Of course, there were slips now and then, generally caused by some greedy employers who thought they saw an opening in Labor's guard through which they could slip a body blow and procure the skilled labor at bargain-day rates.

With the changing of the policy of the large advertisers came a general shaking up in the editorial and reportorial departments of the press, and today, with the exception of a few wild-cat sheets like that of Otis' in Los Angeles, almost every paper of prominence runs a labor column, and in many cases an entire page for the benefit of the toiling masses.

The result has been that the general public, the employers and the working classes have been brought in closer touch with one another and understand better one another's likes and dislikes and one another's rights.

It has been said that to appreciate a man one must know him thoroughly, and this applies to classes as well as individuals.

Years ago people thought that tomatoes were poisonous. The reason was that they never ventured near enough to them to determine whether they were fit for food or not.

There are some people in this world today who have an idea that the union man is a species of anarchist, or socialist. People like these are so narrow that they cannot see the length of their noses.

The idea that all capitalists were cruel and harsh has been exploded long ago, and while it is true that in a large number of instances the employers have, and still do, show themselves to be unjust and unreasonable, it is perhaps because they, like the people of the tomato theory age, do not allow themselves to come into contact with Labor in order that they might become acquainted and understand it.

Looking at the matter from one standpoint, Labor owes little or nothing to the daily press, even allowing that much good has been done by the good will exhibited by many of the large dailies during recent years, for it appears plain that the press was forced into giving labor a measure of what was due it purely by force of circumstances, supplemented by a strong demand for dividends, by way of advertising business, from the stockholders.

To exhibit hostility, however, is to invite the same feeling from another in return, and instead of antagonizing the press in any way, it would appear diplomatic to court its friendship.

Great as is the work that has been and is being done by the trades journals, there is still a field partially open which can only be reached by the daily papers. To bring union men in closer touch, to stand up for the rights of its particular craft, and to maintain good fellowship and brotherhood among all unions—that is the work, or at least part of the work, of the labor journal.

Unfortunately the labor journal is limited in its scope. Speaking in a general way, it does not reach beyond its own circle, and the lessons that it teaches cannot, therefore, reach those who are most in need of them.

The daily paper not only is published oftener, but it also reaches people that cannot be reached by any other medium, and the good or bad work it can do by its

utterances is therefore almost incalculable.

The value of timely press agent work can be understood when it is stated that almost every large firm in the country issues its own statements in reference to troubles with employes. Naturally the average paper accepts what is given it in preference to copy that has to be almost pried out of a person's lips.

There was a day, and not so very long ago, either, when the press would not dare to publish the toilers' side of a story, but that day, in most instances, has gone, and today, while some favoritism is shown the employer and advertiser, Labor is assured of an opportunity of placing its statement before the public if it but goes about it in the right way.

This is proven by the fact that statements by Samuel Gompers and other great labor leaders are today given as much or more space than interviews with the capitalistic lights of the day, and that articles from The Carpenter and other leading journals find their way into the press.

It stands to reason that the man who hides his light under a bushel will never make progress, and it behooves Labor to make itself understood and liked by the daily press. One cannot get acquainted by standing in the background, however, and if the press won't come to Labor, let Labor go to the press.

Were labor understood nothing could stop it from obtaining all that could reasonably be expected. It is this misunderstanding that causes some employers to dodge the union issue as if it were the plague and which brings about the big labor struggles of today.

Let the general public gain an insight into the workings of organized labor that it may understand its objects, its aims, and understanding and appreciating them, sympathize with and assist the movement.

IS THE EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY FULLY SATISFYING?

(By Wm. J. Shields.)

THE principle that was accorded first place in the platform of the trade union movement, in its inception, was the eight-hour workday plank. It is indeed pleasing down in this age to be able to realize that in many lines of industry the eight hours is an accomplished fact, and in some localities and in at least one industry the hours have been brought down to forty-four per week. In considering the effect produced by this change from ten to eight hours, it is safe to say that it is universally conceded as being vastly beneficial from not only the side of leisure gained, but also from a business standpoint. The products produced by the eight-hour crafts are sufficiently plentiful to more than meet the demands. Business in these callings still fluctuate and the depressions are of the nature that the discriminating practices of the past against men willing to labor, but unable to obtain it, still continues.

The Discriminating Effect.

The plaint of old age, or more correctly speaking, of middle age, the man who is no longer young, but not yet old, is still found inquiring the reason of his failure to get employment. The young man is referred to with something more than a suggestion of bitterness as a rival who has no real claim to superiority. The older man feels that he is in no degree incapacitated, that he can do as much and as good work as he ever could do, but it is forced on him the fact of a universal and an unreasonable prejudice in favor of youth. This condition, he realizes, is upheld and supported by an overcrowded labor market. Appreciating that this discrimination still exists and the effect being particularly noticeable in the eight-hour crafts, the fact naturally leads to the question of whether or not the eight-hour workday marks the limit to labor's aspiration in this particular.

The Necessity of the Times.

In considering this phase of the question we find opinions differ somewhat.

With us of the advance guard feel that we have a just right to congratulate ourselves on our distinct victory, still we do not forget that many of the industries are still governed by the nine-hour day, and that a few still hold to the fogy ten hours of the past. Were we to be advised by some of these callings, their suggestion would be to the effect, that inasmuch as we have been fortunate enough to secure the shorter workday sooner than they, that our energy should now be directed in assisting them to a similar position before concentrating our efforts on a still shorter workday. This position does not appeal to me, as the experience we have had has demonstrated that some crafts, like some regiments, are better qualified, or equipped, to hold the advance line than are others. The advance guard must be chosen on a test of merit, and I think it safe to say that the A. F. of L. subjected itself to no criticism when back in the later eighties it selected from its army of toilers, the carpenters, to assume the position of front rank in the first general move made for the shorter workday, and to me it has always appealed that if these callings that are now subject to the longer hours had been better organized and more liberal in supplying the needed ammunition in that first grand test, the establishment of the eight-hour day would have dated back years before it did. No, we must advance with the necessities of the times, and the times demand, in my judgment, something better than what is contained in conditions produced under the present eight-hour system.

The Lesson We Need to Learn.

The Saturday afternoon off is a move in the right direction, and it appeals to me that this is one of the questions that will be given special attention at the Salt Lake convention. This needed reform should be given the right-of-way and an intelligent appeal should be circulated in its behalf. The mind force of our membership should be centered on industrial regulation. Its philosophy should be taught, and taught to the extent of a proper understanding of its importance. The history of the short time movement proves that every reduction of the hours of labor heretofore made has elevated not only the worker, but social relations, that increased leisure has inevitably introduced new wants, has added to the necessities of life, and has improved the general condition of society as a whole. We cannot afford, however, to rest upon the vantage ground stimulated by our success thus far gained. But we must be nerved for renewed activity, for greater accomplishments. The advance order should be, first, forty-four hours per week. From that to thirty-six hours if conditions do not supply plentiful employment.

The Effect on the Wage Question.

One of the strongest reasons for this consideration is that no wage condition can be depended on that has not back of it a fairly well regulated industrial condition. Or, in other words, the security of a wage condition is plentiful employment, based on that condition that prevents fluctuating periods or stagnant times. The benefits coming from a regulation of this kind would not only strengthen labor's condition, but would be a foundation that would carry under proper management the entire business structure to the degree of permanency and profit. It may be reasoned that an irregular industrial situation is only one of the conditions that produce fallen markets. That kind of reasoning is logical, and while we have forced on us not only the depression caused by the so-styled overproduction theory, we have also to suffer from the depressions forced by or through the whims of the ridiculously rich, as illustrated in the present crisis. My claim is that the power of proper regulation in either of the conditions is a power possessed by the labor class, and that the means at hand is the continuing the shorter day agitation and the consistent use of the ballot on election days.

The Regulating of the Output.

Increased production and decreased expenses is the watchword of our fierce industrial competition. Humanity's demand is represented in a control of the machine through regulating its output, to the extent of seeing that it does not discriminate against the toiler's opportunity to life, liberty and happiness. In these two positions are represented the lines of division between the two wings of society,

Labor and Capital. If we look at the industrial struggle of this country we find the most emphatic indorsement of the idea that the industrial order stimulates intellectual development. It has been well said that brain is king, and that machinery is the king's prime minister. One of the inevitable results of this regime of machinery has been to enable the toiling mass to secure a livelihood in less time than of old. We therefore should invite the cooperation of machinery and strive for the knowledge that would make labor king. We, then, in the fullest sense could glory in the God-inspired geniuses whose efforts have lightened labor's burdens, and beyond this we would so zealously guard the blessings bestowed; that we should see that they be directed to the effect of larger liberty, happy homes, longer lives, extended opportunities and the higher development of the race, not in part, but as a whole.

Humanity's Demands.

The conquest of men over nature is constantly augmenting in results. Capital is increasing faster as the years roll by, but the question whether the people are in a like manner benefited leads to serious thoughts. The capitalistic gain is represented in the control of more capital, while the toilers' principal improvement is represented in the larger leisure gained rather than in any other source. Humanity demands a continuing of the agitation for better industrial regulation, and humanity's demands should be given due consideration. The general struggle for lesser hours of toil is an aspiration for a wider civilization, and civilization resting upon the solidity of human welfare demands a prosperous and contented people, with increased needs and means to supply them. To refuse aid to willing hands, anxious to add to the beauties of the land, is aiming deadly blows at the very foundation of modern civilization, for it debases and degrades humanity. Release the man who desires work from the condition that refuses opportunity, and you at once raise him in the social scale and a visible improvement in the health and general appearance of the individual soon becomes evident.

Thou Christ who labored such as I to bless,
The carpenter's worn bench, Thou didst not shirk;
End this long, cruel, starving idleness,
Oh, give me work.

THE NEW BOYCOTT MOVEMENT.

(By Rev. J. H. Barnett.)

IN the July journal you printed an article by Henry George, Jr., under the title of "The New Engine Against Organized Labor," which speaks of the three organizations which are fighting organized labor's efforts to boycott the unfair commodities. It is my purpose in the present article to speak of a boycott method that is far preferable to the old unfair list for several reasons.

The first reason that it is the better method of advancing the cause of fair working conditions is that it cannot be reached by the courts on the plea of unlawful conspiracy.

Second, it is preferable on the ground that your efforts are directed to the helping of your friends rather than injuring your enemies. I know this thought may not appeal to some, but I believe that the majority of the members of organized labor will be in sympathy with it.

Another factor in making the "New Boycott Movement" preferable to the old is, that when labor is arraigned before the tribunal of public opinion it comes there with clean hands, a thing that is greatly to be desired.

What is the "New Boycott Movement?" It is that movement which looks to the boosting of the union label. This means that the union man shall practice reciprocity. That is, as he demands that his own label be honored, he will remember that his brother of a different craft also has the emblem of fair conditions that he

[illegible] one of the weaknesses of the labor movement in the past has been the lack of coöperation in this one thing. It is natural in every way for a member of one craft—say the printers—to demand that he of another trade—the garment worker for instance—should have the allied union's label on his printing, while he of the stick and rule persists in wearing sweatshop clothing. Or, on the other hand, he of the garment label has no cause for complaint at his brother of the printing craft wears sweatshop clothing providing Mr. Garment Worker persists in going to the rat shop for his printing. And yet we all know that a large majority of the members of organized labor are just that unfair—let us hope thoughtlessly.

There is another thought in connection with the "New Boycott Movement" that is of the utmost importance if the movement is to succeed. That is a campaign of advertising the label goods. It is often very hard for the friend of the emblem of fair conditions to secure the commodities made by union labor. A case in point: Mr. A— lives in a small town which is unorganized. He is in need of footwear, but his merchant handles non-union goods. Now, Mr. A— loves the cause of humanity as much as his more fortunate brethren in the large cities and demands of Mr. Merchant that the boot and shoemakers' label be on the shoes which he buys. But the merchant tells him that he does not know were it can be secured, and Mr. A— is unable to inform him. The consequence is that our friend has to buy what he knows to be a non-union product, and that all because he might give the whole list of unfair firms, but does not know the name of one fair house. If one-half of the effort had been expended in advertising the houses that employed union help that has been expended in booming the unfair employers Mr. A— could have said to his merchant that X. Y. Z. makes the label goods and if you want my trade you can get in touch with them. Here the unfair H. B. Co. passes out of sight and the label gets the boost that is to help it on its way to victory. The case of Mr. A— is not fictitious, but the experience of more than one of the friends of humanity.

Here, then, is the proposition in a nutshell: Organized labor spends say $100,000 a year in fighting unfair firms. Instead of spending this in that way let them use it to advertise the firms that are fair, and it will be the same as using twice that amount—i. e., the unfair houses lose $100,000 in free advertising while the label gains that amount. If this policy is consistently followed out for the next five years, and the union men will but be honest with themselves and their fellow-unionists, the manufacturers will be compelled to place the emblem of fair conditions on their products.

AS IT WAS; AS IT IS.

(By John B. Powell.)

IT is natural that we protest against the despoilation by time of the things that are of special beauty, value and interest to us. Those really old things that are endeared to us and those which are so vivaciously regnant in recollection, are as tales that play with delightful variation upon the keys of soft memory, they seem never to lose their charm as they shift and change and pass with ever shifting, changing, passing years.

The structure we laid out probably remains, and in many, if not in most, instances our feeling of reverence clings hard to it, especially when modern ornamentation demands it undergo a change. Then the old adornments become historic as they yield usefulness and attention to what is accepted as the new and yet the former are and always will be the same dear old flames

Labor brings us age and experience as it wears upon the productions of art, manufacture and nature and man's physical and mental forces. Even the pen, as it works hard and constantly, becomes rapidly worn, although its service may have been remark-

ably short. The mind which moves it is, of course, the more delicate instrument in the service of industrial thought, but when it has no employment or is not employed, one may well imagine the joists are spreading, the structure settling and a downfall is imminent. When, however, fruit is ripening all around and about it to preserve which it is active in effort there comes a feeling of deep pleasure in realizing that the gathering and the preservation of the fruit has been ably, abundantly and readily rewarded.

How sympathetic, too, is this feeling. Its gentle touch went into the soul of the writer as his eye took a pleasure trip over the files of The Carpenter, from its birth in May, 1881, when it came into life as a fledgling of four pages, covered newspaper size, to almost its entrance into Salt Lake City this September, with this article among the growths from the fields of thought that believe in and uphold organized labor.

Much of what I wish to say is crowded out because the issue is a "convention number," has, therefore, the right-of-way and must be given a clear track, but the gentle reader will not become angry with me if I tell him—as I do—that he hasn't an idea of what fear and trembling an editor or publisher, or one serving in either or both capacities, stirs his breast as he launches out a publication in a field of special endeavor. That is easy, however, to the anxiety, care and labor he has in keeping up continuance, supplying material matter and shaping mechanical construction and appearance with such exquisite taste and nice arrangement that the evidence of his work will receive approval from and furnish pleasure to every eye that falls upon it.

The figures are drawn here.

One rising before us is the lamented P. J. McGuire, now at rest forever and forever from labor, the world forgetting, but not by the world forgot, for his noble labors in behalf of man stand as monuments recalling his honored name.

The other, Frank Duffy, General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, physically vigorous as he is, genial ever as and when we meet him, intellectually strong as we find him, and vigilant and effective whatever service we give him, is the reality of today.

One he who can fight no more was in that struggle the import of which was felt and realized over the world.

The American Railway Union had, in 1881, spoken not only for its own members, but for the great masses of wage earners, wherever their toil was called for or required, in a demand for adequate pay and human and humane rights and conditions.

Imagine the courage of P. J. McGuire and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in sending out at that time and upon such a "sea of trouble" the little four-page Carpenter to build and strengthen the structure of organized labor by building up its own and other trade unions. Sixteen years later P. J. McGuire said:

> What better field for the discussion of such grave problems than the trade unions? In these primary schools of industrial thought, are being cradled many of the future law-makers and statesmen of the coming industrial age. Out of the struggles, contests, sacrifices and public agitation springing from the work of the trade unions, public thought has been aroused and a wider knowledge of Labor's demands has been made known.

Capitalized corporations and capitalistic combinations had then, as they have now, no other view before them than the increasing of their own emoluments and comforts and the denial of the workingman to be the judge of his own strength and ability and of the value of his time and work.

Organized labor was not crushed out of existence in 1881, and it then had a foe greater in power than James W. Van Cleave and "170 Broadway, New York." No, it is not crushed, and only when the centuries themselves die will it go down to death.

Imagine—no, it is a realization. Frank Duffy and the same great Brotherhood are putting no funeral raiment around The Carpenter. Indeed, it is clothed in beautiful magazine form in the latest, best and finest of union labeled goods, every tool sharpened, every tooth set and filed, and right up, too, in the procession leading it as the procession marches nearly three million strong as the army of organized labor which J. W. Van Cleave and the National

[illegible] of certain Manufacturers, and the blatant C. W. Post and the whole number of citizens' (corporation lawyers, stockholders and directors) alliances would crash out of existence.

One year ago Frank Duffy said:

We are growing old in the labor movement and perhaps wiser, more considerate and conservative than in the years gone by. A quarter of a century has passed over our heads as union men, and with all our ups and downs, gains and losses, going forward and dropping backward, we are yet in the ring, battling for better conditions, the improvement of the trade, the protection of the craft, the welfare of our members and the uplifting of the human race. These battles have tested our endurance and perseverance and have left their scars upon us, but with all that we are not undaunted, dismayed or discouraged in any way. We are still in the race for better, greater and nobler things.

Four years ago ex-General-President John Williams said:

The United Brotherhood is founded on the principle that all men following a given trade or occupation should by common impulse join hands or pool interests for the purpose of protecting and elevating their trade and to improve their condition in every conceivable respect; to create a bond of unity and co-operation that will effectively establish their independence and give added dignity and value to their calling.

A year ago Wm. D. Huber said:

It is a higher and nobler purpose which urges us on in our contest for better conditions a contest waged on one side by capital and avariciousness and on the other side by men who want a square and equitable deal; men who want and will have a just compensation for services performed. And we will be successful; we must win; for it is the law of nature that the bad perishes and the good survives. Let the spirit which predominates today grow and enlarge. Let the work we are doing stand as a monument where its shadow can be cast on the western slope by the rising sun and kissed to its slumber by that glorious orb as twilight overtakes it.

At the same time Thos. Neale, General Treasurer, said:

While at this period we are strong and mighty, let us not forget the thousands of our craftsmen yet outside our fold, and bend every effort toward convincing them that their interests are our interests, and if bonded together in true brotherhood, our appeals for justice in every way will be heeded without the necessity of prolonged strife.

And once more a familiar writer repeats:

As the organization grows more substantial, labors harder for our welfare and battles stronger for our rights and an equitable share of equal opportunities of wage earning, it falls to every wage earner to increase, rather than lessen, its efficiency and usefulness by not holding it as an example of a wage-reducing institution before those whose strenuous effort is to cheapen the value and worth of mechanical skill, ability and industry.

RECENT DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL COURTS.

(By Henry George, Jr.)

"IT never rains but it pours," says the old saw; and so the trade unions of the United States may well believe.

For never has trade unionism sustained such a succession of deadly blows as has fallen within the past two months; and this when the whole country is in the pinch of hard times, when many banks have burst and many others are quaking, when commercial credit has suffered a sudden shrinkage, when general business has become precarious and when a million men are thrown out of employment and find the red-fanged wolf of hunger is scratching at the door.

And aside entirely from its emotional aspects, the thoughtful man may well ask how it is that when so little can be done through the courts against the trusts and monopolies that work such widespread hardship and are such an obvious menace to public and private liberties, so much can be done through those same courts against combinations of workmen, primarily forced to associate in unions in self-defense against trusts and monopolies.

Yet further than this the action of these courts—all of them federal courts—reacts upon legislation, gives a new complication to our confused politics, makes us wonder at the sagacity of Jefferson when he said that "the federal courts are sappers and miners of the constitution," and raises the

question whether we are passing from government under the constitution to government by the Supreme Court.

The various decisions, with their special and general effects, will be separately considered in articles succeeding this one. It will suffice here to enumerate these decisions. First in sequence of effect was the annulment of the employers' liability act, known as the act of July 11, 1906. The decision was rendered Jan. 6, and only three of the nine justices composing the United State Supreme Court dissented.

Second—On Jan. 27, the Erdman act, prohibiting employers engaged in interstate commerce from dismissing union men, was declared by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional; six judges affirming, two dissenting, and one—Justice Moody—not participating.

Third—Feb. 2, in the Loewe or Danbury Hatter case, a unanimous court declared the boycott a conspiracy in restraint of trade, subjecting the boycotters to action for threefold the damages sustained by the boycotted, and also to punishment under the criminal features of the Sherman anti-trust act, the maximum penalty of which is a fine of $5,000 and imprisonment for one year.

Fourth in sequence of effect, but earlier than any of the others in date—occurring Dec. 17 last—was an order by Mr. Justice Gould, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in the Buck stove case, defining a boycott as a conspiracy and temporarily enjoining President Gompers and many others, named and unnamed, from naming the Buck Stove Company in print or "in any other manner," in connection with a boycott.

Fifth in this order, but first in date—occurring Nov. 26, 1907—was an injunction issued in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of West Virginia, by Mr. Justice Dayton, in response to an ex parte statement and petition by the Hitchman Coal and Coke Company. The order enjoined John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, and a multitude of other named and unnamed persons from interfering "in any manner whatsoever, either by threats, violence, intimidation, persuasion or entreaty, with any person * * * who has contracted with and is in the actual service of" the Hitchman Coal and Coke Company.

These five acts of federal courts have made a sensation unparalleled in trade uniondom, and are likely to have marked results in general politics in the near future. —Cincinnati Post.

A Good Time Coming.

In the past that lies behind us
And the present as we plan,
Every deed of loving kindness
That we show our fellow-man,
Is an atom in the structure
Of a distant age sublime
And a promise for that future
When shall dawn a better time.

'Tis the hope of Christian nations
That at last all strife shall cease,
And the All-Wise Power ruling
Then shall grant His creatures peace;
In that better time that's coming
Man no longer preys on man,
For the multitude shall waken
To their part in God's great plan.

Every great and generous action
Each kind deed of brotherhood,
Christian hope and true endeavor,
Help this old world on toward good;
Men shall turn toward that future
Full of hope and happiness,
No more strife and dark suspicion
In that reign of righteousness.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Headquarters of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Indianapolis, Ind., in Course of Construction

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS .3

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1908.

This being the month in which our Fifteenth Biennial Convention is to convene, and, with a view to befittingly memorialize the event, we are, with this issue of The Carpenter, presenting to our members and readers a publication of special make-up—our "Convention Number."

The article by our General Secretary, Frank Duffy, with accompanying pictures, will make our members somewhat acquainted with the most interesting and most attractive features of the city where their delegates will gather, on the 21st of this month, in the interest of our entire Brotherhood. This issue also contains a picture of our General Headquarters now in course of construction in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., which is to be completed and ready for occupancy at the close of the year.

Another feature of more than ordinary interest presented in this issue, is the article entitled, "India's Native Carpenters," with illustrations showing the ancient methods in carpentry still in vogue in India, the absence of labor-saving machinery, etc.

* * *

With the closing of a contract early last month, between the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company and the U. B., a war that has been waged by Local Unions 309 and 476, New York City, and 32, Brooklyn, for more than twenty years has finally come to an end. By the terms of this contract, which involves the entire New York and part of the adjacent districts, the firm agrees to employ members of the U. B. exclusively at U. B. conditions—eight hours per day, outside men to receive $5.00, inside men $4.50 per day and double pay for overtime.

The firm, who only a week previous to the signing of the contract, had instituted a suit for $50,000 damages and brought an injunction against L. U. 309, as a matter of course, also withdrew all court proceedings.

Too much praise cannot be given the members of the above mentioned Local Unions, especially those of 309, for their perseverance, their concerted action and determined attitude in this long-drawn struggle. It has won for them not only a glorious victory, but also the admiration of our friends throughout the country.

Our inside Local Unions in New York City could have established the conditions now gained in the firm's shops years ago had not their efforts in that direction met with the most stubborn opposition of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, who for the past ten years had control of these shops. They are more to blame for the long delay and the tardiness of the final success of our inside Local Unions than the firm is to blame. Here, as in the factories in the Bronx Borough, which, during the building trade lockout in 1904, were invaded by the A. W. W., they agreeing to work longer hours for smaller wages, they have stood in

our own light and in our efforts to establish or re-establish U. B. conditions in these shops and factories they have thrown every obstacle in our path to their own detriment. This victory of our inside Local Unions in New York City should serve the A. W. W. as an object lesson and open their eyes to the errors of their ways.

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While injunctions have been so freely applied for in the past years by employers, and against labor organizations, it is an unusual proceeding for a trade union to resort to this method to get redress for actual or alleged grievances, which generally is so repugnant to organized labor. Yet, such a case has recently been brought before the Supreme Court in New York City. The New York Electrical Workers' Union has applied for an injunction against the officers and members of the Electrical Contractors' Association restraining them from employing men who are not members of the plaintiff's union. The remarkable feature in this case, however, is not only the application for an injunction by the union against the employers, but the fact that this union was organized by the employers during the building trades lockout in 1904 for the purpose of supplying them with men willing to work under the bosses' terms and willing to sign the trade agreement submitted by the Master Builders' Association. The electrical contractors have since recognized the old Electrical Workers' Union and employed their members, hence the trouble.

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The amalgamation of the three different organizations of carpenters and other organizations of the woodworking trade in England, which was to be completed on July 1 last, is unfortunately being retarded. This is the result of some members of the Amalgamated Society communicating with the Registrar and taking exceptions to certain alterations recently made in their rules and these rules as yet not being passed on by the Registrar. In the meantime the Amalgamated Society is taking a vote on the Trade Section and Trade and Unemployed Section Rules contained in the amalgamation scheme, and if the result of this vote is favorable, amalgamation will officially take place on October 1 this year.

Geo. A. Pettibone, who with Moyer and Haywood, was accused of killing Governor Steunenberg of Idaho and acquitted in the trial, died in the earlier part of August at his home in Denver. While awaiting his trial in the Idaho prison Pettibone contracted a complication of diseases; he was operated on for cancer, but was too weak to overcome the shock to his nervous system which had become seriously impaired by his long stay in prison. Here we have another victim of capitalistic conspiracy, corruption and greed.

Rich Man's Prayer.

We thank Thee, Lord, and ever must,
Because Thy ways are right and just!
Thy presence makes our souls rejoice.
We praise Thee with full heart and voice.
Dost Thou not on us few bestow
The power to keep the workers low?
That we, the rich, from birth to grave,
May never be without a slave?
And we through Thee are able, Lord,
To rule this horny-handed horde!
It gives us pleasure when we can
Deny the low-born workingman
The right to live on his own earth—
Which we inherit from our birth.
Thou hast assisted us to keep
Them ever groveling at our feet!
And why should they aspire to be
In any state but misery?
It fits them well, and it were ill
If they were not kept in it still.
Oh, Lord, we pray with all our heart
That Thou from us will never part;
We'll cling to Thee till our last breath,
And naught shall separate but death
Ourselves and Thee—our Lord, our Friend!
Abide with us unto the end!
And keep us safe and grant that we
Shall know no want or misery.
We ask this in Thy precious name,
And also Thy protection claim,
While to our hearts we fondly fold
Thy image, Lord!—Thy name is Gold!

—From Barrier Truth.

Faith Is Best.

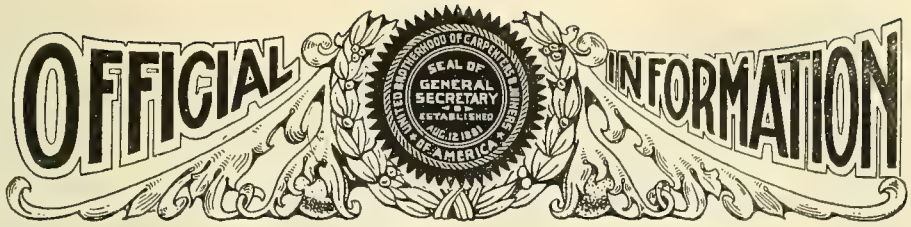
Like resistless tides forever
In continual ebb and flow,
Doubting, discontented spirits—
Human waves, beat to and fro;
Groping for a hidden knowledge,
Lives that might have been sublime
Toss upon a submerged causeway,
Wrecked upon the shores of time.

Questioning the untried future
Just across the boundary line,
Whence no traveler returning
Ere hath given us a sign;
Tempest swept, and doubting mortals,
Doubt no longer, faith is best,
Trust the Infinite nor question—
Faith alone gives perfect rest.

Though the mysteries eternal
Hide behind a curtain dim,
Still the power Supreme is reigning,
We may leave it all to Him;
Thirsting for the truth is futile,
Search will prove a baffled quest,
Doubt is only weak and human—
Simple, childlike faith is best.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Kirkwood, Ga.



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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of First Vice-President T. M. Guerin, for Quarter Ending June 10, '08.

To the General Executive Board—Greeting:

Since submitting my last report to your body I have been to the following places under directions of General President Huber. I went to Bridgeport, Conn., to address a joint meeting of the building trades; Second Vice-President Thornton of the Bricklayers' International also made an address. The meeting was only a fair size one and not quite what the men of Bridgeport expected, but it was made up of the most active men in the trade union movement in that city, and that is the kind of men I always like to talk to; men whose minds are open to argument. I next went to Mechanicsville, N. Y., where our men had arranged for a meeting to try and get the non-union men to join.

We were successful in obtaining three new members, one of whom had stood out for a number of years, this left but few of the outside carpenters outside of the union. Work was very dull here, but the boys were faithful to the organization (see report to G. P. April 11). I then went to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., finding our boys there full of fight, the employers not having signed up for this year, I told our men they should notify the General Office if they anticipated serious trouble. The matter had not been settled when I left town, as the local members were to have a conference some time later. I then went to Waterbury, Conn., and addressed the mass meeting of the union men of that city. The meeting was a large one and gave the speaker their earnest attention. I then went to Castleton and tried to organize a local, but could not get a sufficient number of carpenters together. I next went to Elmira, N. Y., where the mill local union had failed to get an agreement from Kertscher & Co.; the old agreement had expired May 1 and some three weeks had then elapsed. After seeing the vice-president of the firm I had to go to their New York office to see Mr. Kertscher. I settled the principal points in dispute with him, and then returned to the factory in Elmira to settle the detail matter with the vice-president of the firm, which I did to the satisfaction of our Elmira members. While in Elmira on the Kertscher matter, I addressed the open meeting and smoker of our outside local; it was a very successful affair. As to the Kertscher matter see report and copy of agreement sent to the G. P. under date of May 30. I then returned to Troy, where with a committee of the D.

[illegible] held several conferences with the Hollon Lumber Company but failed to reach an agreement (see report to G. P., Page 17). I then received orders from the G. P. to go to Addison, Olean, Hornell and Tupper Lake. I visited Hornell, and the outside local having a meeting on the evening of June 15th we went over the matter of organizing McConnell Manufacturing Company shops. Our men wished me luck to the venture, as they had but little hope for my success. Nevertheless, I visited the firm the next day and had a talk with them for half of an hour. They did not give me much encouragement, but treated me in a gentlemanly manner. As I was to be in Hornell the following Tuesday or Wednesday and would call upon them I requested them to think the matter over. I left the following morning for Olean, but could not stay over long enough for them to arrange a meeting as I had fixed a date for a visit to Addison. I went over the situation with Brother Green and selected June 26 for a meeting of the building trades men. In Addison I found the trouble had arisen over two members who had left the L. U. on account of the trustees demanding of them to give an account of the finances of the L. U. (see detail report to G. P., June 20). From here I went to Tupper Lake where our members had arranged for a public meeting on the evening of June 20th. They had a good meeting for a town of that size. Brother O'Connor, National Secretary of the Paper Makers, made a very able address at this meeting.

Receiving a telegram from General Secretary Duffy asking me to meet him in New York City on June 26, and that being the date set for the mass meeting at Olean, I wired Brother Duffy I would be in New York Monday afternoon. So I left Tupper Lake on Sunday morning for New York. I met Brother Duffy and we went to Port Chester and Greenwich, Conn. In the latter place we addressed the regular meeting of the local that night, and, the meeting over, we returned to New York. On June 23 I left New York for Hornell, N. Y., arriving that night. I paid a visit to the McConnell people and spent the most of the [illegible] June 24—with them and succeeded in having a contract signed by the firm by which they agreed to the organizing of their shop. The minimum wage agreed upon is 25 cents a day higher than that paid in the Batavia Wood Working Company. For details of the Hornell matter see reports to G. P. June 16, 20, 25, 27 and July 1.

I went to Olean on June 26 where we had the contemplated meeting of the building trades. I advised them to form a Building Trades Council and to employ a business agent who would look after the non-union men, as all the trades in the building line are in need of some one on the ground all the time. On my way back I stopped over at Hornell to address a mass meeting of the union men of that place on Sunday afternoon. I left again Sunday night for Troy, N. Y., arriving Monday afternoon. Tuesday morning I started on my trip to New York which is fully covered in my report to the G. P. under date of July 1. Please read it carefully. During this past quarter wherever I went I advised the formation of building trades councils. I found many localities where a council had existed, but had disbanded. I advised them to get together again, along the following lines: First the formation of the council then the issuing of the building trades card, and the placing of a business agent in the field. The card rules to be as follows:

Card Rule 1. Each trade shall compel all its members to carry the building trade's work card, while working on the job, any union man working and not having his work card, to pay a fine of 25 cents for each time reported. This will teach the members the value of the card.

Rule 2. Not to be placed in force for at least three months after the first issue of the work card. This rule, to establish the shop and job stewards, to see that every man on the job has a card, those not having card to be reported within twenty-four hours to the B. A., he to make every effort to get the men in the union.

Rule 3. Not to take effect until Rules 1 and 2 are well established. No carpenter to work over two days with a man without a B. T. C. card, but he may work with men of other trades, but must report such men of other trades who he finds without the card, but must not strike merely on account of non-union carpenters.

This same rule to apply to the other trades the same as to the carpenter; it is to

compel each trade to put forth their best efforts to help themselves first; before asking some other trade to strike for them, they must strike themselves; and its object is to wipe out the mistakes of the past. Suppose in a carpenter shop union and non-union carpenters are employed, if the non-union carpenter is sent on a job it is not fair to ask the union plumber to strike against him, while union carpenters are working in the shop with him. This applies to all trades alike, the carpenter's case is only a citation. Then when this Rule 3 is well enforced it will be time to apply Rule 4, which is, no card, no work for all the trades on the job, but the council always must remember that it can only enforce such rules as the weakest trade in that council can live up to without a continual sacrifice on the part of their good men.

Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

Local Union 734, Kokomo, Ind.

Sec. 118 be amended by adding at end of section the words, "Should a single brother become married, his wife's health and conduct (see Sec. 119) shall be investigated and a record of the findings be entered on the F. S. record book of qualifications for claims." See Sec. 173 after amended as proposed.

Sec. 173 be amended by adding, after the word "residence," on sixth line, the words, "He shall hold a blank book furnished by the General Office, the blanks to be filled out by him and to give a full record of the brother's qualification, and if married, of his wife's qualification, for such claims as are paid by the U. B. The record shall contain the wife's full name and the date of her birth, and the full name of the beneficiary, the same as given on the member's application for membership in the U. B. (See Sec. 118 after amended as proposed). For failing to comply with this section the F. S. shall be fined five (5) dollars."

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Local Union 457, New York City.

Sec. 214 be amended by inserting after the words Local Union, on first line, the words, "Excepting fines levied for absence from special called meetings."

Sec. 214 (b), new section: "Fines imposed by a L. U. on members for absence from special called meetings can be kept by the L. U. as a contingent fund, to be used for assisting members in distress or for some other benevolent purpose, either as a loan or as a donation. Said loan or donation to be approved by a two-thirds vote of the members present."

Reasons: As repeatedly urged in our official journal, something should be done to help our distressed members in trying times, such as we have lately and are still going through. Under our present laws our funds cannot be used for that purpose. To collect money by voluntary contributions is a difficult task when the majority of the members is out of work.

The fines for non-attendance at meetings are, we regret to acknowledge, something the Local Unions have to resort to to get the members together when deciding an important matter, but they can be levied and can be omitted as the L. U. sees fit, and therefore we think that it would not be more than right that fines be used for the purpose as here above proposed.

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Local Union 125, Utica, N. Y.

Change No. 10 of the Order of Business to No. 14 and insert No. 14 in place of No. 10.

Reasons: It is of great importance that reports on accidents, sickness or death, take precedence of reports of officers, delegates and committees. We think that the above change would result very materially in expediting the work of the Board of Trustees, especially in Local Unions having a sick benefit. For example, if a member is taken sick, say on Monday, and sick committee appointed, that committee would report to the trustees before the brother's sickness had been reported to them.

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Local Union 494, Columbus, O.

New section, to be inserted under the head of:

FUNDS OF LOCAL UNIONS.

"All Local Unions shall deduct 10 per cent (10 per cent.) from their gross receipts of initiation fees and dues and place the money thus acquired in a fund to be known as the Emergency Fund, to be used for any purpose deemed proper by the L. U. And it shall require a two-thirds vote of all members present to draw from said fund."

New section, to be inserted under the head:

BENEFITS OF MEMBERS.

"A member in good standing leaving a

certain jurisdiction shall be entitled to his sick benefit for the same length of time as required of him to become eligible as a beneficial member of the sick fund in the jurisdiction from which he takes his clearance."

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Mill and Factory Workers, District Council, U. B. C. and J. of Chicago, Ill.

Sec. 54 be amended to read after the words General President, on sixth line: "And where there are two or more Local Unions composed exclusively of millmen, they may form a D. C. of their own, and the same rules laid down here above shall apply to this body."

Reasons: At present there are two District Councils in existence in the city of Chicago, and in the regular course of business there arises a difference of opinion, at various times, between the members and officers of their respective bodies.

At present all funds donated by the G. E. B. for the advancement of and in the interest of the mill and factory workers are under the control of the D. C. composed of outside carpenters who also act as guardian over the mill and factory workers' D. C.

The conditions of the men working in the mills and factories of Chicago are materially different from those enjoyed by the men who work on buildings. The mill men are required to work nine hours a day at a rate of 35 cents an hour maximum, while the latter work eight hours per day at a minimum rate of 56½ cents per hour.

There is also a vast difference in the initiation fee. The initiation fee for millmen is $10.00, while for outside men it is $25.00.

Under the conditions as above stated, it is impracticable to have only one D. C. The trade rules and regulations of the outside men cannot be practically applied for the best interests of the millmen.

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Local Union 293, Canton, 807 Toluca, and 870, Granville, Ill.

RESOLUTION.

Whereas, A number of the less skilled national and international trade unions, appreciating the good services of their general officers, have seen fit to raise, in addition to the salaries of the latter, from five hundred ($500) dollars to two thousand ($2,000) per year; and

Whereas, The general officers of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. are among the lowest paid officers of any of the skilled trades; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates assembled in the Fifteenth Biennial Convention raise the salaries of general and local officers in proportion to their responsible duties.

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Local Union 327, Cincinnati, O.

RESOLUTION.

Whereas, There has been continuous strife and contention between the U. B. and the A. W. W.; and

Whereas, There is apparently no indication of a cessation of hostilities; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates elected to represent the U. B. at the next convention of the A. F. of L. demand the immediate revocation of the charter of the A. W. W.

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Local Union 132, Washington, D. C.

The following to be inserted where best suitable:

"All apointments of organizers shall be made by consent of a majority vote of the G. E. B."

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Local Union 1108, Cleveland, O.

Sec. 64 be amended to read: "The initiation fee of all members shall not be less than ten ($10) dollars. Beneficial members shall pay not less than seventy-five (75) cents per month dues and semi-beneficial members and apprentices not less than fifty (50) cents dues. No officer or member shall be exempt from paying dues or assessments, nor shall the same be remitted or canceled in any manner."

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Local Union 870, Granville, Ill., and others.

RESOLUTION.

Whereas, A majority of all the smaller U. B. L. U.'s organized in small cities, towns and country districts many miles remote from larger union districts, have been battling against the migrating non-union carpenters from the smaller unorganized districts and towns, especially in the building season, as they take advantage of the better conditions gained by the united efforts of the union carpenters, and it has been proven beyond a doubt that the majority of these migrating carpenters work below the established wage scale, to the detriment and dissatisfaction of the weaker members of the organized carpenters; and

Whereas, Hundreds of our L. U.'s used their best efforts to get those carpenters residing in the smaller towns and hamlets within the control of the nearest L. U. by very favorable inducements, namely, reducing their initiation fee with the consent of the general officers; if in a body, in many cases to the small sum of one dollar, and with a few exceptions all efforts along these lines have failed, the excuses being offered by these migrators that the union in another city or town would not help to better conditions in their small towns and it wouldn't pay them to pay such high initiation fee to join for the short time they would be working in the union district; also claiming that there were not a sufficient number of carpenters to secure a charter in their district, or they would have been in the union long ago; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates to the Fifteenth Biennial Convention provide for ways and means by empowering the G. E. B. and G. P. to organize immediately the small districts individually by granting those non-union carpenters in country districts engaged at the trade, as specified in Sec. 73 of the general constitution, certificates of membership; 50 cents in advance, dues 25 cents per month, payable in advance every three months to the General Office; the official journal, The Carpenter, mailed to their home address at 75 cents per year. Where three or more, and not exceeding ten such members, they shall form themselves into a local sub-district and adopt rules for the governing of their own district, such rules not to conflict with the general constitution. When an individual member, or members, from a sub-district secures work in a union district he shall at once report to the business agent or financial secretary and secure a permit for working until the following meeting. He will then be permitted to work for the next two weeks pending an investigation as to qualifications, etc., in accordance with the by-laws governing the jurisdiction in which he secures work, and shall pay the initiation fee established by the L. U.'s of the locality, less the amount paid to the General Office, as shown by certificate of membership and subject to the will of the L. U. to which he makes application.

By this method we will have several thousand join our ranks from unorganized country districts and such members should be easy to get in line when they apply for work in the organized districts.

The above should apply to L. U.'s that are about to lapse for lack of sufficient members to run their union.

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Local Union 148, Newark, N. J.

RESOLUTIONS.

—Old Age Pension—

Whereas, The worker, by his toil, creates all wealth; and

Whereas, The portion of the product of his toil which the worker receives all his lifetime as remuneration for his labors is insufficient to save him from misery and want and secure him a decent livelihood in his old age; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Fifteenth Biennial Convention of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., That our U. B. take steps towards the inauguration of a movement aiming at the establishment, by the U. S. government, of an old age pension and invalid insurance, such as established in Germany and England, and that we see to it that the amount of pension allowed superannuated or invalid toilers be in commensuration with the higher cost of living in this country and the lesser purchasing power of American money.

—The Apprentice Question—

Whereas, It is almost impossible for the workingmen in this country to have his son learn a good and remunerative trade; and

Whereas, The trade schools and technical institutions in this country, they being under the direction and conducted by employers or municipal authorities, only serve the purpose of furnishing the employers with young men to take the places of union men in case of strikes, the convention decides that the U. B. enter into a movement either for the establishment of trade schools by the U. B. or to have existing schools placed under the control of the various trade organizations; be it

Resolved, the convention hereby instructs the G. E. B. and general officers to call upon the D. C.'s and L. U.'s of the U. B. to enter into negotiations with the employers with a view to adopting an apprentice system

that will be beneficial to both the apprentice and the journeyman carpenter, and work no injury to either.

Relations With Foreign Organizations of the Woodworking Trade—

Whereas, The immigration to this country of large numbers of mechanics from foreign lands, as experienced in later years, may, despite the present decrease in immigration, again and at any time assume alarming proportions; and

Whereas, The competition of immigrant labor has a disastrous effect on the wage scale, the organization and the standard of life of the workingmen and women of this country in general and on the U. B. of C. and J. in particular; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the convention hereby instructs the general officers to take the necessary steps to bring about closer relations and intercourse between the U. B. and the organizations of the woodworking trade in foreign countries, especially Europe.

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Local Union 33, Boston, Mass.

Sec. 4 be amended to read: "The U. B. shall meet in general convention biennially on the third Monday in September in the city of Indianapolis, Ind."

Sec. 47 be stricken and the following inserted: "The election of all local officers shall be by the Australian ballot. Nominations shall be made on the first meeting night in June and December. The R. S. shall immediately prepare official ballots with the names of all candidates for office thereon." The election shall take place on the second meeting night in June and December, and the candidates receiving the plurality vote shall be declared elected by the president.

Sec. 48 be stricken and the following inserted: "At all elections of local officers the president shall appoint two tellers who, with the R. S. and F. S., shall be the election officers."

Sec. 106 be amended by striking out on second line the words, not in good standing, and by inserting the words "in arrears."

Sections 109, 111 and 116 be amended by striking out the words, three months, where they appear.

Sections 162 and 168 be stricken.

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RESOLUTION.

(Passed by New England State Convention.)

Whereas, The L. U.'s of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. of the New England states, in their seventh annual convention, assembled at New Britain, Conn., feel their isolated position and their inability to be represented at he Fifteenth Biennial Convention of the U. B.; and

Whereas, We believe it possible that an amendment could be made to the general constitution of the U. B. whereby the jurisdiction of the U. B. could be devided into districts, each district holding an annual, or biennial, convention for the purpose of electing delegates to the general biennial convention of the U. B., and that convention be held at the city of Indianapolis, Ind.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention request the several L. U.'s affiliated to address a communication to the next General Convention of the U. B., advocating such an amendment.

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Local Union 669, Harrisburg, Ill.

Sec. 12 be stricken and the following inserted: "The mileage and $2.00 per day hotel expenses for the attendance of one delegate from each L. U. having a membership of more than fifty members, or two delegates if more than six hundred members, shall be defrayed by the General Office; provided, however, said L. U. has been in good standing in the U. B. two years prior to the election of said delegates. L. U.'s not having a membership of fifty members, two or more may club together so as to constitute a joint membership of fifty members and be entitled to one delegate. Mileage and expenses of additional delegates, as per Sec. 6 shall be defrayed by the L. U. they represent."

Sec. 56 be amended to read: "All by-laws and trade rules for the government of L. U.'s and D. C.'s must be adopted by a majority vote of all members voting at a special meeting called for that purpose, and shall in no way conflict with the gen-

eral constitution of the U. B. Such laws for L. U.'s where a D. C. exists must be submitted by the D. C. to the L. U.'s comprising the district.

Sec. 76 be amended by inserting after the word seventeen, on second line, the words, "and under twenty-one," and by adding to this section the following: "Apprentices over 21 years of age, on becoming able to command the standard scale of wages, shall be classed as beneficial members."

Sec. 175 (a), new section: "The F. S. shall also report to the G. S. each month, on blanks furnished, the names of new members admitted, stating whether apprentice or journeyman, also names of members suspended or expelled, stating cause. This report to be published each month in our official journal, The Carpenter."

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Local Union 9, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sec. 18 be amended by adding at end of section the following:

"No organizer shall be appointed by the G. P. without the approval of the L. U. or D. C., where such exists, of the locality or district in which he resides."

Localities to be Avoided.

Amarillo, Tex.
Anadarko, Okla.
Ashland, Ky.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Belleville, Ill.
Brantford, Ont., Can.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
Demopolis, Ala.
Detroit, Mich.
Duluth, Minn.
Edwardsville, Ill.
El Reno, Okla.
Ely, Nev.
Gary, Ind.
Hartford, Conn.
Helena, Mont.
Hendersonville, N. C.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Kansas City, Mo.
Lawton, Okla.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mount Kisko, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Miami, Fla.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mulberry, Fla.
Nashville, Tenn.
New Orleans, La.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
New York City.
Oakland, Cal.
Owensboro, Ky.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Pottsville, Pa
Pueblo, Colo.
Richmond, Va.
Rockford, Ill.
Rocky Ford, Colo.
Salineville, O.
Sayre, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
San Francisco, Cal.
Tacoma, Wash.
Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Wheeling, W. Va.
White Plains, N. Y.
Youngstown, O.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Lamar, Colo.
Burlington, Wis.
Lilly, Pa.
Laurel, Mont.
Michigan City, Ind.
Crowell, Tex.
Utuado, Porto Rico.
North Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.
Mounds City, Ill.
Denver, Colo.

Total: 11 Local Unions.

Expulsions.

J. D. Dawson, a member and former business agent of L. U. 471, Beardstown, Ill., has been expelled for embezzlement of funds belonging to the L. U.

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John Shultz has been expelled by L. U. 613, Jamaica, N. Y., for misappropriating the funds of the L. U.

Wood Production in Germany.

Among all the nations of the world Germany receives the credit of being the most thoroughly scientific. She does with her limited natural resources what younger nations will soon be compelled to do in self-protection; she conserves them.

When our wood supplies, stored up from 100 to 500 years, are within sight of their end, and sawmills that have been moved from the white pine belt of the north to the yellow pine belt of the south have been moved to the Pacific Coast for their last stand, then Germany's scientific forestry policy will receive better recognition.

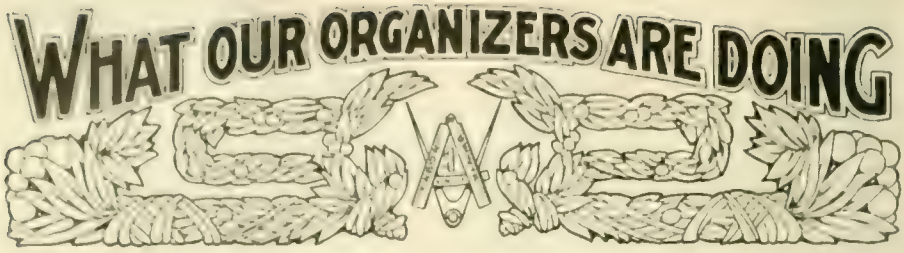
We do not think of moving a grist mill about from one wheat field to another, as the fields in turn become exhausted. After one crop is harvested another is coming on. So it must be with the sawmill and the crop of trees. If it takes fifty years to raise a tree of a given species, then one-fiftieth of the forest may be cut each year, provided it re-seeds or is re-planted—and the sawmill stays at the same place and the workmen live in their permanent snug homes near by; the "lumber shanty" will be a thing of the past; raising trees a business like raising wheat.—Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

Wealth is acquired by over-reaching our neighbors, and is spent in insulting them.—Godwin.

Possession of fame, goods and chattels creates a desire for more.

Mockery is the fume of little hearts.—Guinevere.

Others follies teach us not,
Nor much their wisdom teaches;
And most of sterling worth is what
Our own experience preaches.
—Will Waterproof's Lyrical Monologues.



W. J. Shields.

Between this and the time of entering my last report conditions have assumed brighter aspects. The "Dodge's Agency" reports have furnished the information of a somewhat increased activity in the building industry. Many jobs of large proportion are either in the hands of the architects or being estimated on by the builders. In other cases the contracts have been awarded and are either started or the preparations are being entered into for a start in the near future. This condition is encouraging and acts as a relief to the anxiety we have been subjected to this last seven months are more. With the coming of more plentiful employment also comes the desire to retrieve in all particulars where shrinkages have occurred, and I find that even now in the midst of the heated season quite a few of our unions are preparing for active campaigns to be entered into just as soon as the weather cools a mite. The unions that are doing this will naturally be the first to recover from the effects of the times we have gone through. This show of interest on the part of the few unions might with profit be taken up in general. The responsibilities accompanying our mission have increased and must be met by us with increased interest. To me it appeals that we need to go beyond the mere matter interest in meeting the antagonism of the times—nothing short of a real live enthusiasm will suffice to meet and overcome the issues at present confronting us. It is up to us to do our part in preparing the membership in the things expected of them from now on.

By order of the G. P., I have visited Lenox, Mass., on a strike matter engaged in by the painters for an increased wage. Our concern in this matter was represented in the fact of quite a few of the members of our local exhibiting a disposition to go out in sympathy with the painters, but owing to poor business conditions and also to the fact of an agreement entered into by our membership long before the painters' strike and before the formation of the B. T. C., we could not honorably move in the matter. I advised the putting of the painters' case into the B. T. C., giving the said body full power to settle on the best terms procurable. My investigation led me to believe that this plan, if adopted, would be successful without involving the other crafts. We set our membership right in the matter and showed a willingness to aid, as far as possible, in the furtherance of the interests of the painters. The carpenters are well organized in Lenox; in fact, their charter dates back among the oldest in this section.

Bridgewater Local No. 1046 held a smoker on the night of installation of their officers. The excessive heat did not prevent the boys from turning out in numbers sufficient to make the occasion a success. The question considered at this meeting was better organization. An adjoining community, Middleborough, has been used by the unions of this section as a kind of dumping ground, and the thorough non-union state of the place, coupled with the narrow condition of the building industry has, through the practice of these non-union characters, established a competition that has landed much of the Bridgewater work into the hands of this disorganized element, to the effect of forcing many of our boys to seek work in communities other than Bridgewater. This condition leads to the understanding that if interests are to be protected all must be organized, and later on the work of better protecting the general interest by organizing a union in Middleborough must necessarily be taken up.

By orders of the G. P., I was before our membership in Newburyport on this same question of better organization. Not over 50 per cent. of the carpenters of this city are in the union. After investigating con-

ditions and learning that business is flat and the months of July and August are considered possibly the two dullest months of the year, we decided to appoint an organizing committee to immediately enter the field and prepare for a campaign to be entered into about September 1. At that time business will be better, the weather cooler and the opportunity of getting what we desire much beyond what it is at present.

I might go on and mention many other localities visited, but in all these cases I would have the same story to tell—in all, improvement of one kind or another is required. The thing needed is concerted action. The membership knows where the laxes are, and it is largely up to them to apply the remedy. The organizer can suggest the ways of reaching to affected parts, but the cure is very largely the responsibility of the membership as a whole. Each and all must do their full duty. If this precept is lived up to it becomes easy to arrive at the satisfying state, the finess of organization, which when once attained makes all other things easy of accomplishment.

R. Fuelle.

On June 27 I completed my work in Scranton, Pa., mentioned in my previous reports. Quite a number of brothers had assisted me in my efforts to secure better conditions for our men, and all of them were at work on the above date. On the eve of my departure from Scranton a surprise was sprung on me by several brothers, they presenting me with a token of friendship made out of hard coal and set with anthracite diamonds, with our U. B. emblem engraved thereon, which I appre ciate very highly. I, then, by order of the G. P., called upon the Montgomery, Pa., D. C., whose jurisdiction adjoins that of the Philadelphia D. C., arriving in Conshohoken July 28.

After locating the B. A., Brother Neill, I found that our L. U. 1595 was the only trade organization existing in that locality. It has a membership of sixty-two in good standing, every one of them being at work. The five non-union men at that time, who are working for the same contractor, applied for membership. I visited all Local Unions affiliated with the Montgomery D. C. viz., 897 Norristown, 1562 North Wales, 997 Pottstown, 465 Ardmore, 1491 Spring City and 843 Jenkintown. Within the latter's boundary is located one of the finest parks, Willow Grove; all the carpenter work in this park has been done by our members. While I found some of the Local Unions here enumerated in good condition, others were not so fortunate; but the D. C. is doing all in its power to help these weaker ones along and has succeeded in securing employment for every one of its members who was in want of work.

On July 6 I paid a visit to the D. C. office in Philadelphia and found the secretary, Brother McDermott, busy in a relentless effort to solve the very same problem, that of procuring work for the many unemployed members. Scarcely has any other city been so seriously affected by the business depression as has Philadelphia; thousands of men are still idle and work in the building industry is practically at a standstill.

I next visited Cleveland, O., where the business agents, Brothers Wesley Workman and Phil. Hyle, were assiduously looking after the interests of the membership. Here, also, a large number of members were out of employment for months; work is picking up, however, and the number of unemployed is daily decreasing. The spirit of progress among our Cleveland brothers was evidenced by the purchase by the D. C. of an automobile for the use of the business agents to enable them to cover a larger territory in looking after the interests of the organization.

I attended the D. C. meeting, and from all appearances perfect harmony prevails among the Local Unions. I was present at a meeting of Millmen's L. U. 1365; the attendance was rather small and it seemed as if Brother Hyle had to do all the work. On my way West I stopped at headquarters for further instructions.

I then went to St. Louis, Mo., stopping there a week, during which I attended the meeting of the D. C. Work in St. Louis was fairly good, yet a large number of our members are still idle and a rush to that city of idle men would have a disastrous

effect upon home men as well as upon new comers.

Arriving in Kansas City, Mo., August 5, I found work of all description under way, but a number of scabs, mostly ex members, having organized an independent union, which, however, with the assistance of the newly organized Building Trades Department, this scab and rival concern will soon be driven to the wall. This so called independent union was formed last winter when a strike was in progress on the Bank of Commerce building, erected by the Fuller Construction Co., and the men who formed it were working on the job, but chased off, the work being finished by U. B. members. These men are now roaming over the city doing mostly real estate work. All trades are represented in the B. T. D. with the exception of the bricklayers, who, not being affiliated with the A. F. of L., are not entitled to representation in this newly-formed body.

Upon visiting the D. C. and the various Local Unions, I find that harmonious feeling has once more got the upper hand in the Kansas City district, and no doubt some good will be accomplished in the near future.

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Harry L. Cook.

Since writing my last report for publication in The Carpenter, I again devoted a few weeks to the building up of our organization in Indianapolis. Upon my arrival in that city, I called a meeting of the officers of the District Council and Local Unions in order to outline a future campaign. Circulars were sent to every member calling his attention to prevailing unsatisfactory conditions and asking him to be present at a mass meeting, and must say the members turned out most forcefully, the hall being too small for the occasion.

The situation was gone over by the members and they decided to maintain the eight-hour day and the forty cents minimum, and not to leave a non-union carpenter outside the organization. It was arranged to have an open meeting and grand rally on May 6. Along with Brother Meadows, we started a canvass from job to job, section by section. While we found all kinds of conditions, for which the carpenter realizes there is only one cause —lack of organization. By the time we completed the work of canvassing the jobs May 6 had arrived.

In preparing to go to the hall at about 6:30 p. m., it started to rain, and to say it was the hardest rain I had ever seen would be putting it very mildly; in fact, it was a cloud burst. I believe the employer prayed for rain and his prayer was answered. I arrived at Pearson's Hall about 7:00 p. m. and found a dozen men, all with a drowned look, even myself, but as the hour of opening the meeting approached and Brother Duffy, the General Secretary, had arrived words could not express his surprise when he saw the hall was crowded to overflowing; in fact, we could have used a hall twice as big for the occasion. While many applications were accepted, the one desire expressed by all was the betterment of humanity. Both union and non-union men protested against me leaving the city, for they claimed that if results of this kind could be accomplished on a bad night they certainly had a right to expect still greater results on a good night, and get every non-union man in the city to join. So Brother Duffy promised to give them another meeting of like character, and that I would be with them again on May 27, as decided by the D. C. later on.

I held a meeting and conference with the Saengerfest committee, the results of which are well known throughout the country.

I called upon the Employers' Association for a conference, but they refused to meet me, but I must nevertheless give credit to some of the associated members of at least being gentlemen, and willing to treat with humanity.

The meeting of May 27 was crowned with success, yet our organization in Indianapolis must be ever ready to rub shoulders among their fellow men, and not allow any man or set of men to ruin the good work that was accomplished. And before I close this report I wish to thank every member who stood out on the firing line and fought for his legal rights.

I am now trying to outline the situation here in the city of Detroit, Mich., where I arrived on May 14 and took up the conditions with our officers and Local Unions of this district. As a result of slackness of trade, and the employers ever ready to take advantage of the carpenter, wages were reduced to the starvation point and the ten

and eleven-hour day was forced upon the carpenters. Still, there are eight-hour jobs in this city and union men working at them. But when I say that the bosses and employers are unscrupulous enough to take advantage of conditions; I mean to say, they figure any job from 55 cents to 65 cents per hour for carpenter work, and they work what they call "open shop," but it's closed to union men, and why? Because he has his price, the minimum wage, and will not work the "open pocket" system. The bosses get 65 cents per hour for the work, pay the carpenter 25 cents per hour, and put the balance in their pockets. What do you call it—"open shop" or "thievery?" This is not all, he charges a certain per cent on the work; 65 cents per hour for labor and from 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. to run his business. Is it any wonder that the employer starts out with a push cart the first year in business, and the second year a horse and wagon and the third year an automobile and a modern palace to live in, while the carpenter lives in a "Pan-Handle" box car set upon some plot of ground on the outskirts of the city, and all the while the business men, merchants and the Employers' Association are trying to chuck it down the throats of the masses. This is their motto, "In Detroit life is worth living." A fine motto for the great commonwealth, and for you to gaze upon when you look over the conditions of a metropolitan city. Here's a press article clipped from the Detroit Free Press of June 6. It speaks volumes:

Pupils Suffer for Lack of Food.

One does not have to go to the east side of New York to find children kept from school by starvation. In one or more schools in Detroit, cases have been found equally as serious as those in the metropolis to which the sympathy of the country has been attracted.

Principal T. P. Twiggs of the Bishop school, stated yesterday that in a number of cases, children had come to his school crying through hunger because they had had no breakfast. Often they were almost famished, having had little to eat the day before.

"We do not get to all the cases, I am sure, but we have had enough to show us that real poverty exists in Detroit," said Mr. Twiggs last night. "We noticed it first when certain pupils were found to be lagging behind in their studies, and it seemed impossible to arouse them to activity. On inquiry, we learned the truth, and, in many cases, we have fed them at the schools, or sent relief by individuals, or charitable associations. In one or two cases, the pupils had grown thin and weak. It is a touching situation."

It is the work of the Visiting Nurses' Association, however, that brings out the most pitiful tales of destitution.

"We find some sad things in the duty of looking up absentees," said Miss Elliott, one of the nurses. "Several times this spring we have followed up the list furnished us by the teachers, and have found that the children were absent because they had no food, and were sick, literally from starvation."

The Bishop school is in the east side neighborhood, where the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children and other charitable organizations have the most work to do.

Trade unionists are cordially invited to bring their conventions to this city, and be "good fellows," but don't dare to ask for anything in return, always help boost the city and its committee of one hundred, who are part of the Employers' Association and Citizens' Alliance, with its labor spies.

An open meeting and grand rally was arranged for June 30. With Brother Friedland, Walter Milikin and Brother Carl Young we canvassed the city, job to job, section by section. While we were canvassing the jobs the employers had their "walkin' and talkin' machine out to discourage the men from joining the organization, and in many cases were successful in having the men listen to the "steady job gag" at from 40 to 60 cents per hour, but I believe in telling the truth. There is no chance of a steady job in Detroit with any employer. The wages paid are from 15 cents to 35 cents per hour with about 25 cents as the average, while the minimum wage of the organization is 35 cents per hour, and strange as it may seem it is being maintained.

There are about 4,500 men of our craft in Detroit, of which number less than 1,000 are in the organization. All kinds of dual bodies exist here, both central and otherwise, from I. W. W.ism, Socialism, to the movement of the "Sweet Bye and Byes,"

while I believe we will be successful in organizing the "Sweet Now and Nows."

Many applications were accepted at this meeting, and the ice is broken for a movement of progress. Brother Daniel Post, a member of the G. E. B., was the speaker of the evening. He was at his best, and his remarks went to the heart of every man, and with this movement the carpenters have been benefited from 5 to 7 per cent. on the hour notwithstanding. Let knockers proceed for "In Detroit life is worth living."

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James A. Gray.

Since my last report I have traveled over a good part of California, Oregon, Washington and a part of British Columbia. I met our General President, by request, in Los Angeles where he addressed a joint meeting of the carpenters. We then left for San Francisco, where we attended the dedication of that magnificent Building Trades Labor Temple, of which you have already read about. Brother Huber, Brother McCarthy, Brother James Kirby (who at that time was on the coast) and myself addressed several meetings in San Francisco and Alameda county. During our stay in San Francisco we got very little sleep. When not addressing meetings we were being entertained by the S. F. B. T. C. and the S. F. D. C. of carpenters. During that time there were many national and international officers in San Francisco, and the entertainment provided by the B. T. C. was for all of them. All were entertained as only San Francisco building tradesmen entertain, which is never by halves. It was banquets, automobile rides, trips to Mt. Tamalgias, etc., etc., after which Brothers McCarthy, Kirby and the G. P. and myself went to Santa Cruz, addressed a mass meeting and were banqueted. From there we all went to San Jose where again we addressed mass meetings and were royally entertained with banquet and auto ride over the country. From San Jose we went to Sacramento where we were accorded the same treatment; thence to Stockton where the carpenters had a good meeting and refreshments. We then returned to San Francisco, preparatory to leaving for Portland, Seattle and Vancouver. Our genial G. P. and myself (Brother Kirby having left for Los Angeles) were pretty near all in for want of sleep, but the jovial and rotund McCarthy (who never sleeps) looked as fresh as though he had just risen from a long and refreshing sleep.

Our G. P. and myself then left San Francisco for Portland, Ore. with many pleasant recollections of our stay in central California, which I consider to be the best-organized section of the United States, due entirely to the able manner in which the State B. T. C. conducts its affairs under the able leadership of Brother P. H. McCarthy.

In Portland we found unionism at a very low ebb. There was but one local of carpenters in that city of 220,000 population and it had dwindled to 381 members. The carpenters, however, own their own building, a property worth $25,000.00.

From Portland we went to Seattle where we addressed a joint meeting of carpenters. Here we found conditions none too good as the money panic had hit the town pretty hard and the B. T. C. had trouble with the Alaskan Yukon Pacific exposition, and it was endeavoring to bring in non-union men. But at the present writing, August 10, the carpenters are getting a good grip upon the situation.

We were well entertained while in Seattle by a committee from the Seattle local. The following night we visited the local at Georgetown and the following morning left for Vancouver, B. C., where we found the U. B. local in none too good shape with business pretty dull. The Amalgamated Society has three branches here and are not affiliated with the B. T. C., which holds a charter from the national building trades department of the A. F. of L. I think their attitude has done much to retard the growth of both organizations. We addressed a joint meeting of amalgamated and U. B. members.

Organizer Tweed also met us here and we all were given a very good time. From here we went to Tacoma, where we addressed the local, also went, by invitation, to the independent local of carpenters, an organization that broke away from the U. B. local two years ago and is only a tool of the bosses. We found that their meeting was not a regular one, but that they were having an entertainment at which the superintendent of schools spoke on trade

schools and urged their co-operation in forming such a school in Tacoma. Our G. P. handed them a few hot shots and told them what such trade schools are and what their real motives are, after which we took our departure. The man who caused the break in the U. B., one Hyelthwait, who never was a carpenter, and who was at first turned down as an apprentice by the local not long before, but afterward taken in, got, for his dirty work, the job of building superintendent. He is a man with absolutely no knowledge of the building business and didn't claim to have any.

From here Brother Huber left for Spokane on his way home, and ordered me to Portland, Ore., where I went and found that by starting a new local we might get several hundred men interested. Permission for such a move was sanctioned by the local. In the meantime the local had lost fifteen more members. The local instructed the business agent to assist me in the work with the result that some two hundred and fifty applications were secured in the following four weeks and the new local is now a rattling good, live one. Local No. 50 is also rapidly gaining in membership.

Receiving instructions from the G. P. to go to Vancouver, B. C., I visited that city. I found things pretty dull and hard to enthuse the outside men. The local had in the meantime put a business agent in the field. The business agent of the B. T. C. is also a carpenter and a real able one. We could do very little in Vancouver proper, but in North Vancouver we succeeded in starting a new local. And the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters now have received permission to affiliate with the B. T. C. and I think the situation will now improve. From Vancouver I went to Centralia, where I had been ordered by telegram from the G. P. to go, and at this writing have just arrived.

Cause of Children Being Left-handed.

The way one is carried in babyhood determines one's left or right-handedness.

As a rule, the mother or the nurse carries the babe on her right arm. Thus the babe's left arm is pressed against her side, and in this constraint does nothing. The right arm, on the contrary, is quite free to develop skill and strength.

Contrariwise, the baby carried on the left arm soon becomes left-handed ineradicably.

A Trenton woman had three children, and they were all left-handed.

On the birth of her fourth child the woman asked her doctor, a new one, if this babe could not be prevented from growing up left-handed like all his brothers and sisters.

"Which arm did you carry the other babies on?" said the doctor.

"The left," the mother answered.

"Carry this baby on your right arm," he advised.

She did so, and her fourth child is growing up right-handed.—Trades Union Advocate.

Working Men to Front.

Organized Labor in Atlantic City is coming to the front in no uncertain fashion. In no city in the State are the trades better organized or wielding a stronger influence for good. Affiliated bodies here represent several thousand intelligent American artisans who recognize that they have rights and mean to insist upon their recognition.

In consequence of a harmonious relationship with contractors and the good will of the public mechanics are now assured a fair living wage and peace prevails in all lines of trade activity.

The interest the trades unions are now manifesting in politics through their own league is another good sign.

Workingmen have a direct interest in the election of good and clean men to public office because prosperity and good government is just as important to the wage earner as to the business man.

The Evening Union extends its best wishes to the organized trades of the city. It is more than ever proud to be the official organ of the Central Labor Union.—Atlantic City Evening Union.

Great deeds cannot die;
They with the sun and moon renew their light
Forever blessing those that look on them.
—The Princess.

Deal not with things you know not.—Becket.

The Man Who Votes for His Enemies Not a True Union Man.

Editor The Carpenter:

In the June number of The Carpenter Brother Dwight L. Stoddard gives us some excellent ideas as to the making of a good union man and how to hold our membership. He says: "A permanent organization such as the U. B. should have a permanent system of education on technical, ethical, economical and political lines." I fully agree with the brother, especially as regards education on economical and on political lines. A man who is not somewhat versed on our present day's economies; a man who is ignorant of his industrial standing, and consequently in the dark as to his own interests, will not discriminate between friend or foe and cannot vote right on election day. If a man working for wages, he is liable, in his ignorance as to his economical or industrial standing, to overlook the fact that under present industrial conditions there are two classes, the wage-working class and the employing class, with the interests of one diametrically opposed to the other. Uneducated, he will fail to see that his own interests forbid him to cast his vote for one of the employing class and that by doing so he votes for his enemy and against himself. But let me ask, Can a member of the union who on election day votes against his own interests really be a good, true union man? I emphatically say No! And I will go further and say that any man working for wages who votes for either one of the dominant political parties, Republican or Democratic, cannot be a true union man. In making this assertion I may offend many of the brothers, but a good hurt is sometimes of wholesome effect.

I am positive that the events of the near future will bear me out in that assertion and that these brothers will gradually come to my way of thinking in political matters.

Yes, we sorely need education on economical and political lines, for on every election day we see our members vote for one of the parties referred to, while these parties, representing capitalist interests, cannot and will not do anything for the wage worker. Nor do these parties sympathize with the union man; all they want of him is to get his vote.

The men in Congress who are adherents to either one or the other of these parties have no sympathy for union labor; we cannot expect from this millionaire club to pass any laws for the protection of our interests. The labor laws passed by that body have proved ineffective and would not have been passed at all had they not been considered so from the outset.

The wage workers will not accomplish anything on political lines until they see fit to send men of their own class, having the same interests as they have, to legislatures and by this course obtain control of the government.

The dominant political parties are opposed to organized labor, and the man who votes for them votes against his union and can therefore not be good union men in the true sense of its meaning.

Yours fraternally,

C. W. HENDERSON, L. U. 50.

Portland, Ore.

Exclude Asiatic Labor.

Editor The Carpenter:

A perusal of an article on "Immigration," printed in the April number of The Carpenter, prompts me to say a few words on the same subject with special reference to conditions existing on the Pacific coast.

California has had more trouble with the Asiatic immigrants than any other State in the Union. Congress has been making

treaties with foreign countries admitting immigrants who can not become citizens, and it is this undesirable element that is flooding the Pacific coast, California especially, to the detriment of the laboring and business people except the transportation companies engaged in this mongrel labor traffic.

The United States Congress, nor the United States government has no other powers save those granted them in the United States constitution by the several States, and neither one nor the other has the power to admit any immigrants, but has the power to prohibit its migration or importation.

Article 1, Section 9, Clause 1 of the U. S. constitution says on this subject: "The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation not exceeding $10.00 for each person."

This is the only clause of the constitution making mention of migration or immigration. The term importation is here alluding to the slave trade or contract labor which Congress had a right to prohibit after 1808.

Article 9 of amendment to the constitution provides as follows:

"The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

Article 10 of the amendment provides: "The powers not granted to the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people."

The powers denied to the States are enumerated in Article 1, Section 10; they are those rights which were granted to the United States and there is no mention made in them of immigration in any form.

As to treaties with other countries, the constitution provides in Article 6, Clause 2: "This constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and all treaties made, or which shall be under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

This plainly means that all treaties must be made in pursuance of the constitution and that all the treaties the United States have made admitting immigrants to any of the States, are unconstitutional. That power belongs to the States and is reserved by the States. The people have the right to govern the States as long as they do not infringe on any powers granted to Congress and adhere to a republican form of government.

Article 11 of the amendment to the constitution contains this provision: "The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or presented against one of the States by citizens of another State or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State."

An amendment to Article 3, Section 2 of "The jurisdiction of the United States Courts" and the above Article 11 are the only provisions in the constitution making mention of citizens or subjects of foreign States. These provisions clearly show that the State only has jurisdiction over foreign subjects, the right to admit them and govern them while they are staying in the State if they come into its territory without permission. The State would have the right to deport them, a right which the States never surrendered, but never enforced. It is about time that the States would determine what immigrants they would receive within their boundaries and allow no others to enter.

The State of California and its cities have gone to great expense on behalf of the Asiatic immigrants. Their children have been permitted to enter our schools, and when later the school board directors placed them in separate schools by themselves Japan took the matter up and President Roosevelt threatened to call out the U. S. soldiers to force us to admit them in our white schools. Thereupon the school board directors and others went to Washington to confer with the President and adjust the matter and it was decided that the Asiatic children should be placed in schools by themselves.

Almost as a rule, the Asiatics are a lawless people with filthy habits and unfit to live among white people. It costs the city of San Francisco about $1,500 a month to police Chinatown, and many other expenses

[illegible] to the presence [illegible] of the same element.

At the close of the revolutionary war we had thirteen sovereign States, twelve of which called a convention for the purpose of framing a constitution by which the several States should become federated and governed by. The representatives to this convention finished their labors in the year 1787 and the constitution they adopted was ratified by twelve States. It contains provisions specifying the various offices of the United States, the qualifications of officers, their duties and how to elect them. In Article I, Section 8, the powers of the United States are defined, all other powers not mentioned to be reserved for the States or the people.

To stop this flow of undesirable immigration to our shores it is necessary for the State to pass an exclusion law and to appropriate money to carry it into effect. And we working people should pledge all candidates for State legislatures and Congress to vote for the exclusion and deportation of the Asiatics. If the United States enters into treaties admitting immigrants then let it take them to the Territories or to Washington where they have exclusive control.

The United States is government of the States and for the States, having only such power as the States have granted them.

The States elect the President and all members of Congress and dictate as to what their duties and powers shall be, reserving all other powers to the States or the people.

The only measure adopted by Congress to check Asiatic immigration is the enactment of the exclusion law and this law is ineffective as long as any of the Asiatics are permitted to remain in this country; because it has a tendency of encouraging others to come in from Mexico and Canada to flood the States, and in many instances it is impossible to detect them. I claim that three-fourths of the voters of the Pacific coast are in favor of exclusion.

Yours fraternally,
MOSES FOSS, L. U. 1082.
San Francisco, Cal.

From Wilmington, Ill.

Editor The Carpenter:

Our Local Union being one among the last in the State to join the great army of skilled wage earners, especially the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, with whom we each pledged our honor as a man a little over one year ago, and as few of our big sister locals know that we are on earth and proud of our affiliation with such a grand and powerful organization and alive to our share of the burden of building up our trade conditions locally and nationally, we take the liberty to state through the columns of our bright and clean little journal, The Carpenter, that when we organized we set our minimum wage scale at 40 cents per hour and workday of nine hours and had no trouble in obtaining our demands. We also gained many other minor conditions and few of our little membership is asked to work at our low minimum. For this reason we wish to say to larger and older L. U.'s, that if all would only try and pull together they could accomplish as much and more than the members of L. U. 1871. We would like to take a hand in the making and amending of some of the sections of our General Constitution, but many will say that we are too young in the organized world to make any suggestion, but believing our local membership is part and parcel of that great parent body, we will assume the right to make a few suggestions for the welfare of our U. B., as past experience has taught us, especially the trade depression, that something must be done in the way of making some new provision or new by-laws to hold our membership intact in the time of such trade depressions, and we would suggest that the delegates to the Salt Lake Convention take up the work of starting a new publishing and advertising department in our new headquarters, and that it shall be the duty of each L. U. to install an agency to collect any classified advertisements, subject to the approval of the General Secretary. That each L. U., through their appointed agent, see to the distribution and circulation of The Carpenter journal at a price decided on by the convention, and mailed and charged by the L. U. to all members. For the two quarters commencing July and October of each year 60 cents per year, all semi-beneficial members to be exempt from payment and furnished with free copies of the journal; local trustees to have supervision of collections sub-

ject to the will of the General Board of Trustees, to be held by the latter as a delinquent fund to reinstate members out of work and cannot secure the same. Said funds only to be used to pay per capita tax, all laws governing said new department to go into effect at once.

We would also suggest that owing to the great amount of responsibility of the General President and General Secretary, that their salary be raised, the G. P. to receive $3,500 and the G. S. to receive $3,000 per year; the General Executive Board to receive 75 cents per hour and all expenses.

Hoping these humble suggestions will meet the kind approval of the rank and file of our membership, and that each L. U. will see their way clear to instruct their delegates to support and work for new laws or amendments along these lines, we beg to remain,

Fraternally, your brothers,
KRAUSE, President.
GOULD, Rec. Sec.,
LEASURE, F. S. L. U. 1871.

Local Union 8, Philadelphia, for Independent Political Action.

Editor The Carpenter:

I have been instructed by L. U. No. 8 to forward to you the inclosed letter addressed to the L. U. by Mr. Wharton Barker, which speaks for itself, with the request to publish the same in our official journal, The Carpenter.

Fraternally yours,
WESLEY C. HALL, R. S. L. U. 8.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 25, 1908.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners' Local Union No. 8:

My Countrymen—Your decision to take at this time political action outside of the old parties gives me great satisfaction, because it is evident you appreciate your duty and your opportunity. You have taken the lead at a great crisis. Organized labor the country over will follow. Upon you rests the responsibility of making known at once the line of action you have taken in a way to arouse all who produce wealth to commence political action this year that will restore rule of the people. You have adopted as your own the declaration of principles of the American party; you have placed some of your own men upon the Pennsylvania electoral ticket of this party, and you propose to present to your fellow-citizens some of the "working class" as candidates for seats in Congress and in State legislatures. Make your call to action loud and imperative and the response will be general, for old political parties do not and cannot respond to or correspond with the needs of the people.

The ability of the labor unions to conserve the rights and interests of labor, to resist encroachments on the liberties of our people, to successfully battle with the oligarchy of wealth that seeks to enslave our people, cannot be doubted. The leaders have not directed this force; they have not shown their ability to cope with the aggressions of centralized capital on the rights of labor; they have not directed the power of organized labor so as to constrain Congress, the State legislature, city councils, the president, governors and minor executive officers, and the courts to cease to serve the few commanding wealth in their aggressions upon the many, and to recognize that labor has rights as well as capital. And so the rank and file must do the work.

The duty of organized labor is therefore clear. It is an organization for common political action, an organization that will enable our wealth producers to put to one side, put out of office and power those who use the power intrusted to them, not for the dispensation of justice, the protection of the weak from the aggressions of the strong, but for the protection of the few who gather wealth by preying upon the many, who endeavor to accumulate wealth by honest toil. Those who work for wages and salaries, farmers and all other producers of wealth suffering from injustice, must elect members of Congress, State legislators, town councilmen, executive officers, from the president of the nation down, who will make and direct the strong arm of the law for the protection of all those who strive to accumulate wealth by legitimate industry and so foil all those seeking to build up great fortunes by wrecking many little ones and

creating a lot down to the slavery of poverty. Government must not be directed in the interest of the wealthy and powerful, but for the protection of the weak. The people must stop the passing of laws that foster monopolies and enrich creditors at the expense of debtors, that enable the moneyed oligarchy to shut down at will industrial operations and force to idleness hundreds of thousands of the people, as was done last year, and to fix starvation wages. To have government of, by and for the people we must have the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government in the hands of representatives of the people, not in the hands of the heartless moneyed oligarchy now in control of all lines of production, transportation and distribution.

Labor unions have long striven to keep clear of politics, and so wasted power. But it is through politics that others direct the strong arm of the law for the oppression of the people, and it is through political action that the people must defend themselves from such aggression. Control of the government is the means used by the oligarchy of wealth for the oppressions; it is through control of the government that the moneyed oligarchy has been built up while the producing classes have been ground down to poverty; it is by control of the government that the many oppressed by that oligarchy must defend themselves. So if producers of wealth suffering injustice want to rid themselves from it they must take the only weapon that can be used—the ballot—and take control of the strong arm of government. The people are powerless to cast out their rulers without general organization, and this organization for the campaign of this year can be made only by and through numbers of the labor and and farm unions that exist, and with organized labor rests the responsibility at this great crisis, for it alone can do the work in the great industrial states. Will organized labor rise to the occasion or will it fail? Will it take that political action that will enable the people to resist the encroachments of the oligarchy of wealth, or will it spurn to make use of that only weapon which can be made effective, and thus render itself impotent to repel these encroachments? Failure to organize so as to use the ballot for defense against aggressions will render it impotent. Organization for common political action will make it irresistible.

Members of Local Union No. 8, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, arouse your brothers in other Local Unions of your order the country over to take at once such action as you have taken, and the American party, the only party of the people, will be organized in all states within three months in a way the old parties cannot meet and a great national victory will be won for the people. The question is, People or Plutocracy? The answer rests with the rank and file of organized labor and with the farmers.

Very respectfully,
WHARTON BARKER.

The Central Trades and Labor Council.

Editor The Carpenter:

Not so many years ago in this city were a few little local bodies of men struggling along and trying to keep the wolf from their doors by working for a scale of wages that barely provided for them the necessities of life. Occasionally they would demand—by striking—a higher wage scale, but seldom, indeed, was victory theirs, and they would have to go back at the old starve-out scale, or else leave the town and seek employment in better organized towns.

Time, however, was good to them, and it was not very long before other tradesmen organized and united their sympathies and efforts with those of the chosen few, and again they tried to bring about better conditions, and this time some of them won. There was, however, that absence of unity of action, without which nothing big and sweeping could be accomplished.

Realizing the necessity of federation, some of the leading spirits of the local unions took matters up to their international officers, and they, in turn, looked to the American Federation of Labor for a way in which to solve this growing demand for joining together the different unions under one body, and on the 19th of April, 1906, the amalgamation was perfected by the following unions: Plasterers, Painters, Electricians, Lathers, Cigar-

makers, Brewery Workers and Bakers, out of which grew the Central Trades and Labor Council of this city. It is nothing else than the local branch of the American Federation of Labor, and one by one the unions have affiliated until now it is the representative body of some 2,400 working men of this city.

In the meeting hall of this council every Thursday evening are discussed questions affecting individual unions, and the grievance of any one union is made the business of all the locals, and in this way matters of unfair tactics by employers or business firms are brought before the delegates who, in turn, bring it before their local bodies, and although the courts have decided that there shall be no boycott, there is yet to be a law enacted that deprives these delegates in closed meetings to speak of the unfair ones.

At the head of the American Federation of Labor is Samuel Gompers, who is respected by all classes and recognized as a conservative and broad-minded man. On the official roster is also seen the name of John Mitchell, who was spoken of as a possible Democratic nominee for Vice-President of the United States, and no better man could be elected to that high office than John Mitchell, whom President Roosevelt has named as being one of the three greatest men in the United States.

It has always been and will continue to be the policy of the Central Trades and Labor Council to weigh well on the scales of justice all matters coming before it, and no man, whether he be employer or employe, can truthfully say that he was ever tendered anything but the "square deal" at the hands of the Reno Central Trades and Labor Council.

Fraternally yours,
E. F. LUNSFORD,
Pres. C. T. and L. U., Reno, Nev.

In Justice to Semi-Beneficial Members.

Editor The Carpenter:

Kindly permit me to say a few words to the brothers through our journal, stating the reasons why, in the opinion of my L. U. 1072, Muskogee, Okla., Sec. 116 of our general constitution should be amended as proposed by that L. U. (see July Carpenter). According to our general constitution when a man over fifty years of age joins our U. B. he has to pay the same initiation fee as the man below that age, and all pay the same amount of per capita tax to the General Office. Yet the man over fifty years is classified as a semi-beneficial member and does not receive the same benefits; he receives only one-fourth of the benefit a member below fifty years is entitled to. This, in our opinion, is incorrect and unjust. Nor does he receive the same benefit in case of death of his wife that the younger brother is entitled to. The so-called semi-beneficial member's benefit is $25.00 after six months' membership and $50.00 after one year's membership. Should such a member die one day prior to the completion of his one year's membership, he receives no burial benefit at all; or if at any time during that period he falls three months in arrears he forfeits this benefit and the constitution does not allow him one cent to bury his wife should she die during that time. He may then not be able to defray the burial expenses and his wife will have to be buried in Potters'. field.

We fail to see the justice in allowing the same amount of benefit to a younger brother for the burial of his wife than the older brother himself is entitled to in case of his death, and allowing the younger brother four times the amount in the same emergency.

In the month of June the list of claims paid shows a total expenditure of $21,412. Of this amount $18,962 was paid to full beneficial members or their wives on 138 claims, while only $2,450 was paid in cases of death of semi-beneficial members, these claims numbering 49.

The total amount of claims paid in July was $16,323.50. Of this amount $15,123 was expended for full beneficial members and $1,200 for semi-beneficial members. For the months of June and July together 275 full beneficial members received $34,-085, while in seventy-three cases of death of semi-beneficial members the claims amounted to $3,600. The number of claims of full beneficial members paid during these two months was almost four times the number of claims paid in cases of semi-beneficial members, and in the former cases nearly nine times as many dollars were paid out as were in the latter.

Everyone knows that that fifty dollars is not enough to bury a man in a city. You cannot bury a brother for that amount unless you put him in a plain pine coffin and have him to the cemetery in a lumber wagon.

Some of the brothers are advocating the inauguration of an old age pension feature. I have nothing against the proposition, but I say, Do not offer the old brother charity before you give him justice.

I have belonged to four different Local Unions here in Oklahoma and in each of them 15 per cent. of the membership are so-called semi-beneficial members. I find that, as a rule, the old brothers are more prompt in attending the meetings and do more committee work than the younger men.

Under our present laws governing death benefit the older brother is compelled to help pay the claims of younger men, which are from two to eight times the amount paid out for old brothers, and if he is unwilling to join the union under these conditions, he is called a scab by thoughtless union men.

I hope that every delegate to our next convention will carefully read and consider this appeal for justice to be done our old members and do all he can to remedy a crying wrong. Either eliminate the term "semi" from our constitution or charge the old brother in proportion to the benefits he receives.

I have been plain in my arguments and give facts as I see them.

Yours fraternally,
G. W. ROBERTS, L. U. 1072.
Muskogee, Okla.

A Reminder from the Bakery and Confectionery Workers.

Editor The Carpenter:

Will you occasionally extend to us the courtesy of giving your readers a mild reminder of the fact that the organized bakery workers have a label of their own, which guarantees to the consuming public that all baked goods bearing that label have been manufactured by union men and under union and sanitary conditions. Since the boycott is being declared illegal by the courts of the land, and injunctions are issued against us wherever demanded, there remains for us on the economic field only one other weapon—our union label. Workingmen should patronize it everywhere. Any courtesy you may extend to us in this matter will be appreciated to the fullest extent and we will only be too anxious to reciprocate in every manner possible.

Fraternally yours,
CHAS. F. HOHMANN,
Editor The Bakers' Journal.

Help the Millmen and Thus Help the Outside Men.

Editor The Carpenter:

Delegates to our next convention, study over this. In my opinion a new line of action should be taken in our efforts to obtain better conditions. I refer to conditions in the mills in the large mill centers. In my judgment, the reason for poor conditions on the outside and the failure of the men to get better conditions in many places lies in the fact that the conditions are so poor on the inside (in the mills), and that better conditions cannot be obtained on the outside until better conditions are obtained by the inside, or millmen.

Increase wages and decrease the hours in the mills and thereby better the conditions of the men outside the mills by causing less work to be done in the mills and more on jobs and in small shops. This result will follow when hours and wages are the same on the outside and inside. Attack the strongholds (large mill centers) and keep hammering away at them; concentrate our efforts and spend our money on one or two of these until we win, then take others, and not spend a little here and a little there year after year without general results. Limit the expenditure of money elsewhere until we get the worst ones.

If, as is true, the injury of one is the concern of all, so should it be the concern of the many to help win in the places where a long day and low pay affect so many other places.

The mill owners in Denver tell us that they cannot reduce hours and increase wages as long as they have to compete with these points. I have letters from about

twenty mill points, and from these I know they have some reason for their contention.

We in the West want to see our brothers in the East and North get as good conditions, or better, than we, and we need to see such a state of affairs and are willing to help obtain these conditions.

Do not mistake the purpose of this article. It is not to criticise or find fault with anyone, but simply to state what I think should be the line of action to bring about the best results, the greatest good for the greatest number.

We have tried our mill owners hard, but they always point east and north and say no.

My point is concentration and continuation.

JAS. M. M'LANE,
Local No. 55, Denver.

A Long-drawn Fight Ended.

Editor The Carpenter:

With the signing of an agreement by our contractors and L. U. 65, Perth Amboy, N. J., on June 6, this year, a controversy and consequent continuous fight which started early in 1906, when we made a demand for an advance in wages, has at last come to an end. I am proud to say that in spite of all hardships and sacrifices incurred in this fight of more than two years, our members have never wavered, but remained loyal to their obligations.

At a special called meeting held on March 30, 1908, our arbitration board was instructed to arrange for a meeting with the representatives of the bosses and ascertain on what terms a settlement could be had.

On May 15, 1908, a special called meeting of the Local Union unanimously rejected a proposition of settlement offered by the employers, whereby we were called upon to admit, free of initiation fee, all men working on unfair jobs.

The matter of settlement was again discussed at a regular meeting held May 25, but no definite action taken.

Another special called meeting was held on June 6, 1908, when our board of arbitration submitted a new proposition received from the bosses. Herein the contractors agreed to pay the 42 cents per hour demanded in 1906 and to employ members of the U. B. exclusively. The Local Union on her part should agree to take into the organization, on payment of the regular initiation fee, all ex-members and non-union men then working for the contractors. This proposition was accepted and an agreement entered into with the employers on the terms mentioned. At our quarterly meeting held August 13, 1908, the business agent presented the agreement with the bosses' signatures attached in proper form. He also, in conformity with the agreement, presented the applications of sixteen men, including three ex-members.

The investigating committee reporting favorably on all candidates, they were all duly initiated.

This settled our struggle of more than two years' duration, and Perth Amboy, N. J., is again a union city. And though we did not gain all points we desired, we feel that under the present hard times, when 60 per cent. of our members are out of work, the settlement is a victory.

Fraternally yours,
CHRIS. R. LUND, R. S. L. U. 65.
Perth Amboy, N. J.

Conditions in Mounds, Ill.

Editor The Carpenter:

Having not seen anything in our journal from Mounds, Ill., for some time I desire to present a few facts relative to condi tions existing here.

We have three contractors who are fair with the union and abide by our trade rules, while four contractors are non-union. Work is scarce at this time, same as in most parts of the country. What I would like to call particular attention to is the fact that in Mound City, which is only three miles from here, trade conditions are not quite so bad.

There is some work out there and in my opinion the time is opportune for the making of a successful attempt to organize the carpenters working on the various jobs. If a good man was placed in the field our jurisdiction could be extended, the conditions in Mound City improved and we here in Mounds would undoubtedly be benefited by this course. So would other Local Unions of adjacent districts, and if they would join hands with us in an effort to organize the men of our craft in Mound

City much good would accrue therefrom for all of us.

We ourselves need a good shaking up, for at present the carpenters in this place are in a state of lethargy, one waits for the other to come to the front, while each one of us should put his shoulder to the wheel and push along.

Our organization is too good a thing to be dropped, and I therefore hope that these few lines will have the effect of arousing our membership to a greater activity in behalf of the Local Union and in their own interest.

I recently approached one of the non-union contractors of Mound City by the name of David Harris, and we have tried to get him to sign an agreement with us, but all our efforts in that direction have so far failed; he refused even to receive our committee and told them they could go to h—— as far as he cared. Hence, all of his work remains non-union until he sees the folly of his ways.

What is particularly required here to make a success of our movement and to enhance the efficiency of our Local Union is the organizing of the colored carpenters. With their sharing in it, our work would become much easier and better result could be attained by a combined and united effort.

Now, Mr. Editor, if you can find space for this, my first venture in contributing to the journal, I will write more next time.

Fraternally yours,

P. E. PRIDE, R. S. L. U. 488.

Mounds, Ill.

Constitutional Revision.

Editor The Carpenter:

Visiting a local union other than your own sometimes affords interest and profit. I recently found one discussing amendments proposed by Local No. 211 of Pittsburg, Pa. It appeared that some locals had disapproved the amendments and protests had been entered against sending them to a referendum vote. My interest thus awakened, I procured a copy of the proposals and started studying our constitution and laws. Good critic or not, I find some crude construction, poor arrangements, incongruities and defectiveness, all of which show need of careful revision of both the constitution and the proposals.

Who are the "General" officers?

Sec. 3 refers to titular "abbreviations" with their "meanings" defined, the definitions to be accepted "when used" in the Brotherhood. This, as every fair parliamentarian knows, is purely suggestive and for convenience, the electing vote, unless otherwise stated, deciding rank and authority. In the choice of Vice-Presidents the one receiving a plurality is the ranking officer. The constitution does not so state, and in a case of a vacancy (Sec. 34) in the office of General President, it is difficult to decide which of the elect has right of occupancy.

Sec. 18 defines the roster of "General" officers, and Sec. 17 whose attendance is required at conventions. A faulty arrangement is found in the position of these two sections. If the heading—"General Officers"—were preceded by Sec. 16, the first paragraph of Sec. 17 should be a part of Sec. 18 and the last of 18 included in a division formed of Secs. 14, 15 and 16, and the whole entitled "General Committees."

I fail to find when the secretary of the General Executive Board is recognized as a "General" officer. Sec. 41 mentions a "Recording" secretary for and elected by and from the board's members. The seven members of the board are nominated in the list of general officers in Sec. 18 and, according to Sec. 17, are required to attend "the" (should read "every") convention. Each is given a voice, but no vote, and entitled to have his expenses paid from U. B.'s funds. But these references do not make the "Secretary" or the "Recorder" a "General" officer.

Nor is there provision for the "election" or the "appointment" of "General Organizers" or of "Deputies." We know, by common acceptance, what service is required of both and under whom they serve, but only in the supervisory duties of the General President (Sec. 32, second paragraph, first clause) are they created. Sec. 18 does not name them, nor does Sec. 17 require their attendance at "the" convention. In the fifth paragraph of Sec. 19 organizers are given per diem—when their time "is used in the service of the U. B." Should a vacancy occur in the

number or the President desire to increase or decrease it, he may do so at will, as they are not "General" officers. (Sec. 31.)

Number 19 is another inconsistently arranged section that shows an unfit and inappropriate placing of specifically coactive subjects with matters foreign to the headings under which they appear, as for instance the heading "General Officers." The first paragraph of the section (19) refers wholly to the salaries of the general officers. So does the initial sentence of the last periodic portion of Paragraph 5, the amounts to be paid to the three administrative officers being stated in Paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, the beginning of No. 5 referring to the G. E. B. and the organizers, the latter not being named in Sec. 18. If my insistence is correct, the "General" officers are (1) General President, (2) General Vice-Presidents, (3) General Secretary, (4) General Treasurer and (5) the General Executive Board. Any contrary ruling, resolution or legislation existing would not, therefore, be in harmony or spirit of Sec. 18.

Sec. 46 is peculiar in that the General Executive Board has a constitutionally delegated right with the General Convention and Local Unions to introduce or change law, while virtually the same power is covered by Secs. 228 and 229 and Resolution No. 1.

If at any time the G. E. B. "deems" a new law, or an amendment to an old, necessary, it may decide upon the necessity or whether one exists. Having decided, their next and only other right is to "recommend" a clause, and I admit a "clause" may constitute the whole of a law, old or new, or an amendment, but the proceeding is strange and awkward—at least in large parliamentary bodies.

Secs. 46, 228 and 229 and Resolution No. 1 might be simplified under the general heading:

LAWS, AMENDMENTS, ALTERATIONS,

and be made to read:

"Sec. 228. (1) This constitution, or any law or rule herein, may be amended or altered, or any law introduced, at any Biennial or Special session of the U. B., by a majority vote of the delegates present and voting.

(2) The G. E. B., or any five (5) Local Unions, no two or more of which shall be in any one State, may submit and call for a referendum vote upon any law, amendment to, or alteration of, any law governing the U. B., its officers, employes, Local Unions and their officers.

(3) All such proposals shall immediately be placed in the possession of the General Secretary, who shall cause them to be published in the next succeeding issue of The Carpenter.

(4) Within one month after such publication the G. S. shall order a referendum vote upon all such proposals, which, if sustained by two-thirds of such vote, shall be officially declared by the G. P. in effect not later than twenty (20) days after ascertaining the correctness and legality of the vote cast.

(5) Should ten (10) or more Local Unions, no three or more of which shall be located in any one State, officially protest against ordering a referendum vote upon any or all such proposals, the G. S. shall immediately cancel such ordering and report the proposals protested to the next biennial session of the U. B., when the same may be passed by a majority vote of all delegates present and voting.

(6) Should any proposed law, rule, amendment to, or alteration of any existing law be found not clear, direct and explicit in intent, meaning and application, it shall, before a vote is ordered, be referred to the committee on rules, who shall examine and correct, or cause the same to be examined and corrected by its author, or authors, within ten days following its receipt by the G. S. Should the author, or authors, fail to return his or their correction within the succeeding ten days the committee shall correct and report their correction to the G. S., who shall thereupon follow the course designated in Paragraph four (4) of this section.

Sec. 229. All laws, rules, acts and resolutions of the constitution of the U. B., or parts thereof, conflicting or inconsistent with this section, or any part or portion thereof, shall be and are repealed, null and void."

Permit me now to connect with the amendments proposed by No. 211.

The first clause of the amendment to

Sec. 17 is correctly covered by existing Secs. 17 and 18, if they properly define who are general officers, the G. E. B. being included and entitled to attend conventions. If, however, the amendment is adopted, its effect will be to deprive six of the board members from attendance and expenses at conventions, as the amendment names none but the secretary, although they might claim their time as "used in the service of the U. B." Though not specific as to Sec. 19, the amendment, nevertheless, changes that section, thus making the repealing clause defective in not mentioning the section direct. Nor does it propose to pay only the necessary expenses of the G. P., G. V. P. (one only), G. S., G. T. and G. E. B. and—well, now it does and it doesn't, a will and won't proposition, for it says—after providing for the (necessary) expenses—"no funds of the U. B. shall be used to defray any expense of any general officer" during his attendance at or in going to or from conventions. The ambiguity is denser by the expression—"not otherwise provided for in this section."

The proposition amending Sec. 18 is serious.

The appointment, management and control of general organizers is very wisely given the President in the supervisory requirement. They are his subordinates, receive instructions from him, are responsible to him. It may be his judgment to assign any one or more to localities other than where their local and district council exists. Their appointment would, under the proposed amendment, depend upon the "recommendation and approval" of (1) the G. E. B., (2) Local Unions, (3) their resident district councils, or (4) the district council of the district "in which they are to work." Now, I insist this is hampering the General President by local and official favor and influence, and when I say this is serious to any executive, I speak from an experience personal in the highest sense.

More serious still is the proposed amendment to Sec. 24.

The terms "Tabulating" and "Compilation" Committee, are less direct than the term "Election," and "Committee" ought to be less preferred than "Board." If the amendment is adopted conventions will elect the committee and designate time and place they shall meet to perform their duties. I believe this work should be thrown upon either the G. E. B. or the G. S., and in all cases done at headquarters, the Clearing House of our commercial and financial transactions.

"They," says the amendment, "shall prepare and send to each Local Union all necessary printed instructions and official ballots" and "receive and tabulate all votes"—properly—the legitimate work of our General Office. Organized labor and its national officers are just now studying economy. Instead of decreasing, the amendment adds two to the number of the committee, one from each of our main divisions, thus giving the divisions fourteen factors in the Brotherhood's affairs, and if you ever were a politician you may bet your sweet existence there is a "plum" on the tree. The fault of the proposed law already exists, as only by assumption is there provision for paying printing bills, mileage and per diem and incidental hotel and traveling expenses.

Every officer and employe of the U. B. is prohibited by the amendment from "having or retaining," "handling or distributing" any official ballot, a neat form of disfranchisement, though it may have been the intention to hold before or read to every officer and employe the official ballot. Now, if anything strikes home to me as a union man and laborer, it is a reflection upon honor and honesty, especially when we have assumed a solemn obligation sacred and binding in its force and effect. Certainly our general elections are not so corrupt that we must guard against the politics of a national political party that desires to see its nominee elected president of the United States.

Though tempted, I dismiss the pointing out of the utter disregard of grammatical and syntactical rules so apparent in the phrasing and construction of each and all of the several propositions. Their author, or authors, should have read Markey's very able work on "Fraternal Constitutions and Jurisprudence," which says, "No legislative body should entertain any document, in whatever form it may be presented, that

is uncertain, indirect or ineffective of intent and purpose. Nor should it consider any amendment which, in effect, repeals, as a whole, a prevailing enactment. One is incomplete—the other not an amendment. A point of order—that neither is strictly parliamentary—should be sustained.''

Circumstances will prevent me from personally presenting these views at the Salt Lake session, but I hope they will be read by the entire Brotherhood, especially by the delegates; that some one of the latter will introduce a resolution that ''the General President, General Secretary and General Treasurer revise, correct, rearrange and digest the Constitution and general and local laws and rules, or cause the same to be done, to the end that all may be harmonious and perfect in literary and constructive appearance and utility, and that a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars be appropriated from the general fund to cover the cost of such undertaking.

MINER L. WILLIS.

Cleveland, O., July 10, 1908.

Low Initiation Fees and Dues.

There is, at this time, considerable discussion as to initiation fees. And it is a matter for general consideration, as we see in many of our exchanges.

It may be said we do not believe in a fee that has a tendency to make members feel that membership is too cheap. Men generally prize an article according to the value of its cost price. And if they get into a labor organization for next to nothing, then at the first opportunity they allow their membership to lapse, feeling that they can easily get back when they have had their lark, but by fixing the initiation fee at a price that will command respect for the organization, we do not mean a prohibitive fee.

Some organizations have an initiation fee of $100, and thus exclude many worthy men who, burdened with a family, cannot pay it without taking something from that family that they really need, the result is they stay out because they cannot afford to go in.

The organization that fixes its fees and dues so that they are within the reach of all is the practical organization. But by that we do not mean low fees and dues, but fees and dues that will make and keep the organization a power for good in the community. An organization without funds is a kite without a tail, a locomotive without fuel, a pump without steam, a sailing vessel compared to a battleship, and at the first clash has its woodwork shattered and weakness exposed. With funds behind a well-organized force you have a power that commands respect, but with no funds your organization is as easily punctured as tissue paper, and it will collapse like a balloon at the cross wind of adversity.

High dues and strength and stability always go together. Low dues and weakness are always found in the same scrap pile. And the workingmen cannot make a better investment than making a liberal deposit into an honestly governed and thorough organization of his craft, but these fees and dues should never be made so high that the members of that organization have to deprive their families of the necessaries of life in order to get the benefits of them. Of course this applies only to men who want to get along and make every effort to provide for themselves and families, the other class would not be satisfied if the dues were only ten cents per month, but they are in the minority.

The initiation fees should never be placed so high that would-be members refuse to be ''held up'' and stay on the outside.—The Bakers' Journal.

O well for him whose will is strong!
He suffers, but he will not suffer long!
He suffers, but he cannot suffer wrong.

—Will.

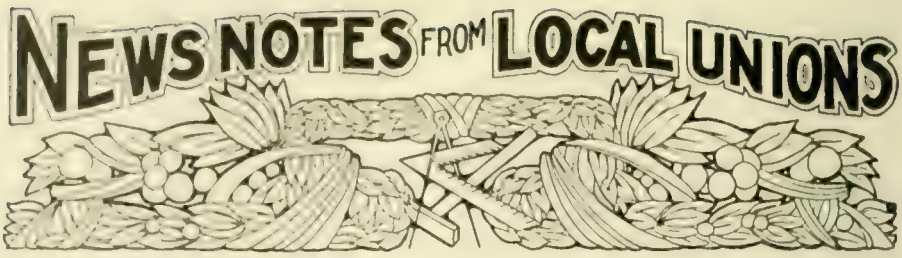
Genius never amounts to much unless it is backed up by common sense.

Things seen are mightier than things heard.—Enoch Arden.

The heartless live off of the unfortunate and foolish.

Words are not always what they seem.

Of all that is unsound, beware!



Salt Lake City, Utah.—Carpenters and millmen will please take notice that there is absolutely no opening here in this city. Trade is very dull and work so scarce that many of our resident brothers are walking the streets. Keep away until further notice.

✣ ✣ ✣

Abilene, Tex.—Trade conditions here are still very unsatisfactory and under the circumstances we find it difficult to procure employment for our resident members. Traveling brothers are requested to keep shy of this place until trade picks up again, which we hope will occur before the season is ended.

✣ ✣ ✣

Atlantic City, N. J.—Our new trade rules will go into effect September 1, this year. They provide for the same schedule of hours and wages as last year, viz., eight hours and $3.60 per day, but we are asking for a Saturday half-holiday all through the year; heretofore we enjoyed this holiday during nine months only.

✣ ✣ ✣

Las Vegas, N. M.—Work in this city is like hen's teeth, very scarce indeed, and as a result some of our men had to leave for better quarters. In view of these conditions we would advise all traveling carpenters to steer clear of this place until further notice. Carpenters are plentiful here, but at present there is no work in sight for the future.

✣ ✣ ✣

Stockton, Cal.—All carpenters are requested to stay away from this city, as trade is very dull and over 150 of idle craftsmen in town. Furthermore, there is a likelihood of trouble arising with our employers. Carpenters should not pay any attention to reports indicating that there is a demand for skilled mechanics in California.

✣ ✣ ✣

Pittsfield, Mass.—This city is very severely affected from the business depression; there is not a single job going on at this time and all migrating carpenters are earnestly advised to stay away. Our own members are leaving the city, five and six at a time, asking for clearance cards to seek employment elsewhere. The brothers who are not in position to leave town are walking the streets; if this condition continues the open shop will be unavoidable.

✣ ✣ ✣

Lexington, Mo.—The trouble we had here with Mr. Cheatham has been settled to our satisfaction and the men resumed work on his building on Wednesday, August 26. They will receive the union scale. Our victory in this case is to a great extent due to the solidary action of the members of United Mine Workers' L. U. 171; we had their support all through the controversy. The bricklayers and hod-carriers mostly are members of that Local Union and they were ready to come out had we not reached a settlement.

✣ ✣ ✣

Jackson, Tenn.—Trade has been very dull all through this year, and as the outlook for improvement in the near future is very gloomy, we feel it our duty to warn traveling brothers to keep away from this place until the clouds have disappeared. Our resident brothers have not been able to keep at work more than one-half the time; disappointment is certainly awaiting any newcomer.

Information Wanted.

A. C. Earnest, a member of Local Union 1281, Abilene, Tex., has left that city in the middle of August, leaving the wages of his men unpaid and his family without means. Anyone knowing his whereabouts will please communicate with the R. S. of the Local Union, addressing

J. A. PRATT,
Box 232, Abilene, Tex.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

INDIA'S NATIVE CARPENTERS.

(By George Cecil.)

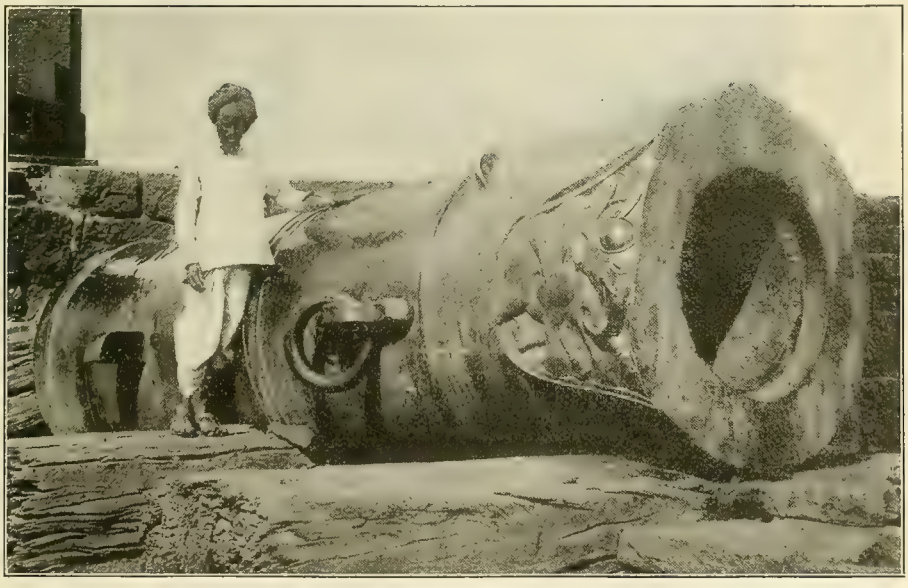
Antediluvian methods of the year one still in vogue—low rate of payment—the "buksheeh" system—the awe-inspiring "Sahib"—how labor-saving machines are received—the carpenter caste—living expenses and amusements.

Remarkable, Though Not Renowned.

The conditions under which the native carpenter works and lives are so totally different to those existing in a civilized country, that the subject should interest the untraveled reader. It, therefore, is proposed to give some idea of the "mistri" at work—and at play, and to depict the curious characteristics for which the black carpenter is remarkable, though not renowned.

Ancient Methods.

The chief difference between the Eastern and Western artisan is that whereas the latter works quickly, availing himself of the latest labor-saving devices, the carpenter of color dawdles through the day in a lordly manner, using a set of tools which has been handed down to him by his great-great grandfather, several times removed. If he is employed at a workshop he invariably arrives late, while he is equally unpunctual in reaching the "bungalow" at which he is hired by the day. As to his tools, an American carpenter would inquire from what museum they had been borrowed—for some of them bear little resemblance to the tools in use outside India. Nor is Ram Din a man of resource:—should any difficulty occur, such as the breaking of a screw-driver, he is as likely as not to knock off work for a few hours. If the overgrown baby has the misfortune to hammer his finger the neighborhood will be made hideous by his cries—and he is certain to

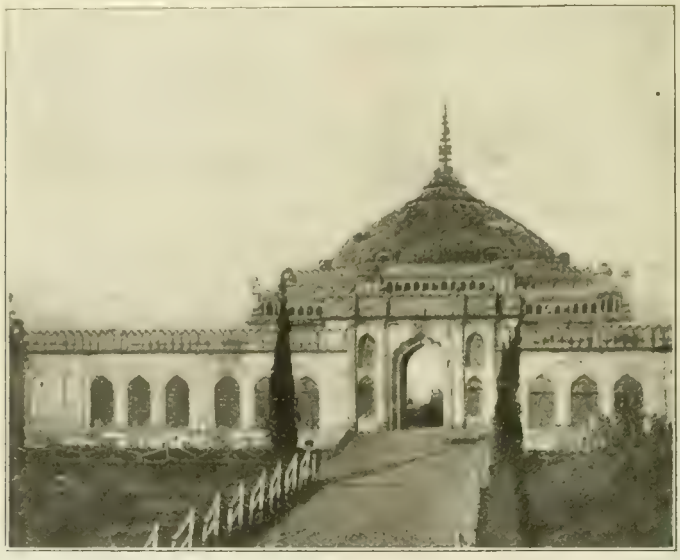


This native carpenter was asked to make a gun-carriage for the "Malik-i-Maidan" of Byapur, an enormous cannon. For five years he has been considering the advisability of closing with the proposition.

demand compensation from the "Sahib" for whom he is working.

The Unpopularity of Labor-Saving Machines.

Averse though the seasoned Anglo-Indian is to a machine whereby labor is saved, the native carpenter who works for him positively detests it. Looking upon all such things as the invention of Satan, he takes a fiendish delight in damaging them. According to his lights, contrivances which enable two men to do the work of two dozen should be rendered inefficient at the earliest opportunity, and, to that end, he does all that lies in his power to cause their removal. He neglects to clean them; the teeth of the circular saw are blunted by the scheming villain; in fact, the native carpenter in fifty different ways renders the hated machines unworkable. And if, as a result of his misplaced energies, the unpopular innovation is removed, its place being taken by a number of brother-mistris, the rascally black man will feel that he has not lived in vain.



Tomb of Shah Najaf. The carpenter who is hired to repair the wooden windows is a proud man.

The "Buksheesh" System.

The "buksheesh" system is universal in the East, and the colored carpenter is not slow to appreciate its benefit—and to enforce the custom. If he is employed about a "Sahib's" house, a judicious tip will hasten the completion of his job. Should he scamp his work, failure to tip him is partly responsible for so undesirable a state of affairs. But he, in turn, is sometimes forced to give "buksheesh." For instance, if he neglects to square the major domo of the "bungalow," the greedy functionary may get the carpenter into trouble by reporting that his work has been improperly performed. Or the fellow is capable of boycotting the parsimonious carpenter—by the simple process of poisoning the minds of the other head-servants who are allowed by their masters to engage all outside labor. And woe betide him if he has thus incurred the wrath of the local domestics. Unless he is prepared to wash out the remembrance of his offense by gigantic tips, his occupation will vanish—so far as "private practice" is concerned.

The Smallest Wages on Record.

The native carpenter has little opportunity of getting rich quickly. If he is employed in a railway workshop he may, by dint of long service—or owing to exceptional opportunities, eventually be rewarded with a wage of fifteen rupees ($5) a month, and should he be the trusted servant of a European builder he stands an

equally good chance of reaping a like reward. If he works under a native taskmaster he scarcely can expect to receive more than twelve rupees ($4) a month, and, owing to the habitual dishonesty of the Aryan capitalist, his wages are fairly certain to be many weeks in arrears. Sometimes he is a free-lance, picking up a job as best he can, and if his connection is a good one, he may make far more than suffices for his simple needs. Under these

In his spare moments the native carpenter makes out his accounts.

circumstances he can put by money for a daughter's dowry or for a relation's funeral expenses—events upon which he loves to lavish all he can.

The "Sahib."

In the days when the English lower orders were not overeducated, the class of Briton who made India his home was admired by the natives. But today military officers and the government officials are so frequently recruited from the masses that the black has long since forgotten that the white man is supposed to be his superior. Consequently he does not respect his conquerors as he once did. At the same time it must be admitted that the average native goes in wholesome dread of the Englishman; though he may in his own village crow loud enough, at close quarters he is a subservient creature with an eye to the main chance. If some ill-conditioned, fair-skinned lout abuses the carpenter for failing to understand improperly pronounced and incorrect Hindustani, the poor-spirited fellow seldom retaliates. But if his fellow carpenters prime him with liquor he may screw his courage up to sticking-point, and, waylaying his enemy, give him "what for with the chill off!"

Liars All.

The inhabitants of India are not truthful. In fact, it is part of their religion to tell a lie if the purpose is best served by doing so. This grieves the good missionaries and other circumspect Englishmen when they first are brought into contact with their colored brethren, but a few months' residence in the country convinces the well-meaning white that he might as well try to stem the current of Niagara as attempt to imbue the black with the principles of truth.

Kept in the Family.

Should the union of Mr. and Mrs. Native Carpenter be blessed with sons, each of the brood will follow in the paternal footsteps. The most alluring offers to adopt other callings will be scorned, and each little boy is at an early age taught the use of the different tools. While quite small they are expected to help their father, and by the time the young carpenter has left his teens he is earning a living for himself. In their old age the father and mother are supported by their progeny, unless times are bad, in which case the eldest son deposits them on the banks of the nearest river—where hungry crocodiles abound. Such is the domestic economy of the East.

Tomb of Zana Ali, Lucknow. The figures are the work of a native carpenter.

Inexpensive Living and Cheap Joy.

Though the native carpenter's income is, in comparison, infinitesimal his expenses are light. He can stuff himself to repletion with vegetables and fruit for 8 cents a day, and a dollar's worth of clothes, consisting of a linen turban, jacket and waistcloth, will last him a year. The wife of his bosom is an inexpensive luxury, and the children eat little and wear less. Nor are his amusements a drain on his purse. A fistful of horrible native tobacco costs him 2 cents, and lasts a week, and the conversation of his acquaintances affords him the most delightful recreation.

Happy native carpenter!

This is the "Bungalow" where the carpenter is hired by the day.

All things serve their time
Toward that great year of equal mights and rights.—The Princess.

I had much rather it should be asked why I have not a statue, than why I have one.—Cato.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der dritten Vierteljahres-Sitzung, 1908, des General-Exekutiv-Board.

Folgende Angelegenheiten wurden zwischen dieser und der vorhergegangenen Sitzung durch brieflichen Meinungsaustausch, zwischen den Mitgliedern des Board, erledigt:

Duluth, Minn., und Ashland, Ky., ersuchten um weitere Geldbewilligung zur Unterstützung ausgeschlossener Mitglieder. Duluth wurde die Summe von $1,000 und Ashland wurden $100 bewilligt.

Den Mitgliedern in Chelsea, Mass., welche in Folge des Großfeuers erhebliche Verluste erlitten, wurde die weitere Summe von $1,000 angewiesen.

Die Gewerksforderungen der L. U. 307 Winona, Minn., 674 Mt. Clemens, Mich., und des Montreal, Can., D. C. wurden genehmigt.

Dem St. Louis, Mo., D. C. wurden $500, dem Kansas City D. C. $300, der L. U. Paducah, Ky., $150; dem Baltimore, Md., D. C. $200; der L. U. 161 Kenosha, Wis., $500; dem Detroit, Mich., D. C. $200, und dem Chicago, Ill., D. C. wurden $500 bewilligt, teils zur Unterstützung ausgeschlossener Mitglieder, teils zu Organisationszwecken.

Die Generalbeamten wurden ermächtigt den in Ridgewood, N. J., in Passaic, N. J., und den in Danbury, Conn., ausgeschlossenen Mitgliedern wöchentlich eine Unterstützung zukommen zu lassen wie es die Verhältnisse erheischen.

Ein Gesuch des Pittsburg D. C. um Bewilligung von $10,000 für Organisiren der Shop und Sägemühlen-Arbeiter wurde abgewiesen.

Sitzungen:

13. Juli.

Der G. E. B. tritt in Sitzung. Vorsitzender Schardt und die Mitglieder Watson, Post, Walquist und Connolly sind anwesend.

Der Board beginnt mit der Abfassung seines Berichtes an die Salt Lake City Konvention und einige der Mitglieder befassen sich mit der Revision der Finanzbücher der General-Office.

14. Juli.

Dem Los Angeles, Cal., D. C. wird die weiter Summe von $500, dem Elizabeth, N. J., D. C. die weiter Summe von $650, dem Paterson, N. J., D. C. wurden weitere $1,200 und dem Bergen County, N. J. wird die weitere Summe von $600 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

15. Juli.

Der Architekt dem die Arbeiten an dem Hauptquartier-Gebäude übertragen sind ist anwesend und werden die, die Bauarbeiten betreffenden Einzelheiten mit ihm besprochen.

Die Beratungen über den Board-Bericht und die Bücherrevision werden fortgesetzt.

16. Juli.

Der Bericht des G. P. und die Berichte der beiden Vize-Präsidenten werden verlesen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Appellation Samuel Whaples von L. U. 97 New Britain, Conn., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. über die Frage welcher Benefit-Klasse Appellant zuzuteilen sei. Der G. S. wird instruirt die Angelegenheit nochmals aufzunehmen und weitere Information einzuholen.

Appellation W. S. Brananmans, J. P. Duffs, und B. F. Clines gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen L. U. 763 Enid, Okla. Wird abgewiesen.

Eine Resolution läuft ein von L. U. 33 Boston, Mass., in welcher gegen einen, von der Exekutive der A. F. of L. gefaßten Beschluß, bezüglich der Stellung die die Baugewerke gegenüber Firmas anderer Gewerke, denen das Union-Label gewährt ist, einnehmen sollen, Protest erhoben wird. Es wird beschlossen die Resolution obiger Exekutive

sowie dem Building Trades Department der A. F. of L. anwenden, zugleich aber auch eine Abschrift des beanstandeten Beschlusses der Exekutive der A. F. of L. an L. U. 33 Boston.

Appellation J. Allens von L. U. 61 Chicago, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., in welcher derselbe die Appellation Allens gegen die Handlungsweise des Lake County, Ind., D. C. abwies. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wird aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation Edward Atkins gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 1717 New York, in dem es sich um die Bezahlung von Rechnungen der Trustees der L. U. für, in einem Gerichtsverfahren geleistete, Dienste handelt. Appellation wird abgewiesen.

Appellation Thomas Wools von L. U. 1162 Suffern, N. J., im Falle des Appellanten gegen die L. U. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 43 Hartford, Conn., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 30 New London, Conn., gegen L. U. 43, in welcher letztere L. U. angewiesen wird dem Bruder Clifford Gramm von L. U. 30, sein ihm vorenthaltenes Mitgliedsbuch zurückzuerstatten. Die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten.

17. Juli.

Appellation G. A. Jones und anderer Mitglieder der L. U. 572 Georgetown, Tex., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen die L. U. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation A. M. Swartzs von L. U. 211 Alleghenv, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appeallnten gegen das Komite welches das Resultat der Generalbeamten-Wahl zusammenstellte. Der Board schließt sich der Entscheidung der G. P. an und weist die Appellation ab.

Ueber eine Gewerks-Differenz in Hot Springs, Ark., liegt der Bericht eines Spezial-Deputirten vor; ebenso ein Gesuch der L. U. 891 obigen Ortes, um finanziellen Beistand. Die Summe von $100 wird bewilligt und der G. P. ersucht einen Organisator nach Hot Springs zu senden.

D. F. Featherston, Sekretär des New York City D. C. erscheint betreffs der Brunswick-Balke-Collender Wirren in New York. Die Angelegenheit wird eingehend besprochen und gewisse Maßnahmen getroffen.

L. U. 322 Niagra Falls, N. Y., wünscht Instruktion in der Jurisdiktionsfrage Outside Carpenters und Millwrights betreffend, und finanzielle Unterstützung ihrer arbeitslosen Mitglieder.

Der Board indossirt die Verhaltungs-Maßregeln in obiger Frage die der G. P. bereits L. U. 322 zugehen ließ, welche auch der Millwrights L. U. 1555 Niagara zugesandt werden sollen mit der speziellen Aufforderung ihre Pflichten als Mitglieder der V. B. zu erfüllen. Das Unterstützungsgesuch wird abgewiesen.

Der Dayton, O., D. C. sendet Ausweis über Verwendung empfangener Unterstützungsgelder, welcher geprüft und gebilligt wird.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 651 Jackson, Mich., um Geldbewilligung wird abgewiesen; das Gesuch um Entsendung eines Organisators an den G. P. verwiesen.

18. Juli.

Von L. U. 472 Ashland, Ky., läuft Bericht über den Verlauf der Aussperrung ein welcher den Akten einverleibt wird.

Von L. U. 199 Chicago, Ill., liegt ein Schreiben vor in welchem gegen die Handlungsweise der L. U. 599, Hammond, Ind., Protest erhoben wird indem diese L. U. sich weigerte von Mitgliedern der L. U. 199 Freikarten entgegenzunehmen. Der Board entscheidet daß, da Sekt. 135 der General-Konstitution den Lokal-Unionen das Recht gibt durch Majoritätsbeschluß eine Freikarte abzuweisen, der Board nicht berechtigt ist in solchen Fällen einzuschreiten, doch ist es allen Lokal-Unionen zu empfehlen zugereisten, mit Freikarten versehenen Mitgliedern, alle Rechte zu gewähren welche einem Mitgliede in seiner Zugehörigkeit zur V. B. zufallen.

Der Pittsburg D. C. sendet Ausweis über die Verwendung der, den am Ausstande des Jahres 1906 beteiligten Mitgliedern, bewilligten Unterstützungsgelder und ersucht um weitere Geldbewilligung.

Der Rechnungsausweis wird den Akten einverleibt und letzteres Gesuch abgewieesn.

Gesuch des Atlanta, Ga., D. C. um Bewilligung einer Summe für Oranisationszwecke und Entsendung eines Organisators. Die Summe von $200 wird bewilligt und letztere Angelegenheit an den G. P. verwiesen.

Dem Kansas City, Mo., D. C. wird die Summe von $200, und dem Nashville,

Tenn., D. C. wird ebenfalls die Summe von $200 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

20. Juli.

L. U. 638 Morristown, N. J., werden $200 und der L. U. 203 Poughkeepsie, N. Y., werden $100 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder angewiesen.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 143 Canton, O., um Geldbewilligung zur Behebung ihrer Kassenebbe, wird abgewiesen.

L. U. 1545, Fraserville, Quebec, Can., wird die Summe von $25 für Organisationszweck bewilligt.

Vom Chicago, Ill., D. C. liegt Rechnungsausweis über, im Interesse der Shoparbeiter jener Stadt, bewilligten Gelder welcher geprüft und gebilligt wird.

Appellation der L. U. 215 Lafayette, Ind., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. die Sterbegeldforderung im Falle Stephen Großlyns abweisend. Der G. S. wird angewiesen den Fall nochmals zu untersuchen.

Der Duluth und Superior D. C. unterbreitet Rechnungsausweis über bewilligte und verausgabte Strike-Unterstützungsgelder und retournirt die nichtverausgabte Summe von $92.00.

Der G. S. unterbreitet mehrere eingelaufene und von mehr als fünf Lokal-Unionen in mehr als fünf Staaten indossirten Amendements zur General-Konstitution, welche von dem Gesuche begleitet sind dieselben noch vor der Konvention einer Urabstimmung zu unterbreiten. Zahlreiche Proteste von D. C.'s, L. U.'s und State Councils gegen dies Verfahren sind ebenfalls eingelaufen und der Board beschließt daher, daß in Rücksicht auf die nahe bevorstehenden Konvention alle Amendements derselben unterbreitet und in der Zwischenzeit keine Urabstimmung vorgenommen werden sollen.

Der G. P. unterbreitet den Bericht des Komites für Zusammenstellung des Resultates der Urabstimmung über den Vorschlag: Ausschluß an das Building Trade Department der A. F. of L.—23,026 für und 8,244 dagegen. Das Resultat der Urabstimmung über den Vorschlag: Die Generalbeamten sollen als Trustees für das Hauptquartier-Gebäude fungiren, wird ebenfalls unterbreitet—28,683 für und 3,856 dagegen. Der Board beschließt, daß beide Vorschläge vom Datum, 20. Juli, an als Konstitutions-Bestimmungen betrachtet werden sollen.

21. Juli.

Der G. P. ersucht um eine Entscheidung des Board über die Uebertrittsbedingungen denen sich Mitglieder oder Zweige der Amalgamated Society of Carpenters eventuell zu unterwerfen haben. Der Board beschließt daß die, im Falle der Am. Wood Workers gefaßten Beschlüsse im obigen Falle ebenfalls zur Anwendung gebracht werden sollen.

Eine, von L. U. 491 Corinth, N. Y., inscenirte Bewegung zur Bekämpfung einer Lohnerniedrigung, die von der International Paper Co. beschäftigten Mitglieder bedrohend, wird sanktionirt.

Appellation O. C. Andersons von L. U. 583 San Francisco, Cal., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. die Auferlegung einer Geldstrafe seitens des D. C. im Falle des Appellanten wegen Arbeitens an einem Samstag Nachmittag, gutheißend. Da aus dem Beweismaterial hervorgeht, daß Appellant fragliche Arbeit an seinem eignen Hause verrichtete und dies die Nebengesetze des D. C. erlauben, stößt der Board die Entscheidung des G. P. um und weist den San Francisco D. C. on den Strafbetrag dem Appellanten zurückzuerstatten.

Vom Boston, Mass., D. C. läuft detailirter Ausweis ein über die Verwendung der, vom Board zur Unterstützung der, bei dem Chelsea Großfeuer zu Schaden gekommenen Mitglieder, bewilligten Summe von $2,000. Wird zu den Akten gelegt.

Gesuch das Kansas City, Mo., B. T. C. um Bewilligung von $250 für Organisationszwecke wird abgewiesen und der G. S. instruirt obigem Körper mitzuteilen, daß dem Kansas City, Mo., D. C. der V. B. die Summe von $500 für denselben Zweck bewilligt worden sei.

Der Los Angeles D. C. sendet Rechnungsbericht über die Verausgabung der vom Board für Organisationszwecke bewilligten Summe von $500. Da die Belege hierfür unvollständig sind wird der G. S. angewiesen sämmtliche Quittungen einzufordern.

Der Baltimore, Md., der Duluth und Superior, Minn., D. C. und L. U. 559 Paducah, Ky., sprechen in eingelaufenen Schreiben ihren Dank für bewilligte Unterstützungsgelder aus.

Einer Gewerksforderung des Topeka, Kans., D. C. wird, wegen mangelhafter Organisation und flauem Geschäftsgange in

jener Stadt, Uebereinkunft verweigert

Die Gewerkschaftsdelegation des L. U. 730 Lawbee, Can., und der L. U. 1373 Flint, Mich., werden gutgeheißen und finanzieller Beistand zugesichert

22. Juli.

Schreiben von L. U. 573 Nye, N. Y. betreffs des Vorschlages, die Generalbeamten sollen als Board of Trustees für das Hauptquartier Gebäude fungiren. Da diese Frage durch Urabstimmung erledigt ist, wird das Schreiben zu den Akten gelegt

Appellation der L. U. 1 Kansas City, Mo., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle Frank D. Walters, das Sterbegeld verweigernd.

Der Fall wird an den G. S. zur nochmaligen Untersuchung zurückverwiesen.

Dasselbe geschieht im ähnlichen Falle des verstorbenen Mitgliedes F. S. Boisners von Stamford, Conn., da neues Beweismaterial eingelaufen ist.

Appellation der L. U. 610 Port Arthur, Tex., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. in welcher er den Anspruch auf Sterbegeld im Falle F. J. McKenzies als verjährt erklärte und zurückwies. Die Appellation wird auf Grund der Sekt. 125 der General-Konstitution zurückgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 1082 San Francisco, Cal., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes W. Holm, Auszahlung des Sterbegeldes verweigernd. Der Board findet, daß W. Hohn bei seinem Ableben über ein Jahr lang finanziell gutstehend war und weist den G. S. an das Sterbegld auszuzahlen.

Appellation der L. U. 1565 New York City gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. in der er die Sterbegeldforderung im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes Lorenzo Ficione abwies. Der Board findet die Gründe der Abweisung stichhaltig und hält die Entscheidung aufrecht.

Gesuch der L. U. 1196 Fresno, Cal., um Erlaubnis einen Aufruf zur Unterstützung ihrer ausgeschlossenen Mitglieder an die Lokal-Unionen senden zu dürfen. Da diese Mitglieder aus der General-Kasse Unterstützung erhalten wird das Gesuch abgewiesen.

Der Boston, Mass., D. C. bittet in einem Schreiben um Beistand im Kampfe gegen die Firma G. W. Cutting, in Worcester, Mass., welche Arbeit nach Boston liefert die nicht unter Union-Bedingungen hergestellt wird. Der G. P. wird ersucht sich mit den Lokal-Unionen an den Orten wo die Firma Kontrakte hat in Verbindung zu setzen und anderweitig die zur Abhilfe nötigen Schritte zu tun

23. Juli.

Appellation der L. U. 687 Elizabeth, N. J., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes Theim, die Sterbegeldforderung abweisend. Der Board findet, daß Bruder Theim bei seinem Ableben nicht gutstehend war und hält die Entscheidung des G. S. aufrecht.

Appellation der L. U. 219 Memphis, Tenn., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle A. D. Colleys, Sterbegeld betreffend. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation J. M. McGregors von L. U. 19 Detroit, Mich., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen erwähnte L. U. Die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten.

Ein Gesuch des Pittsburg, Pa., D. C. um Bewilligung der weiteren Summe von $2,533.00 zur Tilgung ihrer, während dem Ausstande im Jahre 1906, kontrahirten Schulden, wird nicht gewährt.

Obiger Körper ersucht ebenfalls um nochmalige Erwägung der von ihm gewünschten Geldbewilligung von $10,000 zur Organisirung der Fabriken in Pittsburg. Der Board lehnt die Geldbewilligung abermals ab. Der G. P. unterbreitet das Resultat einer Untersuchung über verabfolgte Strike-Unterstützung an Pittsburger Mitglieder im Jahre 1906 und wird der Bericht den Akten einverleibt.

24. Juli.

Appellation Valentine Murphys von L. U. 97 New Britain, Conn., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. gegen Appellanten. Da letzterer die ihm auferlegte Geldstrafe nicht entrichtet und in anderer Weise nicht konstitutionsgemäß gehandelt hat, wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Der Rest des Tages wird mit Berating des der Konvention zu unterbreiteten Tätigkeits-Berichtes der Board zugebracht.

25. Juli.

Auf Gesuch des Elizabeth, N. J., D. C. wird den dort ausstehenden Mitgliedern die weitere Summe von $600 bewilligt. Der Rechnungs-Bericht obigen D. C.'s über bis Dato erhaltene und verausgabte Gelder wird geprüft und den Akten einverleibt.

Ein ähnliches Gesuch der L. U. 891 Hot Springs, Ark., wird vorläufig zurückgelegt da der Board erst am 17ten des Monats der L. U. Geld bewilligte und der G. P. einen Deputirten nach Hot Springs entsendet hat.

Das Bau-Komite, bestehend aus Huber, Duffy und Schardt, unterbreitet den Kontrakt für die Errichtung des Hauptquartier-Gebäudes. Jeder einzelne Punkt des Kontraktes wird erwogen und letzterer gebilligt und akzeptirt.

27. Juli.

Appellation der L. U. 651 Jackson, Mich., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. die Sterbegeldforderung im Falle Lester Dedrichs abweisend. Die Bücher ergeben, daß verstorbenes Mitglied am 1. Juni d. J. außer Benefit kam und bis zu seinem Tode nicht wieder gufstehend wurde. Aus diesem Grunde wird die Entscheidung des G. S. als zu Recht bestehend erklärt.

Auf Appellation der L. U. 224 Jacksonville, Fla., wird die Forderung ihres Mitgliedes W. White, für Unfall-Benefit an den G. S. zurückverwiesen, da neues Beweismaterial eingelaufen ist.

Der G. P. wird ersucht eine, zwischen der L. U. 853 Reno, Nev., und dem dortigen D. C. ausgebrochene Streitigkeit, genau untersuchen zu lassen, und wird Stellungnahme bis zum Eintreffen eines Berichtes verschoben.

Die Revision der Bücher der General-Offize wird wieder aufgenommen.

28. Juli.

Der, durch Urabstimmung eingesetzte Board of Trustees für das Hauptquartier-Gebäude konstituirt sich mit W. D. Huber, Vorsitzender, und Frank Duffy, Sekretär.

30. Juli.

Dem Elizabeth, N. J., D. C. wird eine weitere Unterstützungssumme im Betrage von $525.00 bewilligt.

L. U. 1496 Fresno, Cal., sendet Bericht über erhaltene und verausgabte Strikgelder, welcher geprüft und zu den Akten gelegt wird.

Die Papiere für die Bürgschaft des G. S. für den Zeitraum vom 15. August 1908 bis zum 15. August 1909, im Betrage von $20,-000, werden entgegengenommen und dem Vorsitzenden des Board zur Aufbewahrung eingehändigt.

Auf Gesuch des Indianapolis, Ind., D. C. wird der G. P. ersucht einen Organisator für diese Stadt anzustellen.

Die Revision der Bücher der G. O. wird beendet.

Die Protokolle der verschiedenen Tagessitzungen werden verlesen und angenommen, worauf sich der Board vertagt um am 17. September wieder in Salt Lake City, Utah, zusammentreten.

R. E. L. Connolly, Sekretär.

Frank Duffy, General-Sekretär.

Arbeiter-Altersversicherung in Australien.

(Aus der N. Y. Volkszeitung.)

(Fortsetzung und Schluß.)

Die ernannte Kommission der Regierung erklärt sich auf Grund der Untersuchung, die sie in den oben erwähnten Kolonien vorgenommen hat, für eine Ausdehnung der Arbeiter-Altersversicherung auf den ganzen australischen Staatenbund.

Es hat freilich auch nicht an absprechenden Urtheilen gefehlt. Von Seiten einiger der vernommenen Zeugen aus dem Unternehmertum wurde die Ansicht ausgesprochen, daß die Altersversorgung bei den Arbeitern „das Streben nach einer besseren Lebenslage" beeinträchtige, auch dem gegenseitigen Unterstützungswesen hinderlich sein werde. Andere wieder rügten den inquisitorischen Charakter des Systems. Die meisten der vernommenen Zeugen aber hielten die Einrichtung für sehr segensreich.

Die Kommission ist, wie gesagt, auf Grund ihrer Untersuchung zu derselben Anschauung gekommen und hat für den ganzen Bundesstaat eine Maßregel empfohlen, derzufolge Leute im Alter von über 65 Jahren eine Pension von $2.50 die Woche beziehen sollen. Wo dieselben anderweitige Einkünfte haben, findet entsprechender Abzug statt; keine Pension wird gewährt, die das Gesammteinkommen über $260 im Jahre bringen würde. Teilhaftig der Pension können nur weiße britische Unterthanen werden, die über 20 Jahre in Australien ansässig gewesen sind. Trunkenbolde erhalten die Pension unter Vormundschaft und keinem Pensionär dürfen geistige Getränke verkauft werden. Die Kosten des Systems stellen sich für Neu-Seeland bei 12,000 Pensionären auf $1,650,-000; New South Wales zahlt an 22,000 Pensionäre $2,400,000, Victoria an 11,450 Pensionäre $1,250,000.

Die gemachten Vorschläge der Regierungs-Kommission können natürlich die Arbeiter Australiens nicht befriedigen und es ist anzunehmen, daß diese bei Berathung der betreffenden Gesetzvorlagen versuchen werden, sich für ihre Alter etwas bessere Lebensbedingungen von ihrem Staat herauszuschlagen, als sie in den Empfehlungen der Kommission enthalten sind. Immerhin ist es als ein Fortschritt anzuerkennen, daß die Regierungs-Kommission Australiens überhaupt zu diesen Vorschlägen kommt.

In den Vereinigten Staaten Amerikas sind wir noch recht weit von einer Behandlung der Arbeiter-Altersversicherungsfrage entfernt, wie sie in den Vereinigten Staaten Australiens gehandhabt wird. Das kommt daher, daß die australischen Arbeiter so verständig gewesen sind, eine unabhängige politische Partei zu bilden und politische Mittel zur Verbesserung ihrer wirthschaftlichen Lage zu benutzen. Das haben die amerikanischen Arbeiter versäumt, weil es ihnen an Einsicht fehlte. Hoffentlich lernen sie von ihren australischen Brüdern.

DEPARTMENT FRANCAIS

Qui trompe-t-on ici?

(Suite du numéro du mois d'août.)

Nous avons dit, que l'on nous conseille de voter pour les Démocrates, ou pour rester exact, de voter pour nos amis. Il est donc sousentendu que se sont les Démocrates qui sont nos amis, car, depuis la convention de Denver nous savons que ce parti a promis de donner satisfaction aux demandes ouvrières.

Les promesses pourtant, étant fort bon marché, ne donnent que bien peu de garanties pour leur transformation en lois réèlles. Si ce parti viendrai faire son apparition ces jours ci seulement, nous serions peut-être en droit de dire "give them a fair trial." Mais ce parti a déjà eu toutes les chances possibles de prouver au bon people ouvrier ses bonnes intentions. C'est en vain que nous demandons: où sont donc les lois qeu ce parti a fait en notre faveur?

N'était-ce pas un gouvernement démocratique qu'a envoyé, et ce malgré les protestations du Gouvernement Altgeld de l'Illinois, les troupes nationales contre les grèvistes des chemins de fer à Chicago et à Pullman?

N'a-t-on pas acclamé jusqu'aux rues le nom de l'exprésident Cleveland à la convention de Denver, lui qui à plus d'un titre représentai la forte main du gouvernement en faveur de la classe capitaliste.

Leur candidat, W. J. Bryan, a bien promis d'adoucir, entendons nous bien, d'adoucir un peu, oh! bien peu, la pointe blessante de la loi des injunctions appliquée contre les organisations ouvrières. La plateform démocratique nous promet bien l'introduction de la journée de huite heures dans les chantiers travaillant en sous-contrat pour le gouvernement. Nous nous souvenons encore que cette demande fut adressé au même parti, et aussi bien promis par ce même parti, lorsque ce parti démocrate arrivais au pouvoir sous la première présidence du défunt Mr. Cleveland.

Promesses de politiciens, où êtes vous? avec la neige de l'hiver passé.

Ces Messieurs regrettent les pots de viandes comme les Israelites au désert, et ils font des promesses à tout le monde pour pouvoir s'assoir devant ces pots. Une petite promesses aux organisations ouvrières, avec quelques portes de derière permettant de s'échapper si l'on arrive à leur rappeler leurs promesses. Pas trop cependant, pour ne pas éfaroucher les grands capitalistes dans leurs rangs, et qui sont très bien représenté par leur candidat à la Vice-présidence.

Le parti promet et doit protection aux "fortunes légitimement acquises. Qu'est ce que cela? Peut on devenir millionaire ou même aisement riche, seulement à force d'économiser sur un salaire gagné en travaillant, fut ce même à raison de $4.50 par jour et 300 journées de travail par an? Combien d'années un ouvrier charpentier devrait vivre, tout en travaillant, avant d'avoir épargné sur son salaire une somme de, disons de 20,000 dollars? C'est une somme fort minime, et pourtant un calcul excessivement difficile à faire.

Il s'agit donc d'économiser sur le salaire des autres c'est à dire sur le profit à tirer de la classe ouvrière, et dans ce sens il importe peu à la classe ouvrière si elle est exploité par un capitaliste républicain ou par un bourgois démocrate. Tout deux partis sont des partis travaillant à l'avantage de la classe possédante, peu importe le nom que cette classe adopte, et c'est une tentative de jongleurs politique, que de chercher à nous faire voir des amis dans un de ces partis bourgois. Qui veut on tromper par ce leurre?

Nous sommes prêts à admettre que le parti démocratique (soidisant) comporte dans ses rangs moins de millionaires que le parti républicain, quoique nous ayons bien de la peine de voir une différence en notre faveur entre les patrons et propriétaires des mines d'argents du Colorado et du Iowa, qui sont des démocrates et soutienent la candidature Bryan, et les patrons des mines de charbons de la Pennsylvanie ou de l'Illinois qui protège le candidat républicain.

Lors du procès de nos camarades Moyer, Haywood et Pettibone, les politiciens des deux partis tiraient la corde de la même clôch et nous n'avons pas ni'lu ni entendu une seule parole, pas une seule ligne en faveur des accusés de la part de Mr. W. Bryan, ou d'un représentant de ce parti de la classe moyenne. Voilà la vrai définition du parti démocrate. Les grands chefs du parti d'un côté, tout comme chez les républicains, puis vient la côhorte des politiciens de moindre ordre, cherchant à trouver des jobs politiques et cherchant par conséquent à déloger leurs confrères républicains , et la queue, la classe de petits fabriquants, qui luttent en vain contre la concurrence des grands trustes et monopoles, de petit commerçants qui ne sont plus capable de gagner leur existence parcqu'ils dépendent au même dégré de la plutocratie possédante que la classe ouvrière.

Sous le système actuel de production et de salariat, cette classe moyenne de petits fabriquants et de boutiquiers est appelé à disparaitre. Toutes les réformes et tous les palliatives promise et attendues du parti démocrate ne sauraient être autre chose que des complâtres sur une jambe de bois. C'est donc tromper sciament la classe ouvrière organisé que de nous présenter ce parti comme étant notre ami.

Étant au pouvoir, les démocrates ont abusé de leur pouvoir pour s'enrichir eux mêmes et pour défendre les intérêts de la classe capitaliste; ils seront exactement de même, si nous leurs donnons la chance d'y retourner.

La classe ouvrière n'a pas d'amis; personne ne prendra sa défense, ou défendra ses intérêts si elle ne le fait pas elle même. Seul, un parti ouvrier, independant des deux partis bourgois est capable de faire des lois en faveur de la classe ouvrière; tel que nos camarades d'Allemagne, de France, et surtout d'Angleterre nous ont prouvé maintefois. Lasse des promesses des représentans bourgois, liberaux ou conservateurs, ils ont fondé leur parti ouvrier, independant de tout autre, ils ont été capable de se débarrasser de leur unique loi des Injunctions, appelé chez eux, "Taft Vale Act," et ils ont obtenu leur retraite, une pension ouvrière pour les invalides de travail, par dessus le marché.

Si un parti ouvrier independant, portant n'importe quel nom, obtiendrait un Million de voix Messrs. les bourgois commenceraient à réfléchir, et les politiciens cesseraient de prendre leur mot d'ordre dans les bureaux de la classe capitaliste. Si on veut donc nous faire voter pour nos amis, votons d'abord pour nous mêmes, car en dehors d'elle même la classe prolétarienne n'a pas d'amis, et elle n'en a pas besoin nonplus.

Que l'on ne nous dise pas, "Ne jetez pas votre vote en votant pour un troisième parti," c'est un leurre que de nous dire cela. Que feront ceux, qui nous recommandent de voter pour le parti démocrate, si les républicains gagneront aux prochaines élection? Ils provoqueront le désdain et la raillerie des plutocrates, qui auront gagner leur victoires, non pas sans le vote des organisations ouvrières, mais même contre ce vote. Seul un parti ouvrier, strictement prolétarien, qui augmentera sont vote 400,000 à un Million, forcera les partis existants de prendre nos revendications et de les inseré dans leurs propagande, sous peine de voir disparaitre le parti de petits bourgois et de mettre le parti ouvrier en deuzième place sur le bulletin de vote. C'est pour cela que nous recommandons aux ouvriers organisés: Camarades, ne jetez pas votre vote, votez pour vous mêmes, pour un parti ouvrier!

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Les Syndicalistes Russes

Le Journal de l'Industrie et du Commerce publie des renseignements statistiques interessants sur la quantité des unions professionnelles et le chiffre de leurs membres en 1997.

En 1907, ont été enregistrées par divers organes 320 sociétés professionnelles. Avant cette année, le chiffre des sociétés et unions enregistrées en vertu de la loi du 17 mars 1906 sur les sociétes et unions était en tout de 882. Par le nombre des unions, la première place appartient à la circonscription de Kiev, où un tiers des unions reviennent au gouvernement de Kherson dans lequel il n'existe point de professions non organisées en unions. La seconde place est occupée par la circonscription de Pétersbourg, où Pétersbourg est au centre du mouvement avec un chiffre d'unions s'élevant à 47 pour 100 du nombre total des unions enregistrées dans la circonscription.

(Voir la suite sur la 58 page.)

CLAIMS PAID DURING SEPTEMBER, 1908

No.	Name	Union.	Am't.
9379	Hiram Sheldon	11	$200.00
9380	Mrs. Jennie Doyle	18	50.00
9381	Mrs. Anna Sherwood	55	50.00
9382	Mrs. Mary McLaughlin	72	50.00
9383	Patrick Feeney	73	200.00
9384	[illegible]	202	200.00
9385	Edward Stetson	651	50.00
9386	Frank M. Royce	906	50.00
9387	Wm. Holm [illegible]	1082	100.00
9388	Thos. J. Gallagher	10	200.00
9389	Mrs. Emma Nygaard	10	50.00
9390	W. S. Thompson	22	200.00
9391	Geo. W. Harrington	58	200.00
9392	Wm. McLaughlin	72	200.00
9393	Mrs. Dorothea Renk	188	50.00
9394	Joseph Bell	628	50.00
9395	Reuben Seddon	774	200.00
9396	Dewyan Mosier (dis.)	810	400.00
9397	Wm. Harper	1272	200.00
9398	James Emerick (dis.)	1549	100.00
9399	Mrs. Louise Schnackel	1784	50.00
9400	Louis J. Johnson	7	200.00
9401	Mrs. Ellen M. Whitney	29	50.00
9402	Charles Bauman	129	200.00
9403	Joseph R. Sterling	141	200.00
9404	E. S. Hopkins	539	200.00
9405	Pinkney Orr	541	200.00
9406	John G. Airey	885	50.00
9407	Donald Hardwick	1082	50.00
9408	W. H. Sharp	1171	200.00
9409	Lafayette Hoffman	2	200.00
9410	Mrs. Ida E. Magnusen	22	50.00
9411	Mrs. Luella Stickroth	25	50.00
9412	Charles A. Fournier	70	200.00
9413	A. F. Hellstrom	131	200.00
9414	Mrs. Rose E. Johnston	132	50.00
9415	Mrs. Elisabetta Bartmann	291	50.00
9416	George L. Koch	402	50.00
9417	Nicholas Hof	476	200.00
9418	J. B. Rosser	578	200.00
9419	Mrs. Harriet Herman	1209	50.00
9420	Mrs. Kate Spoo	1342	50.00
9421	Mrs. P. Nowosielski	1790	50.00
9422	Leander Robinson	52	200.00
9423	Soren C. Petersen	181	200.00
9424	Mrs. Alice D. Stacey	696	50.00
9425	Henry Ritter	1254	50.00
9426	Mrs. Gina M. Nelson	1367	25.00
9427	James Collins	22	200.00
9428	Henry Ostendorf	103	200.00
9429	R. W. Heymann	309	200.00
9430	Mrs. Anna Dumphy	386	50.00
9431	John F. Cullen	577	200.00
9432	Emil Sprich	957	200.00
9433	Mrs. C. Fitzgerald	1582	50.00
9434	Mrs. Mary H. Rainey	29	50.00
9435	Charles White (dis.)	67	400.00
9436	Andre E. Ramsay	134	50.00
9437	Charles Lilley	161	50.00
9438	Wm. B. Davis	218	200.00
9439	Gustav Kirsch	309	200.00
9440	P. Rasmussen	474	50.00
9441	Robert H. Johnston	651	50.00
9442	Mrs. Emilie Wessendorf.	733	50.00
9443	Isaac Rousseau (dis.)	778	400.00
9444	W. E. Chadwick (dis.)	1540	100.00
9445	Wm. Albonisius	5	200.00
9446	J. K. Mowrer (dis.)	61	400.00
9447	Mrs. Carrie Rasmussen.	181	50.00
9448	Ernst Gehring (dis.)	375	400.00
9449	Mrs. Amanda Clearwater	743	50.00
9450	Mrs. Lula Jones	1492	50.00
9451	Wm. Hall	22	200.00
9452	Joseph Zarth	309	200.00
9453	Peter Christensen	528	50.00
9454	John A. Noon	626	200.00
9455	Alfred V. Beers	712	200.00
9456	Mrs. Sarah K. Lynn	1084	50.00
9457	Mrs. Caroline Leonard	1125	50.00
9458	Mrs. Mattie F. Frank	1224	50.00
9459	Mrs. Andrea Bjornton	7	50.00
9460	Mrs. Eliza J. McWatters.	10	50.00
9461	Mrs. Bertha Scholz	12	50.00
9462	Mrs. Georgia Jane Cleak.	27	50.00
9463	David Demont	49	105.00
9464	R. W. Allman (dis.)	73	300.00
9465	Mrs. Ellen Daly	188	50.00
9466	Martin J. Durkin	322	200.00
9467	Mrs. Sophia Guretzky	417	50.00
9468	Mrs. Mamie B. Smith	438	50.00
9469	Mrs. M. A. McMillan	831	50.00
9470	Mrs. Sarah J. Atkinson.	1106	50.00
9471	S. W. Applewhite	1348	50.00
9472	Frank S. Foersling	1494	200.00
9473	Mrs. Anna Mary Boehler	1511	50.00
9474	John Donnelly	22	50.00
9475	Mrs. Rachel Slive	26	50.00
9476	Mrs. Alice McKellar	36	50.00
9477	James W. Smith (dis.)	55	400.00
9478	Patrick Brown	117	200.00
9479	Guy M. Simons	131	200.00
9480	Francois Henri	134	200.00
9481	Patrick J. Dooley	176	50.00
9482	Wm. J. Mildahn, Sr.	231	50.00
9483	Mrs. Josephine B. Hulse.	233	50.00
9484	Mathias Novak	309	200.00
9485	George Potvin	342	200.00
9486	Mrs. Margaret A. Elder.	377	50.00
9487	Michael Mulcahy	441	200.00
9488	Mrs. Etta Ashley	764	50.00
9489	Geo. M. Charlton	988	200.00
9490	W. A. Bowman	1022	50.00
9491	Charles Deliduka	1209	200.00
9492	Frank W. Smith	1446	200.00
9493	Charles Mueller	12	200.00
9494	Mrs. Anna Marie Moeller	355	50.00
9495	Frank E. Holmes	927	200.00
9496	Abraham Retchin	954	200.00
9497	B. P. Jones	1171	50.00
9498	Bernard Knauthe	1	200.00
9499	Mrs. Bertha Fortier	21	50.00
9500	Mrs. Mammie Essig	80	50.00
9501	George Elk	169	200.00
9502	Mrs. Meta Dusen	257	50.00
9503	Abraham Fredericks	325	200.00
9504	John Resing	327	200.00
9505	Geo. James	394	200.00
9506	Frank Matasek	1786	200.00
9507	Mrs. Frances Soukup	1786	50.00
9508	Joseph Guzumian	1640	200.00
9509	A. M. Johnson	47	200.00
9510	Mrs. Kate McDonald	340	50.00
9511	Mrs. Walter Caughell	1168	50.00
9512	Frank Bale	322	200.00
9513	Jesse Hall	350	200.00
9514	David McLean	726	200.00
9515	Mrs. Sarah E. Haines	900	50.00
9516	Ernst Mahr	1367	50.00
9517	Matthias Woessner	1717	200.00
9518	Mrs. Marie Wilusz	1805	50.00
	Total		$18,530.00

(Suite de la 57 page.)

Au point de vue de la nature des professions et productions syndiquées, la première place revient aux employés de commerce, puis aux ouvriers occupés dans l'industrie alimentaire, en particulier aux ouvriers boulangers; viennent ensuite les ouvriers en métaux, les tailleurs et les imprimeurs.

82 sociétiés professionnelles ont été à différentes époques et pour différentes raisons fermées.

Selon les données statistiques du bureau central des unions professionnelles, on comptait vers le commencement de l'automne de l'année dernière 246.272 ouvriers unis en organisations professionnelles. Vers le mois de janvier 1908, on voit les ouvriers professionnellement organisés n'atteindre que le chiffre de 130.000 ce qui forme une diminution de près de 50 pour 100.

Le nombre total des unions professionnelles subsistant en janvier 1908 était de 730.—L'Union Des Travailleurs.

Aberdeen, Wash.—L. L. Alexander.
Albany, N. Y.—Thos. Gilmore, Room 21, Beaver Block.
Alexandria, Ia.—R. H. Williams, 1415 Elliot st.
Alton, Ill.—O. V. Lowe.
Amarillo, Tex.—Sam. Brame.
Annapolis, Md.—George E. Wooley, 8 West st.
Ardmore, I. T.—D. N. Ferguson, Box 522.
Asbury Park, N. J.—A. L. Clayton, 1305 Summerfield ave.
Atlanta, Ga.—H. J. Maris.
Atlantic City, N. J.—W. D. Kauffman, 1804 Atlantic ave.
Auburn, Ill.—J. E. Higgins.
Aurora, Ill.—E. R. Davis, 72 S. Broadway.
Baltimore, Md.—Wm. Albaugh, Boarder State Bank, Park ave. and Fayette st.
Barre, Vt.—R. L. Hayward.
Belmar, N. J.—A. L. Clayton, 824 Central ave.
Bergen County, N. J.—M. W. Holly, Box 166, Hackensack, N. J.; H. B. Mason, 242 Hackensack st., Rutherford, N. J.
Binghamton, N. Y.—Jeremiah Ryan, 153 Washington st.
Birmingham, Ala.—G. F. Chisolm, 321½ N. 20th st.
Boston D. C.—Colin W. Cameron, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 33, J. E. Potts, 30 Hanover st.. L. U. 1393 (Wharf & Bridge), Joseph E. Kelly, 19 Patridge ave., Somerville, Mass.; L. U. 1410 (Shop & Mill), C. N. Kimbal, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1824 (Cabinetmakers & Mill), E. Thulin, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 954 (Hebrew), M. Goodman, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 386, Dorchester, J. E. Eaton, Fields Cor., Dorchester, Mass.; L. U. 67, Roxbury, Wm. D. McIntosh, 120 Dacia st., Roxbury, Mass.; L. U. 443, Chelsea, T. J. Smythe, 22 Carter st., Chelsea, Mass.; L. U. 441 and 1653, Cambridge, S. F. McArthur, 10 Magazine st., Cambridge, Mass.; L. U. 438, Brookline, W. H. Walsh, 166 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.; L. U. 218, East Boston, C. H. Morrison, 131 Brook st., East Boston, Mass.
Brainerd, Minn.—J. W. Welch.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Wm. Kraut, Box 316 Stratford, Conn.
Bristol, Conn.—E. G. Waterhouse, Locust st.
Brockton, Mass.—Walter Pratt, 158 Main st.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Geo. H. Waldow, Brown Bldg., 6 E. Seneca st.; Vincent Roth, Brown Bldg., 6 E. Seneca st.
Butler, Pa.—
Butte, Mont.—Wm. O'Brien, Box 623.
Camden, N. J.—E. F. Green, 333 Market st.
Canton, Ill.—M. Beam.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.—A. J. Cronkhite, Room 4, Acme Insurance Bldg.
Central City, Ky.—James R. Reynolds.
Charleston, W. Va.—W. D. Summers, Station A.
Chattanooga, Tenn.—J. E. Harker, 5½ E. 8th st.
Chelsea, Mass.—T. J. Smythe, 22 Carter st.
Cheyenne, Wyo.—C. A. Elliott.
Chicago, Ill.—John A. Metz, president, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; Dan Galvin, secretary-treasurer and business agent, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; W. C. White, 502 56 Fifth ave.; L. Schalk, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 1, J. J. Mockler, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 10, F. Donohue, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 13, Thos. F. Flynn, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 58, Chas. Grassi, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 62, L. Dickhart, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 80, Wm. Brims, Room 502, No. 56 Fifth ave.; No. 141, John Broadbent, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 181, T. F. Church, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 199, W. W. McGarry, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 242, John Baeumier, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 272, Dan P. Bergin, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 416, Fred Lemke, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 434, Chas. Dexter, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; Nos. 1307, 461, 250, 248, Geo. Lakey, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave. Millmen: Joseph Plachetka, secretary-treasurer and business agent; No. 1367, Jos. Dusek; No. 1784, Frank Kurtzer.
Chickasha, Okla.—R. C. Wise.
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. House, 1318 Walnut st.
Clairton, Pa.—H. R. Noonan, Box 427.
Clarksville, Ark.—J. H. Cline.
Cleveland, O.—Wesley Workman, 717 Superior ave.; Phil. Hyle, 717 Superior ave.
Coffeyville, Kas.—W. S. Watson, 804 W. 12th street.
Columbus, O.—H. K. Trimble, 228 Hamilton ave.; L. M. Fadley, 1257 Wesley ave.
Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 190.
Corning, N. Y.—C. L. Miller, 239 Decatur st.
Dallas, Tex.—H. W. Holland, 175 Flemmings avenue.
Danbury, Conn.—Eugene Wright, Stan ave.
Davenport, Ia.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island, Ill.
Denison, Tex.—J. M. Davis, 420 W. Texas st.
Denver, Colo.—No. 528, W. H. Sheidenberger, 2418 Newton st.; No. 55, J. M. McLane, 343 S. Tremont st.
Des Moines, Ia.—J. C. Walker, 414 4th st.
Derby, Conn.—Steven Charters, 111 Wakelee ave., Ansonia, Conn.
Detroit, Mich.—Oscar Friedland, 330 Hunt st.
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 504 2d ave., E.
Dyersburg, Tenn.—A. S. Wright.
East Palestine, O.—George H. Alcorn.
East St. Louis, Ill.—B. W. Parres, 318 Missouri ave.
Eau Claire, Wis.—Roy E. Curtis, 825 2d ave.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.—J. H. Patterson, Box 1658.
Elizabeth, N. J.—J. T. Cosgrove, 843 Elizabeth avenue.
Elmira, N. Y.—A. D. Corwin.
Ely, Nev.—Geo. L. Acocks, Box 465.
Ensley, Ala.—W. T. Hutto, Box 666.
Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy.
Fall River, Mass.—F. X. Blanchette, 14 Wilbur st.
Fairfield, Conn.—H. U. Lyman, Box 224.
Farmington, Mo.—W. J. Dougherty.
Fort Smith, Ark.—B. J. Robinson, 1115 S. 18th st.
Fort Worth, Tex.—G. P. Lytle, 412 New Orleans st.
Galveston, Tex.—H. W. E. Rabe, 2012 Ave. M.
Gary, Ind.—L. U. 985, John T. Hewitt, Box 306.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.—Hugh Duffy.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—F. E. Hunt, 320 Central avenue.
Grant City, Madison and Venice, Ill.—George Watson.
Granville, Ill.—Geo. F. Scott.
Grayville, Ill.—J. W. Badishbaugh, Box 503.
Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.—Joseph W. Grady.
Greensburg and Mt. Pleasant, N. Y.—M. Touhey, Box 78, Irvington-on-Hudson.
Hackensack, N. J.—M. W. Holly, 29 Sussex st.
Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.
Hartford, Ark.—J. H. More, Gwynn Postoffice.
Holyoke, Mass.—Richard E. Bonneville, 325 Main st.
Houston, Tex.—W. G. Cook, 4813 Oak st.
Huntington, W. Va.—L. H. Suddith, 908 Jefferson ave.
Ilion, N. Y.—W. C. Mack, 59 Railroad st.

Indianapolis, Ind.—S. P. Meadows, 54 Virginia avenue.
Ithaca, N. Y.
Jackson, Mich.—Geo. J. Johnston, 315 E. Franklin.
Jacksonville, Fla.—R. M. Hill, 813 Albert st.
Jersey City, N. J.—J. R. Burgess, 452 Hoboken ave.; James G. Larkin, 359 4th st., Hoboken, N. J.
Kansas City, Mo.—Ed S. Abdill, 2307 Monitor place.
Kensington, Ill.—John H. Deyoung.
Kewanee, Ill.—W. H. Whitney, 112 Grace ave.
Keyport, N. J.—Saml. Stryker.
Kirkwood, Mo.—G. A. Batting.
Knoxville, Tenn.—W. H. Block.
Krebs, I. T.—E. D. Miller.
Lafayette, Colo.—C. G. Jones, Louisville, Colo.; Sam Hicks, Lafayette, Colo.
Lake County, Ill.—W. O. Samson, Waukegan, Illinois.
Lake County, Ind.—J. C. Harlan, 801 Michigan ave., Hammond, Ind.
LaSalle, Ill.—R. J. McIntosh.
Lawrence, Mass.—A. B. Grady, 184 Broadway.
Lawton, Okla.—N. W. Gatewood, 902 7th st.
Lincoln, Neb.—
Lockport, N. Y.—John D. Freeman, 26 John st.
Louisville, Ky.—H. C. Kundert, 621 W. Chestnut st.
Los Angeles, Cal.—John Zaring, Station L.
Lowell, Mass.—M. A. Lee, 48 Bartlett st.
Lynn, Mass.—E. C. Walker, 62 Munroe st.
Mayaguez, Porto Rico.—Luis Perocier, Box 101
Marissa, Ill.—Barnie Elliott, St. Clare court.
McKinney, Tex.—George Hughes.
Memphis, Tenn.—George R. Christie, Carpenters' Hall, 97 N. Second st.
Middlesex, Mass.—John G. Cogill, 3 Glen Court, Malden, Mass.
Middleton, Conn.—Wm. F. Kennebecker, Main st., South Farms, Middleton, Conn.
Miles City, Mont.—I. E. Dunn, Box 392.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Wm. Griebling, 318 State st.
Minneapolis, Minn.—W. H. Blair, 36 S. 6th st.
Moberly, Mo.—M. B. Menefee, 427 Union ave.
Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island.
Monmouth, Ill.—E. K. Brasel, 315 South B st.
Montclair, Bloomfield and the Oranges, N. J.—S. Botterill, 26 N. 19th st., East Orange, N. J.
Montgomery City, Pa.—Geo. M. Hill, Ashborne, Pa.
Montreal, Can.—Jos. Ainey, 127 St. Dominique st.; L. U. 134, L. Lefevre, 127 St. Dominique st.; L. U. 1244, Richard Lynch, 127 St. Dominique st.
Muskegon, Mich.—Jos. M. Epsin, Box 65.
Mt. Kisco, N. Y.—Fred C. Boessman.
Nashville, Tenn.—
Newark, N. J.—A. R. Wyatt, 406 S. 12th st.; Chas. J. Lehn, 301 Plane st.
Newport, R. I.—S. Cougdon.
Newton, Mass.—M. L. Chivers, 251 Washington st.
New Bedford, Mass.—Geo. A. Luce, 29 Willis st.
New Britain, Conn.—Wm. J. Annis, 148 Curtis street.
New Haven, Conn.—J. F. Plunkett, 97 Orange street.
New London, Conn.—L. W. Beedle, 105 Riverview ave.
New Orleans, La.—Frank P. Haas, 2134 First street.
New Philadelphia, O.—Jos. Born, 227 Grimes street.
New Rochelle, N. Y.—Louis Helmrich, Linden st., Hug. Pk.
New York City—For Manhattan: L. E. Storey, 30 W. 117th st.; John J. Towers, 178 E. 87th st.; H. W. Blumenberg, 560 Fox st., Bronx; Richard Mortan, 440 E. 59th st. (shops and unfair trim); Chas. Peterson, 2497 Belmont ave., Bronx (stairs). For Brooklyn: Henry Erickson, 298 Sackett st.; E. P. Mossein, 372 12th st.; Wm. O'Grady, 246 Bergen st.; Ernest Bradley, 661 Central ave. For Bronx: Chas. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave.; Geo. Fieser, 237 E. 214th st., Williamsbridge; Thos. Dalton, 780 Elton ave. For Queens: Geo. A. Lynch, 289 Greenwood ave., Richmond Hill, L. I.; Jas. B. Smith, 18 N. Fairview ave., Rockaway Beach, N. Y.; Aug. Nagel, 478 Broadway, L. I. City. For Richmond: Jas. Martin, 233 Richmond Road, Stapleton, S. I.; M. J. Lawlor, 90 Prospect st., Port Richmond, S. I.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.—John H. Kew, 518 23d st.
Norfolk County, Mass.—G. S. Aldrich, 280 Whiting ave., East Dedham, Mass.
Norfolk, Va.—W. B. Broughton, 71 City Hall ave.
Northampton, Mass.—Thomas Waldron, 19 La Salle ave.
North Bristol, Mass., District—Jos. C. Gray, Neponset st., Canton, Mass.
North Eastern Ohio District—Wm. B. Austin, 332 N. Union ave., Alliance, O.
North Yakima, Wash.—L. H. Shrimpton, R. D. No. 2, Box 197.
Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.
Nyack, N. Y.—W. S. Edwards, First ave.
Oakland, Cal.—D. C. Crawford, 822 Brush st.
Ohio Valley D. C.—E. T. Shriver, 908 W. Carlille st., Martins Ferry, O.
Olympia, Wash.—Geo. C. Burdick, Box 344.
Omaha, Neb.—Jas. Johnson, 3716 N. 30th st.
Oneida, N. Y.—Elihu Ackerman, 88 Stone st.
Oshkosh, Wis.—W. Cheney, 387 Wisconsin ave.
Owensboro, Ky.—A. L. Hudson, Box 874.
Passaic, N. J.—S. Greenwood, Emerald Hall, State st.
Paterson, N. J.—Charles C. Gravatt, Labor Lyceum.
Pawtucket, R. I.—Aug. Pigeon, 65 Adams st.
Pensacola, Fla.—N. Launsbery, Old Armory Bldg., Room 1.
Peoria, Ill.—W. W. Reynolds, 319 Maywood.
Perth Amboy, N. J.—Adolf H. Koyen, 230 Madison ave.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Robert Allison, 142 N. 11th street.
Pittsburg, Pa.—H. C. Whitfield, 1009 Wallace ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.; W. S. Bigger, 138 Carroll st., Allegheny, Pa.
Pittsfield, Mass.—John B. Mickle.
Pontiac, Ill.—C. W. Sylcott, W. Water st.
Poplar Bluff, Mo.—Frank Jennings.
Portchester, N. Y.—George Chandler, 111 Adee street.
Portland, Ore.—R. O. Rector, E. Pine st. and Grand ave.
Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.—Chas. T. Wiggins.
Providence, R. I.—Thos. F. Kearney, 96 Mathewson st.
Quincy, Mass.—N. A. Johnson, 78 Garfield st.
Quebec, Can.—Paul Dumont, 128 rue Latourelle Fbg., St. Jean.
Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.
Reading, Pa.—J. P. Goldman, 24 N. 6th st.
Regina, Sask., Can.—Fred J. Richards.
Richmond, Va.—Jas. J. Rankin, Labor Temple, 5th and Marshall.
Roanoke, Va.—L. G. Stultze, 709 2d ave., N. W.
Rochester, N. Y.—J. M. Finley, 39 Reynolds Arcade; C. H. White, assistant, 39 Reynolds Arcade.
Rock Island, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st.
Rye, N. Y.—Otto C. Berthold, Portchester, N. Y.
Saginaw, Mich.—Wm. L. Hutcheson, 115 Durand st.
Salem, Mass.—Wm. Swanson, 4 Central st.
Salt Lake City—J. G. Wilks.
San Antonio, Tex.—W. J. Taylor, 1213 S. Flores st.
San Francisco—Thos. Farmer, F. W. Hiner, F. J. Kreamer, Geo. Newsom, C. Meanwell, W. Wichart; W. W. Freeland; address, Building Trades Temple.
Santa Monica, Cal.—M. J. Musser, 25 Ashland ave., Ocean Park, Cal.
Savannah, Ga.—A. J. Sears, 409 Anderson st.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Chas. Gould, Scotia, N. Y.
Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 222 Lackawanna ave.
Sesser, Ill.—I. Hill.
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Continued on Page 62

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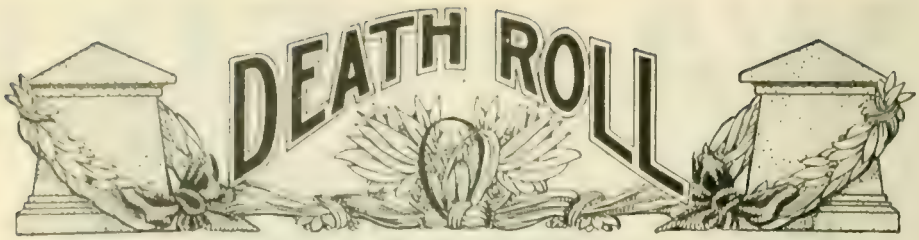

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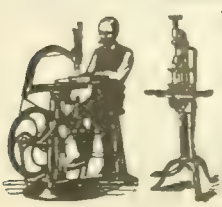

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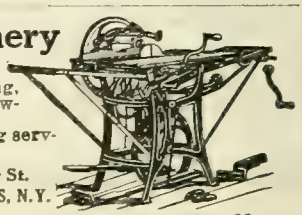

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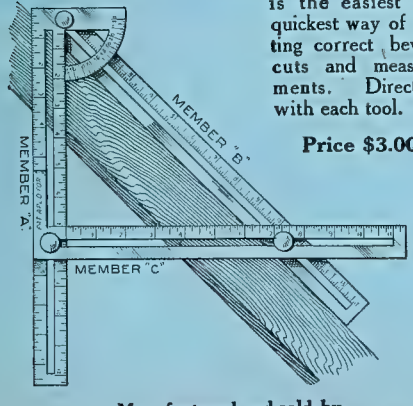

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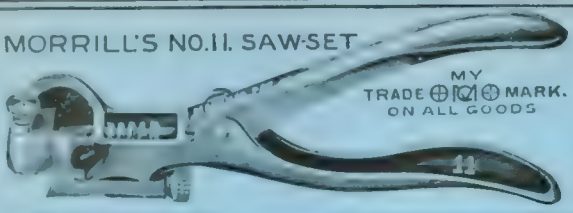

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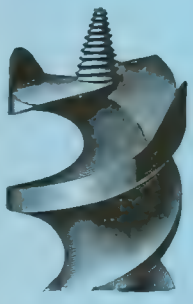

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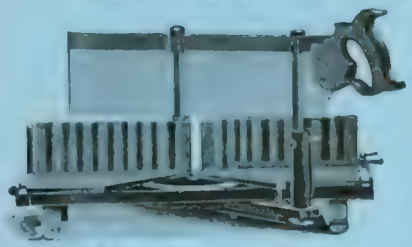

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Volume XXVIII—No. 10
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1908

One Dollar Per Year
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Keeping Kind

By MARGARET SCOTT HALL

As we lose youth's fair illusions
All along the path of life,
As we see our fond hopes blighted,
In the vast inhuman strife,
Let us keep our own hearts kindly—
Strive in blessing to be blest,
In love's ministries untiring,
Giving of ourselves the best.

As we chafe beneath the burdens
That we find so hard to bear,
Let us not forget love's mission
Is to ease another's care;
Whilst our own hearts ache with trouble
Let us not forget to heed
Others wounded by the wayside—
We may bless them in their need.

In the midst of care corroding,
Through the trials all must meet,
We may find in comfort-giving
Our own healing made complete;
In our struggle for existence
It is well to bear in mind,
Other hearts have known life's hardships—
Sympathy will keep us kind.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

IN this commercial age "value received" is a topic of special importance in economic education. The fittest always survive in business transactions, and this fact alone impresses the wisdom of becoming fitted. To an impulsive, generous nature the sordid "business is business" methods present a most uninviting prospect—hard, uncompromising and devoid of all uplifting influences.

In striving to live up to our highest ideals, it is difficult to stoop gracefully to the demands of commercial requirements.

However much we would delight to revel in the dream-inspired realm of poetic creation, and move rhythmically on and up to fairer heights of nobler purpose, we are clogged and bound by the fetters of cruel circumstance and must perforce march forward with the endless procession along life's dry and dusty thoroughfare. Dragging the ball and chain of necessity, the victim of poverty indulges little hope of escape. Yet a Christian philosophy saves from utter misery under such conditions, for it is how we accept the sentence of hard labor for life, rather than the sentence itself that counts most.

Craving and aspiring to the achievement of unattainable ideals, yet to bravely and cheerfully do one's best in any and all accidental environment is to realize the truest type of heroism.

For a mind to appreciate the gossamer draperies of poetic illusion, and cheerfully accept the coarse raiment of fustian belonging exclusively to a prose existence, is to acquire the best philosophy in the lessons of life.

Cheerfulness blesses and is blessed.

> We may not climb the dizzy height
> That towers far above us;
> But all may make the wayside bright
> For those around who love us.

And at last this is the real value received in life—the intellectual and spiritual compensation for being faithful over small things.

The golden sunshine of hope and joy in one's inner consciousness is ample recompense for the effort required to bestow its genial influence on others. We may cultivate this faculty and indulge the higher motives and sentiments of the spiritual nature so far as practicable, but the material welfare must also be considered.

The beast in human nature will assert itself and its demands cannot be denied.

"Self preservation is the first law of nature." In the business rule of dog eat dog, one must learn to look out for his money's worth or become the prey of the larger dog.

We long to rise to sublime heights and do great things for the happiness and improvement of humanity in the unfavorable conditions of life, but if the small and insignificant part of this work be ours, the honor lies in doing well what must be done. We may put aside our own choice of the great deeds and doing our best in all things leave results to the Unseen Power we recognize.

The battle for existence is a fierce one, but we need not yield entirely to the brutalizing effects of financial acquisition. We need not lose sight of our cherished ideals, though stern necessity, like a deep and resistless undercurrent of fate, compels our lives into the channel of the practical.

So long as existing conditions call for improvement, every individual has some responsibility for the general good and the way we acknowledge or shirk our share of it, stamps our loyalty and courage or brands us as traitors to the cause of humanity.

Antagonism in business relations is a selfish scramble at best where each party wants his money's worth, as capital and labor's attitude illustrates, but difference of opinion should not stifle the impulse of sympathy that blesses one another.

Though the party preyed upon finds the only hope of justice lies in united action and eternal vigilance, no envy or bitterness should characterize union methods.

The simple creed of Brotherhood is not an alien effort in the general conflict of good and evil, for its work of love can be no longer misunderstood.

> Ill is the day that sinks to rest
> And sees no soul our soul has blessed.

OUT OF WORK—WHAT IT MAY MEAN.

(By H. B. Moyer.)

UT of work! What a commonplace saying, and what misery the reality often causes!

To the man who receives good wages, from which he can prepare for the inevitable rainy day, it may mean nothing; to the man beneath it, it may mean everything.

Only the other day the writer was called upon, in his capacity as a newspaper man, to follow up an attempted suicide of a young man just coming into the prime of life.

Ray—that was the name the young man gave—had left his home in Ohio to win fame and fortune in the snowclad fields of Canada. He had no actual trade and subsisted chiefly by doing odd jobs and working as a farm laborer. The financial slump came like a bolt from a clear sky, and Ray's piecemeal form of employment vanished.

For three days he wandered about the city, hungry and cold. A passerby on the third night took pity on him and offered him a quarter. At first Ray refused the money—then he accepted. Later he walked into a drug store and purchased a quantity of carbolic acid.

Walking down the street to a corner, he lifted the bottle to his lips and swallowed the deadly, burning fluid. Then he entered a nearby hotel and leaned against the bar as if intoxicated. Detecting the odor of carbolic acid on the man's breath, bystanders attempted to question him, but he was too far gone, and fell to the floor unconscious. The timely arrival of a doctor saved the would-be suicide's life, and the writer interviewed him at the hospital.

"Out of work—lack of money and friends—and a desire to end all troubles" were some of the reasons given for the rash deed. "I may have been sinning when I tried to take my life, but God knows that I have struggled and worked hard to make a living—and I have nothing to show for it." Nothing to show for his toil! And yet there are billions almost rusting in the coffers of our mighty rich!

Those who have means are inclined to scoff at the suffering of others. It is hard to realize, when one sits comfortably ensconced in an armchair alongside of a cheery grate fire, that there is misery and suffering on all sides out in the stormy ways of daily existence. And yet even we of the pen and scissors who meet with all classes and types of people, from the polished politician, and the diamond bedecked hotelkeeper, down to the lowliest of the low, do not know or appreciate one portion of the vast misery that prevails.

It isn't difficult to perceive the cause of this untold misery, but who can conceive a practical remedy?

We have men of great minds, who have, and are, creating marvelous inventions, such as wireless telegraphy, the X-rays, etc., why cannot men be brought forth who can make the world what it ought to be? To so arrange matters that the under-dog would have an equal opportunity of living as a human being ought to, without the necessity of the ever-present daily treadmill with its treacherous steps?

The scientists busy their brains trying to figure out why the mechanic does not marry. Why should he bring misery unto two? Has he any assurance that his employment of today will be open for him tomorrow? Might not those who rule the financial world with the daub of a fountain pen bring order out of chaos in a flash in the industrial world? And might not the employer of the mechanic follow the unwritten law of the capitalist and make matters worse by promptly shutting down the mill, the factory or the shop, as the case might be?

To the union man there is left this consolation: He is ever assured of wages which leave a margin of some sort for the days that are dark; but for the mechanic, with but his own frail influence to carry him through the constantly arising financial and industrial storms, there is little left but frail hope.

Be noble in every thought,
And in every deed.

WHAT SHALL OUR SONS LEARN?

(By Alphonse H. Henryot.)

(Translated from the French in our July issue.)

In a previous article under the above caption, printed in the June Carpenter, I portrayed the lamentable state of things resulting from our present defective apprentice system, and desiring to evade an eventual calling down for exposing an evil without offering any remedy, I am now coming back to the same subject.

As previously maintained, the conditions the apprentice is confronted with these days are, to a great degree, due to our eagerness to send our sons to the factory or workshop at an age when they should still be rubbing the benches at school. The reasons for this eagerness, however, are apparent. Under existing industrial conditions the income of a family with two or more children is insufficient to meet the family's needs and the parents have to depend on the meager earnings of their children to make up for the deficiency. Circumstances, nay, sheer necessity, compels them to send their children to work. In many cases the wife and mother even, has to go to work in support of the family because the husband is sick and incapacitated; not to speak of those cases so numerous in these times of business depression, where the father simply is out of work for lack of employment and there is no other way out of the difficulty but to let the children go to some shop, mill or factory and by means of their earnings, as small as these may be, try to keep the wolf from the door.

Yet, it is an indisputable fact, that there are parents so situated that they could well afford a sacrifice for their children by keeping them at school till the age of sixteen, and who, instead of sending their sons to a factory to work at a machine, could just as well send them to a manual training or a technical institution.

The preliminary training which their sons would receive at this institution would materially contribute to their physical well-being, and if this course was more freely chosen by parents it would have a tendency of perceptibly reducing the number of children now employed in our mills and factories. It would create a larger demand for apprentices of proper age and the employers would be compelled to accord them improved working conditions.

Now, as a remedy for the evil emanating from our present apprentice system, I would suggest in the first place that we endeavor to obtain control over our manual training and technical schools.

In France, for many years, the system of manual and technical training is firmly established in most of its public schools, especially is manual training a prominent feature in the lower classes, and the influence of the trade organizations of that country has at all times been strong enough to induce the school boards to select instructors for this branch of teaching from the union's ranks. Likewise are the technical schools in France more or less under the same influence and thus, while the pupil is becoming familiar with the first requirements of a trade, he is at the same time receiving enlightenment on the aims, objects and usefulness of labor organization.

As a consequence of the negligence of our trade unions in the U. S. and as a result of their indifference in the face of a problem of so vital importance as the apprentice question, the employers, on their part, taking a lively interest in our technical schools and taking advantage of the situation, have succeeded in getting these schools under their influence or control to the effect that though these schools are in the hands of private individuals or concerns, one of their main objects is to produce and supply the employers with cheap help and scab foremen.

Thus we find young men, after having attended one of these schools, taking the places of old and tried office employes.

The Y. M. C. A. night classes are supplying the employers with as many scabs to fill the positions of shipping clerks or other office help as they may require.

The schools for stone cutters, clothing cutters, the schools where upholstering, plastering, masonry, wood or iron work is being

taught are nothing else but scab hatcheries, turning out young men ready at any time to take the places of union men on strike. To prove this, I will cite but one single case, the great strike of telegraph operators of last winter. In this case the defeat of the operators was due to the employment, as strike breakers by the telegraph companies, of just such young persons who had received their training in telegraphy in the various technical institutions.

Who is to blame for the conditions that make such occurrences possible? To be just and sincere, we must admit that the fault lies, in the first place, with our super-conservative and egotistic trade unions. These organizations of narrow-minded men with antiquated ideas allow but a very limited and insufficient number of apprentices in their trade. While it is true that many employers are overanxious to employ an undue large number of apprentices, as, for instance, the boss plumbers and boss painters, who insist on having five apprentices to every two journeymen, it is also true that many trade unions pursue the opposite course by keeping their trade closed to the new generation.

As another remedy I would suggest the regulation and improvement of the present apprentice system by the trade unions themselves within their sphere of influence as we find such this present day and I would recommend the adoption of the following rules for their guidance in this task:

1. Only a certain number of apprentices to be allowed in any shop, factory or on any job.

2. No youth to be eligible for apprenticeship in any trade unless he has undergone technical schooling for a certain period and up to his sixteenth year of age and has passed a rigorous examination.

3. No apprentice shall be recognized as a proficient and accomplished journeyman unless he has passed a rigorous examination. The board of examiners to be composed either of members of the union of the respective trade or they may be a mixed body consisting of bosses and journeymen.

These points, however, are merely indications of a remedy. It is not my intention to go into detail in the matter, or to offer an elaborate plan for an improved apprentice system. I would therefore be highly pleased if some of the brothers or some of our Local Unions would take up this question and express their views thereon in the columns of this journal.

In further consideration of the subject I would call attention to the fact that in the same degree as immigration from European countries ceases to furnish this country with capable artisans, in the same degree a shortage of competent mechanics will make itself felt in the different trades. There will be an increased demand for apprentices and it behooves the different trade organizations to be on their guard, to consider the emergency and devise ways and means to prevent scab hatcheries from encroaching upon us and frustrating our efforts to make the rising generation productive of able mechanics and men devoted to labor's cause. If our unions will take intelligent action on these lines, we will no longer have to ponder over the future of our sons. But no time should be lost in taking action on this matter. The U. B. should take up this question not later than at our next convention.

It is not only our forests that are in danger of becoming devastated through negligence and failure to conserve our timber resources by replanting young trees in place of those slashed away; our trades as well as our organizations are becoming old and need invigoration and regeneration. Let us find and apply effective remedies before the evil has assumed proportions where a remedy comes too late.

Who will next come to the front on this important subject?

To Keep Tools From Rusting.

Take two ounces of tallow and an ounce of resin; melt together and strain, while hot, to remove the specks which are in the resin. Apply a slight coat on the tools with a brush and it will keep off the rust for any length of time.

Judge Upholds Union Label on Ballots.

Supreme Court Justice Wheeler, in a decision handed down in Buffalo, N. Y., decided that the printing of the union labels on ballots which were declared void by the inspectors of election was not improper and directed that the board reconvene and count them.

"FEED MY LAMBS."

(By Robert Hunter.)

IF poverty amuses you, then read some of the magazines of organized charity and laugh.

If poverty grieves you, then read the same magazines - and weep.

A couple of years ago I estimated that between sixty thousand and seventy thousand children in New York City went to school underfed.

The newspapers, and especially the philanthropists, were outraged.

Some philanthropists thought an investigation might be worth while. Others thought I was exaggerating the evil—that there were not more than forty or fifty thousand.

In any case, it would be a grave mistake, they said, to feed the children.

At the present moment children are fainting for want of food. Still philanthropists think it would be a mistake to feed them.

As I was for several years what is called a charitable expert, it may be permitted me to give some advice.

Let all the good people who have money donate funds to the organized charities. Then let the organized charities take these funds and buy weighing machines and employ a few doctors. Let them weigh the underfed children each day and find how many are wasting away.

Let them work out statistically just how much they waste away. Let the doctors watch the pulses of the children as they faint for want of food. Let them see how long a child can live without food.

Let them study what effect hunger has upon a child's mind, and whether lessons can be learned upon an empty stomach. Let them tell us how underfeeding affects the blood, the muscles, the lungs, the eyes.

Some of the children will lose weight from day to day, and then suddenly gain weight. Others will gain weight and then suddenly lose weight.

This will cause much comment, but if the experts will go into the homes they will find that these striking changes in the child's health bear a certain relation to the changes in industrial conditions. They will find when there is much unemployment the children will grow weaker and weaker, but when there is little, blood will come back into the cheeks of the children.

Let them take two groups of babies. To one of the groups let them give good nutritious broths, eggs and milk. Let the other group go hungry. And then let them compare the difference between these groups in physical strength, in mentality, and in blood.

A half million dollars could easily be spent in some such investigation. A great many officials could be employed, a number of new experts trained and a report on nice paper with diagrams and schedules and statistics could be issued.

It is an excellent time to undertake such an inquiry. There is a wide field for observation.

Instead of sixty or seventy thousand unfed children, there are now probably 150,000 underfed children.

Except for Russia and a few Asiatic countries, America now offers the best field for this sort of sociological experiment. In the other countries the workers resent such studies.

Doubtless in time our own workers will object to having their children starve.

In any case the anti-vivisectionists or some other such body of reformers may take the matter up.

There is little time to be lost. It is one of the best opportunities organized charity and sociological experts will have to make a careful statistical study of OTHER PEOPLE'S CHILDREN as they slowly waste away.

Have more than thou showest,
Speak less than thou knowest,
Lend more than thou owest.
Learn more than thou trowest.
—Shakespeare.

A spending hand that always poureth out
Hath need to have a bringer-in as fast;
And on the stone that still doth turn about
There groweth no moss; these proverbs yet do last.
—Sir T. Wyatt.

LABOR UNIONS FROM THE UNIONIST'S STANDPOINT.

(Labor Sunday Sermon Delivered by J. H. Barnett, Pastor First Congregational Church, Zumbrota, Minn.)

E hear much these days, especially in rural communities, of the harmfulness of the organizations known as "Labor Unions." The very name, to many, is a synonym for all that is bad and to be shunned. Even to speak the name is, to some, the means of leaving a bad taste in the mouth.

We will admit that there is much in the methods which enter into labor disputes that it were better to eliminate, much on both sides that does not attain the Christian concepts of social responsibilities and privileges. Yet, let us exercise great care that we do no injustice to the labor organizations themselves. Or, in the words of Jesus, let us "judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment." This can only be done as we come to a knowledge of the principles upon which the unions are founded. In our study, then, let us separate as far as possible between methods and principles, and if they do not seem to conform in practice, let us in charity realize that the fault is not with the organizations themselves, but is rather due to a lack of judgment on the part of the men composing them. If the fundamental truths upon which the unions are based rank high, and partake of the right spirit, even though the methods are not altogether Christlike, let us not condemn them entirely, but in love magnify those high, the lofty ideals, the noble declarations of purpose, and with them the true standard of procedure to gain the desired ends.

Much of the condemnation can be traced, I believe, to a lack of knowledge of the underlying principles of such organizations. The only means we of the rural districts have of becoming acquainted with unionism is the medium of the daily press. That is, such accounts as the newspapers give us at the time of industrial disturbances. These accounts to be of value as space fillers are often such as are inimical to the vitally interested party, the wage earner. I think this point is well illustrated by an incident of the great A. R. U. strike of 1894, commonly known as the Pullman strike.

At that time I was a resident of the town of Whiting, Ind. One day the agent of one of the large trunk lines, passing through that place, sent a message to Chicago for protection for the company's property. There had been no demonstration there at any time, nor had there been any intimation that trouble was brewing. But a company of United States infantry was dispatched to the scene, and also a posse of United States deputy marshals. Everything would still have been peaceable had not a deputy marshal exceeded his authority by ordering a lawabiding citizen off the street, and backed up his demands by a show of force. The only disturbance then was when Mr. G——, the citizen, caused the arm of the law to measure his length on the sidewalk, which act was highly commended by the captain of the company of regulars. But the next day the ubiquitous reporter got in his work by reporting a "Riot in Whiting, Indiana," and then gave in glowing colors the statement that "the United States army was called upon to restore peace in that little burg, and that the strikers had assaulted the deputy marshals." Mr. G—— had never been a railroad man and was connected with the strike in no manner whatever. He used no violence whatever until called upon to do so in self-defense.

While I do not say that all the accounts of disturbances are thus exaggerated, I do contend that we cannot form a just opinion from what we see in the papers at the time of trouble. And I believe that the illustration just given strengthens my contention that we should not depend too much for condemnation proceedings upon what meager information reaches us regarding those who have banded themselves together in the organizations known as labor unions.

It is not my purpose to defend, or even to excuse, organized labor when it resorts to questionable means to gain its ends. We must admit that the lust of battle often

blinds the eyes of both sides in the conflict for industrial supremacy, and violence is condemnable in both. I am glad, however, to be able to say that violence is not the rule on either side, but both are willing to make concessions in a majority of cases, cases which find no space in the columns of the daily press.

One of the God given instincts of life is self-preservation. This is frequently abnormally developed until it becomes a desire for self exaltation. This latter finds expression in an accumulation of that which tends to power. While all men were created equal in allegiance to God and His laws, for some cause or other their capacities for planning and execution are divergent. Because of this, some of necessity must depend upon their fellows for taking the lead in wresting from nature life's necessaries. This naturally gives us what is known as the employer and the employe. The one planning and calling upon the other to make a success of the venture. Here we find a practical application of the maxim, "In union there is strength." Here is a union of interests, one which calls for a union of wisdom to conceive, and power to perform, which will give the human race strength to advance. As long as both sides keep in view their mutual interdependence peace prevails and things are as God intended they should be. Then, "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!" How much of human happiness and prosperity depends upon it.

However, we have to take human nature as we find it, and it is but too apparent that men have foresworn allegiance to the Most High, and instead of the sweet spirit of interdependence the policy of "the survival of the fittest" has arisen in its crudest form. That is, the "fittest" is but another name for the most powerful, be that power in brute force or cunning. As a natural result the weaker have united for mutual protection. As individuals they have found themselves unable to maintain their inherent rights, or even to closely approximate them. They have learned the lesson in a hard school, "in union there is strength." Strength to wrest at least a small part of what rightly belongs to them from the avaricious. This necessity for a united protective plan gave rise to clans, tribes, nations and even a combination of nations. It has given to the world the wonderful spectacle of forty-five sovereign nations forming one great political body as found in the United States of America. As separate and unfederated organizations they would soon be the prey of other aggressive peoples, but in their present form living in peace, and with a large degree of freedom.

As the stronger nations prey upon the weaker, so the tendency is for the more powerful in intellect, in organizing ability, in cunning among individuals, to force his weaker brother to a life of servitude, a life often unrelieved by sympathy or fellow feeling, unless the stronger be held in check by humanitarianism, or force of numbers in opposition. It is a necessary sequence of any social system that some must lead, while others take the more burdensome tasks. It is right that ability should have its reward above that of the less able. It is also right that thrift should count for something in life. It is not right, however, that ability should be used to the enslavement of the less able. Nor is it right that thrift should prosper at the expense of the life blood of innocent childhood, or the enslavement of the more mature. It is to protect themselves from this enslavement, this subverting of childhood, this degradation of the human kind that labor unions have been organized. As separate units the individuals are unable to assert their rights, but they have learned the lesson, "In union there is strength."

We have not the time to enter into a history of the organization of the early guilds, the trades and craft organizations of the middle ages, interesting as it would be. We can only take time to state that the necessity of the laborer uniting with his fellow was recognized soon after serfdom ceased to exist. For the most part these primitive guilds were formed to resist usurpation of political and industrial authority and were fraternal alliances.

Our present form of voluntary association in trades and labor organizations dates back to early in the nineteenth century, and was born of the necessity of uniting for mutual benefit and protection.

Let us now briefly view the principles upon which the unions are based. Let us weigh them carefully to see wherein they are blameworthy, or if not deserving of blame wherein they are to be commended. In doing this we can find no better criterion by which to judge than the unionist's utterances in his journals, or, better still the promulgation of his views as he is talked to face to face. I feel that I have had exceptional advantages along this line, (1) because of membership in the Typographical Union; (2) because of intimate relations with working unionism in the Central Labor Union of Indianapolis, to which organization I was sent as a fraternal delegate by the federated ministers of the Congregational, United Brethren and Methodist Protestant churches; (3) by personal contact with the leaders of the movement in their various headquarters in that city, and (4) by free access to their official journals.

In this month's Pearson's Magazine Samuel Gompers is quoted as giving the aims and principles of the labor unions as follows:

"Our unions aim to improve the standard of life, to uproot ignorance and foster education, to instill character, manhood and interdependent spirit among our people; to bring about a recognition of the interdependence of man upon his fellow man. We aim to establish a normal workday, to take the children from the factory and workshop and give them the opportunity of the school, the home and the playground. In a word, our unions strive to lighten toil, educate their members, make their homes more cheerful and in every way contribute an earnest effort toward making life the better worth living."

Summed up in as few words as possible the principles of trades unionism are brotherly love, justice and equity. However much these things are lost sight of in the heat of conflict, they are the foundation upon which the superstructure of unionism is erected. However weak and untempered the mortar which cements the building, the foundation is laid deep in the teachings of Him who gave His life for sinful man.

Let us come to a more careful review of the things for which the organizations stand.

Go with me to a city like Chicago or New York. We will not stop in the regular factory districts this trip, but wend our way to the tenement houses. We will now climb several flights of rickety stairs, and turn into a room "ten feet square, low-ceiled and lighted by but one window whose panes were crusted with the dirt of a generation." (Helen Campbell). It is with difficulty that we can stand the odors of that den, yet it is the workshop of seven women. This is also their living room, for aside from the few short hours of sleep they are compelled to take, their life is spent in continuous labor. It is a loathsome place to which our curiosity has led us. Disease is in the air, or rather that which takes the place of air for these creatures. It does not surprise us to find that they are emaciated and stricken with the first and probably some of them the advanced stages of consumption. They are working upon clothing that will bring prices in the market ranging from twenty-five to seventy-five dollars. It will take one woman two days to make one of these garments, two days of sixteen hours each, her stipend being one dollar for the finished article, or fifty cents for sixteen hours of unremitted toil. Her best endeavors thus netting her the princely (?) sum of $3.50 for seven days of labor, for Sunday never comes to her calendar. The grave is the only thing she knows that will bring release to her weary limbs and benumbed mind. These clothes, reeking with disease—for often garments made in places like this have been used as the covering of those who have some contagious disorder —pass through the hands of the "sweater" into stores and from thence into homes where they are the means of spreading consumption, small-pox, scarlet fever or other dread disease.

The labor unions say that these things should not be. They claim that the women working upon these garments should receive more for their work, that they should not be compelled to work so many hours for what they get, and that working conditions should be more humane and sanitary. They claim that the health of the general public should be safeguarded from infection, and to do these things they have come to the conclusion that the workers of the country should unite. Dividends look larger and of more importance to some manufacturers

than do the health and comfort of the workers, of whom these seven are but a type, of more importance even than the public welfare. As individuals the workers are unable to cope with these conditions and overcome them, but they have learned the lesson that "in union there is strength."

Our next place of inspection will be the homes of poverty. Homes where the rooms are barren of the necessities of life. Pantries that rival the famous cupboard of Old Mother Hubbard. Wardrobes that are such only in name. Have I seen them? Yes! I have seen the child going to bed hungry, nothing in the home to even temporarily stay the pangs of hunger. The father roaming the streets from early morn until late at night looking for even an odd job that will enable him to take home at least a crust to allay those gnawing pangs which are sapping away the vitality of his loved ones, especially that are tormenting the little one, the bundle of innocence that had plaintively appealed to the mother for something to eat. I can see the look of anguish that flits across that mother's face as she is compelled to tell the child that there is nothing for it. I can see that child as it wends its way to the school. How scantily clad it is. How the cold finds its way without difficulty to the very bones. How the feet, purple with cold, mutely plead for covering to protect them from the frosty air and pavement. Still the father roams the streets that he might find an opportunity to earn that which will ease the sufferings of his loved ones. May be by this time the mother has succeeded in finding a washing, or some other means of earning fifty cents. Probably the sweatshop is the last resort of the mother and child and the penitentiary for the father, for how can a parent see his loved ones wasting away while plenty is around him? I can see at last the little one carried to a pauper's grave, while the eye of faith sees its spirit at last finding rest and comfort in the land of plenty, our Father's house.

The labor unions say that these scenes of poverty should not be in this land flowing with milk and honey. They claim that these things are due to the abuse of industrial power, and that the only way to overcome them is through organization. They claim that the shorter working hours will make room for more workers, and that it is the duty of society to thus provide for the army of unemployed. This is one reason for the demand for the eight-hour workday.

I know you will excuse me for again speaking of the child-labor evil so soon after my talk on "The Reason For It," or, in other words, on the conservation of the child life. The subject can not be emphasized too much. Then it is necessary to touch upon it at this time as it is one of the most important of the organized labor movement. My address would, indeed, be incomplete without giving some thought to the attitude of labor unions to this blight upon the fair name of civilization. In the description of the working conditions of the children I am indebted to Bulletin No. 52 of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

We are now viewing the conditions in a mill of the Southland, one of the mills erected in the past decade. Here we find 250 children hard at work, in an atmosphere impregnated with dust. The air is heavy and close even though the windows are open. Machinery crowds the space. In another establishment the hackling machines are fed by thirty-three boys. "They are standing in a cloud of dust, bathed in perspiration, and are so hoarse that it is almost impossible to understand them when they speak." We find in still another factory, one where washing powder is made, twenty-one boys filling boxes and working in a cloud of dust. Handkerchiefs or rags cover their mouths, and their eyelids are inflamed. In all these places disease lurks, or rather stalks, seizing upon the young frames and carrying them frequently to an early grave.

Illiteracy and ignorance reign supreme in these places. At the time the child mind should be undergoing a developing process it is found in an enforced environment whose only tendency is to stunt the mental and bodily powers. The influence of the factory life is all for the bad in the child life. Why are these little ones placed in this position? Because, in the language of a New Jersey factory inspector, "Children are cheaper than men." The demand for dividends is of more importance in human affairs than is the childhood of our nation.

Again the labor unions come forward with a protest that these things are not

as God would have them. Claiming that the child life should be protected from inhuman greed. Claiming that every child born into the world should have a chance to avail itself of the grand educational facilities which our free public schools present. Holding that corporate greed should not be allowed to enslave our rising generations, and nullify the opportunities that would otherwise be theirs. Claiming that a pure, untrammeled childhood is of far more value than the building up of large fortunes in the hands of the few. And they have come to the conclusion that the only way to successfully combat the evil is through organization. As separate units they are helpless in the face of the power of wealth, but as a united force they see some hopes of righting the wrongs and giving the child a chance in life.

In Pearson's Magazine for this month, Jas. Creelman credits President Roosevelt with the statement that, "As President of the United States, I have had less trouble with Mr. Gompers and organized labor than I have had with Mr. Parry, Mr. Van Cleave and the National Association of Manufacturers. I have not been able to agree with some of the extreme demands of organized labor, but its representatives have been less intolerant and less violent than their opponents."

It is no more my purpose to arraign the employers than it has been to uphold the employes in violence and excess, but feel that justice demands that this commendation of the chief executive of our country be presented to you at this time.

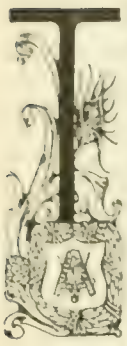
It is a fact that the rank and file of the labor unions have the lesson to learn that "blessed is every one that feareth the Lord; that walketh in his ways." There is much in the methods adopted that are contrary to the highest and noblest views of life which God has given us. Much, indeed, that we could wish were different. But as we carefully weigh the declaration of purpose, the conditions which they have organized to combat, we can see that there is much, after all, to commend. As men they have banded together, and it is the common error of men that leads them to the excess they allow themselves to indulge. Their ideals are high, but they need the guidance of the Holy Spirit of God that they might be lifted to planes of living and conduct approximating those ideals.

As followers of Jesus let us not ignore the high principles upon which the labor organizations are founded. Let us not confuse the issue by allowing methods to blind us to the underlying spirit of their existence. Let us not condemn the many for the sins of the few—for few, indeed, proportionately of the members of organized labor are guilty of excess and riot. But let us "walk in God's ways," the ways of helpfulness. One of their leaders, one who has been the object of much public condemnation, one whose name all of you would recognize, said to me one day, "Mr. Barnett, if all of us should follow the teachings of you preachers, the teachings of Jesus, there would be no need of labor unions." What did he mean? He meant that if all church members, all manufacturers, all laboring men were followers of the lowly Nazarene, if everybody "walked in God's way," there would be industrial peace, for all wrongs would be righted. Let us then exalt the Christ methods of righting wrong, the methods of love. We cannot consistently ignore the conditions that they are striving to better, and we know that it is God's will that they should be righted. Let us prove, then, that we are followers of Jesus of Nazareth by doing our share toward "making the crooked things straight." There is no solution outside of Christ Jesus, and it is not alone our duty but a blessed privilege to do our share in bringing Him into the problem. The religion of our Saviour means more than a mere assent to creeds and dogmas, more than the mere assembling together on stated occasions for religious exercises. It means more than the mere preaching of the word. It means the uplifting of humanity, the solving of life's abstract problems, the winning of men to a "life hid with Christ with God." It means a "more abundant life," a life in the service of our fellow men. As far as the principles of the labor unions coincide with this they are in accord with the will of God, and it is for us to uphold them.

Some men make their marks in this world, others find them already made—easy marks.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYE.

(By W. D. Kauffmann.)



THE great business man is the manager of the enterprise in which we are all embarked. He is as necessary to us as we are to him, for, no matter how well we work, the success of the enterprise and the profit of it depend very largely on the ability of his management.

To achieve the most complete success for all there should be the greatest harmony between promoter and wage-earner and an ungrudging appreciation of each other's value. To win the fullest victory there should be confidence and concerted action between the commander and the men behind the guns.

And now, my brothers, in the creation of wealth and in the equable distribution of wealth, not only is co-operation necessary but organization is necessary. Organization in unions, organization of capital, all organizations which tend to make human effort more effective, to increase and not to curtail the production of wealth, are of advantage to mankind.

Labor unions are valuable not only to their own members, but to the whole community.

And honest, law-abiding organizations of capital are valuable not only to their own stockholders, but to the whole community.

Capitalistic combinations in restraint of trade and in establishment of monopoly are not combinations for production, but for extortion, and activity of this character is not industry, but robbery.

There is the same difference between legitimate organization and criminal combination as there is between commerce and piracy, between house building and house breaking.

But united effort is always more effective than distracted effort, and organization and combination may be said to be beneficial whenever their objects are found to be legitimate.

The main purpose of labor unions is to secure [illegible]-table conditions and adequate compensation for the wage earners.

The main object of farmers' unions is to secure proper recognition and adequate compensation for those who produce the necessaries of life.

The farmers and wage-earners comprise two-thirds of the community, and the distribution of wealth throughout these large bodies is absolutely essential to general prosperity.

As a matter of fact, if the farmers and laborers are not prosperous, there is no prosperity.

Prosperity means, first, the creation of wealth, and then the distribution of wealth. We all realize the advantage of putting money into circulation, but how are we going to put money into circulation on any large scale except in good wages to workers and good prices to farmers?

If I buy a block of land worth a million dollars, there is really no money put into circulation. There is a transfer on the books of some bank, and a million dollars which stood in my name now stands under somebody else's name. That's all. No one else is benefited. But if I put up a million dollar building on that block I pay out thousands of dollars to bricklayers and thousands of dollars to iron workers and thousands of dollars to carpenters and plasterers and plumbers, and so on, and that money is spent by hundreds of men for hundreds of families in food and clothes and supplies and rent—in necessaries and luxuries and amusements, and the whole community is benefited. Prosperity for the producing classes means prosperity for the commercial classes. It means prosperity for me. It means prosperity for every business man.

Hope the best, but hold the Present fatal daughter of the Past.
Shape your heart to front the hour, but dream not that the hour will last.

—Locksley Hall.

COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES OF ARTISANS AND LABORERS IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A RECENT act of Congress, entitled "An act granting to certain employes of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment," which came into effect on August 1, 1908, is a measure of great importance in the domain of labor legislation. Under previous laws, compensation in case of injury is paid to employes in the railway mail service and in the life saving service. The new law applies to persons employed by the government as artisans or laborers in the following services: Arsenals, navy yards, river and harbor construction; fortification construction, hazardous employment in the reclamation service, namely, in construction and in control and management of works; hazardous employment under the isthmian canal commission; government manufacturing establishments.

According to a rough estimate made by the Department of Commerce and Labor, about 75,000 government employes come within the provisions of the law. Compensation will be paid under this act only for such injuries to an employe as occur in the course of his employment and cause inability to pursue his employment for more than fifteen days. Compensation is not paid if the injury is due to the negligence or misconduct of the employe injured. The act applies only to injuries received on or after August 1, 1908.

The compensation consists of a continuance during the period of disability, but not over one year, of the same pay which the employe was receiving at the time of the injury. If the employe is killed by the accident or dies from the results of the injury received and leaves a widow or children under sixteen years of age or dependent parents, the same amount of compensation is paid to these dependent relatives until the completion of the twelve months' period.

The administration of the act is intrusted to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. All questions of negligence or misconduct are to be determined by him, and in case of death from injury, the distribution of the compensation among the dependent relatives entitled to it must be made according to his orders. Cases of injuries to employes coming under this act must be reported to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and compensation may be paid only when approved by him.

No compensation will be paid either for injury or for death unless the persons entitled to such compensation make application for the same. This application must be made by the injured employe, or, in case of his death, by his dependents, and forwarded by the official superior of the injured employe, accompanied by a physician's certificate, through the regular official channels to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. The secretary is authorized by the act to demand such additional information, or order such investigation, as is necessary for the proper administration of the law.

Regulations have been prepared by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the guidance of officials and employes in the government service, and the necessary forms and blanks have been prepared, printed and distributed among the government offices, throughout the country, where persons are employed who come under the provisions of this act.

According to these regulations, reports of injuries must be made by the official superior of the employe to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor not later than the second day after the accident. Application for compensation must be made as soon as possible after the first fifteen days of disability. If the application is approved, the compensation will be paid during disability, but for a period not exceeding six months, at the end of which period the injured person must make application for re-examination by a physician provided by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and after this examination has been made and reported, a new approval by the secretary for further payment of compensation is necessary. This procedure is demanded by Section 5 of the act. The only other condition required is a presentation to the disbursing officer on

and pay day of a physician's certificate as to the disability of the injured person, approved by the official superior.

Applications of dependents for compensation in case of the death of an employe from accidental injury must be made within ninety days after such death.

The records of the application of this act will furnish valuable material for statistics of accidents, which, for this country, are quite meager. In order to make the statistics more complete and valuable, reports of all accidental injuries to government employes, regardless of the application of this act, have been requested from all government establishments and offices. As the number of United States government employes exceeds 300,000 these statistics will prove of great scientific value and practical use in the future.

UNIONISM AS VAN CLEAVE WANTS IT.

(From the Labor Advocate.)

AMERICAN INDUSTRIES, the organ of the National Association of Manufacturers, has what is termed the "president's page," wherein Mr. Van Cleave, the president of the association, relieves his mighty intellect and assists to the best of his ability to befog those employers and employes who are willing to allow themselves to be befogged.

Mr. Van Cleave assumes to speak as one who believes in labor unions "if properly conducted," a qualifying phrase which has enabled Mr. Van Cleave to eliminate unions from his own business.

He assumes to desire that the unions shall be "properly conducted," which means, from his point of view, that the conduct of the unions should never come in conflict with his own business view.

He makes professions far more lofty, as the following quotation from the "president's page" will show:

"The undoubted degeneration of the modern labor union, misled by demagogues, political tricksters and grafters, indicates that the time is at hand when the intelligent, temperate members must combine to eliminate the vicious element. Unions conducted as originally planned will command the recognition and support of practically every employer in the country. Now is an excellent time for the unions to make a new departure and to purge themselves of the undesirable."

Now we know that the reason why the Buck Stove Company of St. Louis, of which Mr. Van Cleave is the master mind, is a non-union concern is because of "the undoubted degeneration of the modern labor union."

Since Mr. Van Cleave refuses to employ organized labor in his own business he is remarkably well qualified to instruct wage-earners upon proper trades union tactics.

To repeat, "Unions as originally planned will command the recognition and support of practically every employer in the country." Now, what were the original purposes of the unions? This question is answered by Mr. Van Cleave upon the same page in the following language:

"I will outline here the original objects of the labor unions in the United States: To make their members sober, industrious and efficient workers, to reduce the hours, improve the sanitary surroundings and increase the wages of labor and to inspire workers to become intelligent, law-abiding and public-spirited citizens. For several decades these objects were kept constantly in view. With these purposes every patriot American was in sympathy. It is hardly necessary for me to say that unions conducted on such lines today would receive the support of every employer and of every good citizen of the United States.

"In the case of many of the organizations most of these beneficent aims seem to have been dropped in the past twenty or twenty-five years, and aggressive, coercive and lawless practices have taken their place. With a large proportion of the labor societies the shortening of hours and the lengthening of wages appear to be the only articles of the original creed of trades unionism that are left.

"I attribute this change to the advent of the demagogues, political tricksters and grafters who have forced themselves into positions of leadership in some of the unions. But whatever may be the cause of the change in the ideals and the aims of the unions, I am free to say that no man in the country more sincerely deplores the change than I do. It is bad for employers and for the country, and it is particularly demoralizing and harmful for the members of the unions as individuals."

We admit the original objects of its unions to be "to make their members sober, industrious and efficient workers, to reduce the hours, improve the sanitary surroundings and increase the wages of labor and to inspire workers to become intelligent, law-abiding and public-spirited citizens."

We deny that in any decade the unions ever departed from or abandoned these purposes.

We admit our efforts have generally been applauded by patriotic Americans, including very few employers, however, and never any of the Van Cleave, Post, Parry type, who have always displayed inveterate hatred of unionism in any form. What would be the attitude of any of these three if their employes as a union asked them for better sanitary conditions, shorter hours and higher wages? The answer is found in the Buck Stove Company injunction and contempt suits in the courts.

Neither Van Cleave nor any of his allied hypocrites can point to any time in which labor unions, conducted for the purposes stated by him (which have always been their purposes), have been supported by "every employer," or even by any considerable proportion of them.

In the beginning unions were brought into existence by oppression of workers by employers and were kept secret, and in many cases books of record and account were kept buried in the ground.

In these early stages the law looked upon unions as conspiracies, and the most hostile employers then, like Van Cleave, Parry and Post now, sought to convict labor wherever possible.

Inch by inch the unions fought their way to recognition, their sessions became more and more open, their humane purposes more generally accepted by the public, and a largely increasing number of employers have come to recognize the wisdom and the necessity of their existence.

For this evolution from "darkest industry" the unions owe no thanks to Van Cleave or his ilk.

It is not true that labor unions have degenerated. The entire history of the labor movement is one of ever-increasing intelligence, as is bound to be the result where thousands of minds grind against each other in mental strife.

The unions stand higher, have more members and more friends and have friendly or contract relations with more employers now than at any previous time in history, and even as persecution gave the union movement birth and forced it to be strong so will the prosecutions and lies of Van Cleave and his kind strengthen the union movement of our time.

The viewpoint of Van Cleave is that the workman should be a cipher in industrial calculations, he should blindly accept the decision of the employer or leave the industry, he should be encouraged to form "aid associations," whose first duty is to aid the employer and not the employe, and if the employe should chance to join a legitimate union they are to be fought by lockouts, forced strikes, injunctions, and, failing in everything else, their ranks must be divided by false professions of friendship accompanied by slander of their officers and advice as to their proper course of action.

The Pearl of Great Price.

Take all the lesser virtues I possess,
My good name place beneath a social ban;
But let me keep what some men value less,
Broad charity unto my fellow man.

—B. S. Whikon.

MONTANA COURT SUSTAINS BOYCOTT.

THE Montana Federation of Labor's position has been sustained by the Supreme Court of that State, and an injunction against the labor union for boycotting an unfair firm (Lindsay & Co., Billings), reversed. The decision was handed down June 1, and sustains the workers' contention that patronage is not a property right, and that what is legal for an individual is legal for a collection of individuals. The decision is published in full, and all workers are urged to read the views of one court that differs from the United States Supreme Court:

"We hold, then, that a labor organization may employ the boycott, as herein defined, in furtherance of the objects of its existence, if, however, the means by which it enforces the boycott, are illegal, then it may render its members amenable to the processes of the law, but if they are not, the courts are powerless to render assistance to the person or firm boycotted, even though financial loss results as the direct consequence of the boycott. It may be true, that, speaking generally, no one has the right intentionally to do an act for the purpose of injuring another's business, but injury, however, in its legal significance means damage resulting from the violation of a legal right, and it is the violation of the legal right which renders an act wrongful in the eye of the law and makes it actionable. If, then, these defendants and their associates did not violate any legal right of the plaintiff in withdrawing their patronage from the company, or in agreeing to withdraw their patronage from the company, or in agreeing to withdraw their patronage from anyone who might patronize Lindsay & Co., they can not be enjoined from continuing the boycott in force, so long as the means employed to make the boycott effective are not illegal.

"The evidence shows that the only means used in this instance was the publication of the circular in question.

"It is held by the court that if any of the individuals in the union could publish the circular, all may join in its publication.

"Certain, it cannot be said that Lindsay & Co. had a property right in the trade of any particular person.

"In this country patronage depends upon good will and we do not think that it will be contended by anyone that it was wrongful or unlawful or violated any right of the plaintiff company for any particular individual in Billings to withdraw his patronage from Lindsay & Co., or from any other concern which might be doing business with that company, and that, too, without regard to his reason for doing so.

"But there can be found running through our legal literature many remarkable statements that an act perfectly lawful when done by one person becomes by some sort of legerdemain criminal when done by two or more persons acting in concert, and this upon the theory that the concerted action amounts to a conspiracy.

"But with this doctrine we do not agree.

"If an individual is clothed with a right when acting alone, he does not lose such right merely by acting with others, each of whom is clothed with the same right.

"If the act done is lawful, the combination of action is not an element which gives character to the act.

"It is the illegality of the purpose to be accomplished or the illegal means used in the furtherance of the purpose, which makes the act illegal."

Life is not as idle ore,
But iron dug from central gloom,
And heated hot with burning fears,
And dipt in baths of hissing tears,
And batter'd with the shocks of doom,
To shape and use. —In Memoriam.

The past will always win
A glory from its being far.

A NEW ARBITRATION LAW FOR NEW ZEALAND.

INDUSTRIAL arbitration is another scheme apparently about to be tried by New Zealand, that land of startling social experiments. The existing scheme, which has been in force for some years, is pretty widely regarded as unsatisfactory, if not a downright failure. Under it people have become increasingly reluctant to invest capital in industrial enterprises, the cost of living has greatly advanced, to the natural dissatisfaction of the working people, and indirect taxation has increased by about five dollars a head of the population. In such circumstances it is not strange that a new law has been proposed, making sweeping changes in the system. In place of the old boards of conciliation it is proposed to have councils of conciliation which will differ from the boards in much more than name. Each council will consist of a magistrate and assessors from the industry involved. If a council fails to effect a settlement of a dispute it may be referred to the court of arbitration, which is to comprise assessors from the industry involved, who shall not, however, be interested in the dispute. This court is to have extraordinary powers, among them that of fixing arbitrarily a rate of "needs" wages, which means such as workmen of average skill and energy could earn, and also an "exertion wage" for work done above the average standard. For industrial disturbances severe penalties are prescribed. For a strike a fine of $50 will be imposed upon the strikers, with five dollars more for every week the strike is maintained. For a lockout the fine is $1,000, with $250 additional for each week of its continuance. Special and heavier fines are prescribed for strikes in bakeries, slaughter houses and coal yards and on railroads, and in other industries directly affecting the health or welfare of the public, and the fines are made collectible by levying upon the wages of the strikers either due at the time of the strike or earned in any subsequent employment. This is obviously a stringent measure, designed to establish a very different system from that which now prevails. It is not surprising to hear that many labor leaders are opposing it, though wherein it would bear more hardly upon employes than employers does not yet appear. Of course, the great difficulty is to get a measure which will be regarded by both sides as perfectly fair and impartial. Perhaps we might say it is not only difficult but practically impossible to devise such a measure, since if both sides could agree in thus regarding any conceivable law, they would be able to agree on the questions between them without any law at all.

HOW TO FIGHT THE INJUNCTION.

(William Marion Reedy, in the St. Louis Mirror.)

STRANGE that labor leaders in their fight against the injunction do not more squarely stand on the constitutional provision that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances." The anti-boycott injunction is an abridgment of the freedom of the press, inasmuch as it forbids trades union journals to print what they call "unfair lists." So with the picketer—he has the right of free speech to ask one man not to work for another or for a corporation. Peaceable assemblage is a right the police ignore only too often when they are workingmen who assemble peaceably. The exercise of freedom of speech or of the press cannot, therefore, be a conspiracy. There is absolutely no limitation upon the rights of free speech or free press. If the freedom is abused, the one who abuses it can be held responsible, and that is all. If the utterers of a libel in print or the men who urge boycotts have no means, are without property wherefrom those

claiming damages for such utterances can secure satisfaction, still the right of free speech and free press stands. A poor man has as much right of free speech and free press as the rich man. See the case of Marx & Haas Jeans Clothing Co. vs. Anthony Watson and others, Supreme Court of Missouri, March 19, 1902. Supreme Justice Thomas A. Sherwood wrote the opinion a little legal classic of liberty—and Justices Burgess, Bruce, Marshall and Gantt concurred. We have been told that since his retirement from the Missouri supreme bench Justice Sherwood has recanted the views set forth in this opinion. This may be, but a man may recant his assent to the multiplication table without in any way affecting the logic thereof. In the free speech and free press article of the constitution lies the only possible protection for organized labor in the prosecution of the boycott against employers who do not deal fairly with the labor organizations.

What and Who.

What influence first demanded and then secured the Australian ballot?

The trades unions.

What influence has done most to eradicate the evils of child labor?

The trades unions.

Who forced legislation safeguarding life and limb in mills, mines and factories?

The trades unions.

What barrier stands between the greed of conscienceless employers and the weak and helpless toilers?

The trades unions.

Who is it that practices more than it preaches the gospel of mutual helpfulness, brotherhood, love and kindness?

The trades unions.

Who forced the eight-hour workday, which permits a breadwinner to have a few waking hours to devote to recreation and communion with his wife and babies?

The trades unions.

Who takes the child from the mill and mine and puts him into school to receive the training that will make him a useful and patriotic citizen?

The trades unions.

Who bears the burden of expense to secure and maintain these bettered conditions which are enjoyed by all workers alike?

The trades unions.

A league of carpenters known as the Grand Liga de Carpentros has been organized in Mexico for purposes of mutual protection. The by-laws of the association provide that all members work to obtain full remuneration for their services and to prevent the members from being unfairly treated. The association aims at temperance and morality among the workmen and will start a campaign for shorter hours of work. An important feature is that strong opposition is to be made to any difference in salary between foreign and native workmen. Aid will be extended to members and their families in cases of sickness or death. In addition to the regular fees the members will, whenever necessary, pay a strike fee for the aid and benefit of strikers.

Riches is a relative word, implying its opposite, "poverty," as positively as the word "north" implies its opposite "south." The force of the guinea you have in your pocket depends wholly on the default of a guinea in your neighbor's pocket. If he did not want it, it would be of no use to you. The degree of power it possesses depends accurately upon the need or desire he has for it; and the art of making yourself rich in the ordinary mercantile sense is therefore equally and necessarily the art of keeping your neighbor poor.—Ruskin.

In every good work that tends toward the uplift of humanity, the care and protection of the weak and the helpless, the cultivation of patriotism and good citizenship, the trades unions take front rank.—Exchange.

An ounce of help is worth a ton of sermons to the fellow who is down and out.

Nor is it
Wiser to weep a true occasion lost,
But trim our sails and let old bygones be.
—The Princess.

CARPENTERS' HALL

One of the venerable buildings in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., one that has played a most prominent part in the making of American history, is Carpenters' Hall, built in 1770 and situated on the south side of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. It was in Carpenters' Hall where the first session of the American congress was held and opened with that remarkable prayer by Dr. Duche, on September 7, 1774.

The delegates of the congress held their preliminary meetings in Smith's Tavern, when

one day a committee of Philadelphia workingmen appeared before that body and showed their patriotism by offering the use of their building for its future meetings.

The delegates of the congress visited the place, and, after looking it over, accepted the offer. They were apparently as much pleased with the library and hallway as any other part of the building, which was of unusual size in those days, and at present is in almost as good condition as a century ago.

As the illustration shows, it is a two story structure of brick, with a wing upon either side. The interior consists of one large room; it has been little changed and is a treasure house to lovers of historical relics.

Carpenters' Hall is also notable for the fact that there was probably declared the first boycott in the history of this country. By the decision of congress a ban was placed upon British goods of all kinds. It was also the scene of the famous provincial convention which assembled in January, 1775, in the interest of the independence of the colonies.

As its name indicates, Carpenters' Hall was built by an organization of mechanics, carpenters being the foremost in the undertaking. It is one of the oldest structures standing now in the eastern States.

Labor Day.

Those that conceived Labor Day builded better than they knew. They not only taught themselves their strength, but they emphasized the idea that work is the bond of brotherhood for all. The key of the world is work, and more and more the part of the drone is becoming harder to play. That we must all work is coming to be the general thought; with it comes the thought of consideration for one's neighbor. No man can work and not feel for others. The Blade goes on to say:

"Perhaps this altered view might have come in the course of time anyway. It was preached by the carpenter of Nazareth centuries ago. But labor has hastened its entrance into public policy. The union is but the expression of a consideration for others. Each man in working for himself works for his comrade. In practice, it has other definition, other terms, but this is the underlying principle. And as the worker has striven for the embodiment of an idea into his personal life, so is he bringing it into the life of all. The story of labor is not written. Its future is only faintly guessed at by a few far-seeing economists. It must march through sloughs of discord yet, hear the sound of conflict and know the bite of hunger, but in the end it will conquer happiness and all the world's good will and gratitude."—The Toledo Blade.

One broom does more good than a hundred bayonets.—Max Nordau.

Fifty-five men have been killed in building the new Blackwell's island bridge over the East river, according to a report of the committee of Central Federated Union appointed to ascertain the fatalities in that work. The committee also found that fifteen workmen have suffered death in the Chelsea docks improvements. The union workmen who investigated the subject said that city inspectors tried to conceal the loss of life, which the union men attribute to the employment of non-union men inexperienced in work at lofty hights and to the absence of proper precautions. The investigators declared that no life has been lost in building the new Manhattan bridge, where union labor is employed.

There is not a horse in England able and willing to work, but has due food and lodging, and goes about sleek-coated, satisfied in heart. And you say a like treatment for man is impossible. Brothers, I answer, if for you it be impossible, what is to become of you? It is impossible for us to believe it to be impossible. The human brain, looking at these sleek English horses, refuses to believe in such impossibility for Englishmen. Do you depart quickly; clear the ways soon, lest worse befall. We for our share do propose, with full view of the enormous difficulty, with total disbelief in the impossibility, to endeavor while life is in us, and to die endeavoring, we and our sons, till we attain it, or have all died and ended.—Carlyle.

None but union offices can use the label.

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1908.

At this writing our Fifteenth Biennial Convention is in session in Salt Lake City, Utah, having begun its labors last Monday, Sept. 21, and no doubt, the eyes of our members are at this moment turned with keen interest to that city. We are, at this early hour, not in a position to take up a review of any of the convention's transactions, but we have before us the biennial reports of our General Officers, the discussion and consideration of which will be one of the incipient and most prominent features at the convention. Each one of these reports is a document in itself and all contain information of vital interest to our entire membership.

The report of the General Executive Board contains a summary of the more important matters that came before that body during the period beginning with the fourth quarterly meeting in 1906 and ending with June 30, 1908. One of the subjects touched upon is the Rochester, N. Y., injunction case in which our First Vice-President and several members of Local Unions in Rochester had been indicted for alleged criminal conspiracy by the grand jury of Monroe County, N. Y. All necessary steps were taken by the Board for the defense and acquittal of our indicted official and members, and the case was finally dismissed by the court.

Numerous complaints having been received by the Board of contractors unfair in one city being allowed by our Local Unions and District Councils in other cities to employ members of our organization, the G. E. B., in its report, characterizes the attitude of the respective D. C.'s and L. U.'s as unwise and contrary to the basic principles of unionism and calls upon them to use every effort to bring about such a condition of affairs as will make these complaints no longer necessary.

The admission of Mexican citizens to our U. B. is a difficulty arising from conditions existing in Texas which, in the opinion of the Board, cannot be satisfactorily dealt with under our present constitution, and the matter is referred to the convention for the enactment of suitable legislation so as to obviate any further difficulty along this line.

For the better understanding of the situation we quote the following section of the report:

"Many citizens of Mexico reside on the United States side of the line and follow the carpenters' trade for a livelihood. Living so near their native country they are averse to taking out citizenship papers in the United States, and their failure to do so prevents them from legally joining the United Brotherhood. Several locals composed of Mexicans had been formed near the border, notably No. 1810 of San Antonio, and the attention of the General President having been called to the matter he rendered a decision on February 13, 1908, in accordance with Section 75 of our

construction. The effect of this decision becoming apparent the General President at the following meeting of the Board, placed the matter before us for advisement. This question never having arisen before, we deemed it best to permit the standing of the membership of those affected to remain in status quo until such time as the entire United Brotherhood had an opportunity to voice its sentiments on the question. We therefore recommend that Section 75 be so amended as to include the entire North American continent."

Our Canadian Local Unions being placed at a disadvantage as compared with the Local Unions in the United States, inasmuch as they are obliged to pay a customs duty of about 35 per cent. on all supplies shipped them from the General Office, the Board authorized the G. S. to reimburse all Local Unions in Canada to an amount equal to that paid by them as customs duty on such supplies.

Summing up the action taken by the Board in the matter of printing our monthly journal, The Carpenter, and that of the A. F. of L. Building Trades Department, which latter question was settled by referendum vote and resulted in the affiliation of the U. B. with that organization, the G. E. B. in its report reviews some questions of jurisdiction that during the two years past had arisen between the U. B. and the sheet metal workers and the bridge and structural iron workers. In the latter case a formal and satisfactory agreement has been entered into, while in the former a committee is endeavoring to adjust the matter amicably so as to avoid a jurisdictional conflict.

The amalgamation of the U. B. with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners having failed, both being unable to agree and after the agreement then in force had been extended until September 1, 1907, the Board decided that joint district councils, as provided by the agreement, might be superseded by joint executive committees for the purpose of maintaining amicable relations between the two organizations.

The G. E. B. further recommends the enactment by the convention of legislation that will make it obligatory upon all district councils, Local Unions and members to recognize as fair all material bearing the U. B. label, but that the law governing the granting of the label be so framed as to do no injustice to those districts where a higher wage maintains by the shipping of labeled material from districts where a lower wage scale exists.

The report then concludes with a summary of cash account for two years ending June 30, 1908.

The report of General President Wm. D. Huber covers 53 pages; his introductory remarks are deserving of careful perusal by each and every one of our members. He says:

"No convention of the United Brotherhood ever held will command the same attention and be studied with the same interest as the present one by the members of not only our own organization but by all who are interested in the welfare and uplifting of those who toil.

"The fierce struggle that we have passed through in the past two years for our very existence has been met grandly and nobly, not only by our organization, but by every labor organization in our country.

"The life of the wage earner has ever been a struggle to obtain the means of livelihood for himself and those dependent upon him for subsistence. In the conflict of industrial life there is no quarter shown when a crisis of business depression similar to the one that now confronts us occurs; the ordinary means and methods of human warfare is abandoned. Agreements, wage scales are set aside, ignored and every unfair advantage taken of the workmen, for the purpose of disrupting and disorganizing the unions. No moral obligations are permitted to stand in the way where large corporations are mad with the desire to destroy the unions. With the greatest labor organization of the building trades of America, and to which we all owe true allegiance, we should be wider awake to our own interests in the future than we have been in the past. There should be funds enough in our treasuries, both locally and nationally, to meet any emergency that we may have to contend with in the future. Many locals have large funds in their treasuries and are prepared, in a minor way, to do battle with the common enemy whenever such emergencies arise. On the other hand, too many of our locals

are not saving enough to create a fund whereby they can carry on, even their own business, without getting assistance from the General Office.

"Some provision in our constitution should be made whereby it would compel every Local Union to lay aside a certain amount of initiation fees, and every month's dues of each member, to be used in assisting their own members, at least prior to making demands upon the General Treasury for financial aid.

"It is true that nearly one-half of our Local Unions are now paying $1.00 per month dues, and some few even more than that, while others keep in that same rut of fifty cents per month for beneficial, and thirty cents per month for semi-beneficial members.

"No Local Union can exist, or expect to exist, during times of depression and scarcity of work unless they have a large membership, or have only been recently organized and have an opportunity of securing many new applicants on the constitutional fees set forth in our General Laws.

"The great concern of all in the event of dull times, is, can we maintain our present scale of wages and how? There is no better policy, to my way of thinking, than a good, large treasury behind us.

"Employers know as well as we do the financial standing of our organization, and we must not deceive ourselves on this point, and without a good, substantial treasury we can not withstand the attacks of the employers, nor can we depend on others for financial aid. It is to be regretted during the past five or six years, when building operations have been at their height, that we have not provided more funds to meet the emergencies that now confront us. However, it is not too late as yet for us to prepare something along these lines which will tend to encourage the rank and file and maintain our present conditions.

"With the strikes and lockouts that have taken place within the last two years; with the struggles we have been forced into to maintain our conditions, it ought to be a lesson to us in the future to prepare or evolve some plan that will make our organization more stable and much stronger than it even is at the present time. I trust you will give these matters your due consideration, as it means much for all concerned."

The report proper begins by recalling the action of the last convention in recommending the purchase of a site and the erection of an office building for permanent headquarters of the U. B., a proposition which was ratified by a referendum vote and the necessary money, the G. P. says, was cheerfully donated by the membership out of the general fund by a handsome vote. The ground for the structure was first broken on the 17th of June and the building is expected to be completed and ready for occupancy on November 14 this year.

The question of amalgamation of the American branch of the A. S. of C. and J. with our U. B. is also made mention of in the G. P.'s report, he concluding on this subject as follows:

"The matter was referred to our General Executive Board who, for many reasons, refused to extend the agreement beyond September 1, 1907.

"No serious controversy has arisen since between the two organizations, and I hope some time in the near future negotiations will be opened whereby complete amalgamation will be perfected."

As to the negative result of the vote on the proposition of amalgamation with the U. B. among the Amalgamated Wood Workers, the G. P. says:

"They (the A. W. W.) began warfare immediately thereafter (after the Minneapolis A. F. of L. convention, where the delegates of both organizations agreed on submitting the proposition), in fact, prior to its being submitted to a referendum vote. I was in hopes that amalgamation would take place along peaceable lines, with the best of good feeling existing between the two organizations, but it seems it is not to be.

"They began their open warfare at Chicago, when the Mill Owners' Association in that city declared that all men working in their mills must carry the A. W. W. card on and after May 12, 1907.

"Our members in Chicago would not permit this to be done without aggressive action, which was taken, and we now have agreements with the Mill Owners' Association, signed by the individual members, with the exception of one or two isolated cases.

"During this fight, over 2,500 came over to our organization voluntarily, believing as they expressed it, 'their best interests could be served by so doing,' and it is a well-known fact that the mills which have been under our control have paid better wages and worked shorter hours than the mills under the control of the A. W. W.

"I believe the time is not far distant when the A. W. W. as a whole will be affiliated with the U. B. and we will thus bring about what we have striven for during the many past years, and also be carrying out the instructions of the delegates to several of our conventions in the past.

"If the rank and file will interest themselves as they should in the matter, it would only be a short time until we had one organization of carpenters and joiners in this country.

"As time goes on, however, the rank and file are learning the necessity of concerted action and singleness of purpose, and they are becoming more and more aware of the necessity of having one organization, and that the United Brotherhood, and undoubtedly more interest will be taken in the future than in the past to bring about these beneficent conditions outlined above.

"Surely no one can accuse us of not wanting amalgamation, as the vote on this proposition showed 28,777 for to 12,543 against."

To obviate further trouble arising out of questions of jurisdiction as that experienced in Texas, involving citizens of Mexico, the G. P. holds that since we are claiming jurisdiction over the canal zone of Panama, which is over 2,500 miles by rail from San Antonio, Tex., we should not debar our Mexican brothers. He recommends that in our claim of jurisdiction the entire western hemisphere, the North American and South American continents, be included.

As to by-laws, trade rules and amendments, the G. P. calls attention to the failure of many Local Unions to profit by past mistakes and advice given them, as evidenced by the embodying in their local rules of provisions which were in direct conflict with our general constitution:

"For instance, many will try and make provision to use half of the initiation fees, dues, etc., to institute a contingent fund, and this I cannot permit, as, in my judgment, Sections 214 and 215 of the constitution are very plain, and all such moneys belong to the general fund.

"Another mistake made by the locals is in the manner of paying salaries. Many of them wish to pay their officers a percentage salary, and I always recommend that this be eliminated and the officers paid a straight salary. It entails less bookkeeping, and no officer's salary should be increased or diminished during his term of six months of office, which certainly would be the case if the percentage basis obtained.

"Again, many locals make provision for the payment of local death benefits, and while this is a worthy object, still I believe much more good can be obtained by using such moneys to raise the wages and reduce the hours, and thus insure the brother, his wife and little ones a more comfortable existence during their lives."

Here follows a tabulated statement of amendments, trade rules, by-laws, etc., received and approved, showing a total of 432 amendments, etc. The report also contains a tabulated statement of appeals and grievances received numbering, in total, 226 cases. Sixteen pages of the report comprise a compiled list of mills, cabinet shops, etc., in the different States, stating locality, number of mills therein, how many employed, mills employing U. B. members exclusively, how many mills use the U. B. label, hours per day and wages per hour. According to the data so compiled there are 3,814 mills and cabinet shops under the jurisdiction of the U. B. In 102 cities the working hours in the mills and shops are eight per day and in 204 cities nine per day, while in 100, mostly smaller localities where our membership is not large enough to enforce the shorter work day, the ten-hour system still prevails in the mills and shops. The balance of the report is taken up by a detailed record of law suits, torts, injunctions, cases where criminal conspiracy was charged and other law cases involving officials, Local Unions or members of the U. B.

This record shows that the G. P. handled twenty-eight law cases of which eleven were won, six lost, nine are still pending and in two cases there has been no decision rendered. The total cost to the U. B. of these law cases was $12,304.00.

The report winds up with information in suits affecting labor unions and judicial usurpation in injunction proceedings.

The report of General Secretary Frank Duffy is an elaborate document of 115 pages, 58 of which contain a list of local unions in numerical order, stating location, meeting places, meeting nights, working hours per day, wages, Saturday half holiday and trade agreements where such has been established or entered into with the employers. This is very useful information especially so for transient or visiting brothers.

Comparing the two years past conjointly the G. S. says:

"The first year was one of fullness and plenty, while the second was one practically of blight, decay and hard times brought about by the money panic that occurred in the fall of 1907, and from which we have not yet fully recovered. To say that the year ending June 30, 1907 was a successful one is but putting it mildly; to be truthful it was the most successful and prosperous year in the history of our organization in every particular and in every respect. Although confronted, opposed and hampered by employers' associations, alliances and organizations our Local Unions grew and prospered beyond our expectations, new unions were formed in all sections and in all states, old unions were revived and reorganized, delinquent members squared up, suspended members were reinstated, and new members were added by the thousands to our ranks. It was evident that our members, Local Unions, business agents and organizers were doing their full duty in building up our organization to be the greatest and best in the world. In hundreds of instances wages were increased, hours of labor reduced and better working conditions established. Besides that, our general treasury gradually increased, placing us on such a financial footing as to be able to pay all just claims made and legitimate debts incurred and to have a snug sum left for other purposes. It has been our policy in the past to husband our resources so that in times of trouble when strikes and lockouts occurred or when law suits were entered against us we might be in a position to protect and defend our organization in its entirety or any subordinate part thereof, and yet we have been found fault with for not liberally supporting men while out on strike; but when it is taken into consideration that we only receive a per capita tax of 25 cents per member per month, or $3.00 per member per year, it cannot be expected that we financially assist and support, to any great extent, our members involved in strikes and lockouts. And let it be here understood that we are not organized for the purpose of creating strife, discord, strikes or industrial upheavals of any kind; on the contrary, *our* mission is one of *peace* and good will.

"The year just closed will be known in history in our organization as the year of the 'money panic.' To say the panic affected us is but putting it mildly. When the crash came, putting firms, companies, corporations, banks and banking institutions out of business temporarily, and some of them permanently, many of our Local Unions suffered and scores of them had to surrender their charters. The reasons given were that the banks in which they had their money failed; it was not from lack of interest in the organization that they gave up; oh, no; on the contrary, it was because they could not pay their debts and they did not want to be looked upon as shirking their duty. The promise reached us that they would reorganize again in the good time coming. With thousands of men out of work, walking the streets for weeks and months, reduced to the last cent, almost begging for food for themselves and their little ones, unable to secure employment, how could it be expected under such trying circumstances for the unions to exist? In hundreds of cases the unions came willingly to the assistance of its members with financial support in order to tide them over present difficulties; in other cases the General Office was appealed to and petitioned for aid for men out of work, but as we have no fund for such purposes, and as we are not authorized to appropriate money in such cases, our hands were tied. We have often since thought that a good out-of-work fund at Headquarters in such trying times would be a blessing and a godsend. Let this be a lesson to us now to make preparations for the future."

The report also comprises a complete list of Local Unions chartered and Local Unions

lapsed or consolidated during the past two years and up to June 30, 1908. As to our numerical standing the report shows that on June 30, 1906, we had 1,748 Local Unions with a membership in good standing of 170,192.

On June 30, 1908, we had 1,910 Local Unions with a membership of 178,503 in good standing, which is a gain in Local Unions of 162 and in membership of 8,311.

Further on in his report the G. S. gives a summary of the inventory of the General Office with its various sub-departments as well as a statement of moneys received from all sources and summary of monthly expenditures from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1908.

Commenting on our official journal, The Carpenter, the G. S. remarks:

"We are glad to say that The Carpenter is highly appreciated by our members and their friends. We receive from time to time many encouraging communications congratulating us on the style, make-up and appearance of the journal, as well as for the educational and instructive reading matter it contains. We are glad to learn that our efforts in this direction are recognized. It will always be our desire to make The Carpenter the best labor paper published."

The G. S. concludes his report with the following recommendations:

"1. That monthly dues of beneficial members be increased from 50 to 75 cents, and of semi-beneficial members from 30 to 50 cents.

"2. Owing to the number of law suits entered against us in different parts of the country, that an emergency fund be formed by the sending of $1.00 out of each $5.00 initiation fee collected to the General Office, this fund to be used solely in defense of our members, Local Unions and District Councils involved in law suits and injunction cases.

"3. A definite time limit set when death claims must be filed with the General Office.

"4. A definite time limit set when appeals in death and disability claims can be taken to the General Executive Board.

"5. After two years all financial secretaries and treasurers' monthly reports and returns, as well as all trustees' semi-annual reports and other communications of an unimportant nature be destroyed."

The General Treasurer, Thomas Neale, in his report, calls particular attention to the subjoined financial items which, as he says, "speak in volumes of our organization's success during the past two years. On June 30, 1906, the balance of funds on hand amounted to $199,294.45, and at the end of our fiscal year, June 30, 1908, we show a balance of funds on hand of $341,365.39—an increase during the past two years of $142,070.94. In addition we have purchased property for headquarters for which we have already paid $14,000, making a grand increase for the past term of $156,070.94—which all must admit is a remarkable showing in the face of such a financial crisis as we are now passing through. Whilst our treasury has increased to its present proportion, let us not lose sight of the fact that it is yet very small compared with our large membership, for were it evenly divided among us, our pro rata share would be only $1.85, whilst we should have a per capita of at least $7 or $8."

The G. T. then continues: "A further perusal of my report will also show a decided increase of expense in our death and disability department, for, during the above period 4,096 claims have been paid, an additional increase of claims over the preceding two years of 1,025—amounting to $503,715.56 as against $380,071.44 paid out in the same period of time at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1906—an increase of $123,644.12—which plainly demonstrates the fact that as we grow older the greater are our financial responsibilities, and even though we have been successful in increasing our per capita tax, the time is not far distant when it will be necessary to make another increase so that our funds will reach to such a high standard that our obligations to our members can continue to be fulfilled. We need a million-dollar treasury. We have been running along for years on a cheap basis, so that were we brought face to face with a disastrous strike, lockout or panic we would be unable to finance it in such a manner that it would insure success to those who were affected, whereas, if we raised our dues to 75 cents or $1.00 per month for beneficial members, and 50 to 75 cents per month for semi-beneficial members sufficient funds would be realized by judicious handling on the part of the local officials together with

the additional assistance rendered them by the General Office to pay men so affected enough to maintain them through a long siege of enforced idleness and insure their families as well as themselves from want and suffering. While this may be a bad time to suggest the increasing of dues and a larger treasury owing to the present lull in the building industry, still the fact remains that our present standard of 50 cents for beneficial and 30 cents for semi-beneficial members is not sufficient to enable a union to do its business in a manner beneficial to the best interests of its members.''

The then following twenty pages of the report are taken up by an itemized account of receipts and expenditures during the fiscal term from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1908, including a summary of money donated in support of members on strikes, lockouts, etc., and a detailed statement of money paid to each Local Union in death and disability benefits during the same period.

The total of strike relief paid out during the fiscal term amounts to $160,432.30. The total amount of death and disability claims paid was $503,715.56.

Although copies of these reports were mailed to the Local Unions prior to the departure of the General Officers for the convention city, they will be embodied in the convention proceedings. Each member of the U. B. should make these reports a subject of careful study and secure a copy of the proceedings as soon as they are in print and ready for distribution by the General Office.

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Declaring the public has benefited greatly, more perhaps than its own members, by the fight which it has been waging to establish the open shop, the Employers' Association of the building trades of Washington, D. C., recently sent out letters to all members of the Washington Board of Trade and of the Chamber of Commerce, asking financial assistance in making the fight a permanent success.

''We had hoped to be able to finance the struggle from within our own ranks,'' says the letter, ''and have done so up to a recent date. We now find, however, that the heavy court and lawyers' fees place an additional burden upon us, to such an extent that we would welcome assistance from the owners and from the investors, who are in reality deriving the benefits. We have sufficient subscriptions in hand to finance our association for the current year, but we need $3,000 for work already done.''

The letter goes on to say:

''The fruits of all this struggle, the continuance of the present satisfactory conditions, which are essential to the prosperity of the District, and the resultant benefits gained can only be maintained through the moral support and hearty co-operation of the public-spirited men of the city. Otherwise the work will have been in vain, and the movement will retrograde to the old conditions, viz: Domination by the unions and dictation by the walking delegates.''

We readily believe that the members of the association issuing the letter, where they, profiting by the glutted condition of the labor market, succeeded in getting their work done by non-union men at wages below the standard and possibly at longer hours, have benefited by it, but the assertion that the public has benefited by the fight, is nonsensical, preposterous and a gross misrepresentation of facts.

Builders generally, are not very anxious to accord to their patrons the benefit of any decrease in the price of labor, and undoubtedly the Washington builders, in their contracts entered into in the course of the current year, have figured on standard wages, and those of them who run open shops and pay reduced wages have pocketed the difference.

This, however, has surely not benefited the public nor has the public benefited by the inferior work turned out under open-shop conditions by inefficient, non-union men.

Generally speaking, it is an indisputable fact that the public is at no time benefited by a decrease in wages as this means a decrease in the consuming and purchasing power of the working population and a consequent shrinkage of business of all kinds from which the entire business community must naturally suffer.

As to domination by the union and dictation by the walking delegates, we all know, and the public ought to know by this time, that there is no such thing. It is the unfair, greedy employers who want to dominate and dictate to their employes. They

want to deprive them of the right to set a price for their labor, a right which if exerted by the dealer in material is never disputed, and deprive them of the right to refuse to work with men of their own class who consciously are traitors to their own cause.

These employers not only want to manage their own business but the business of their employes as well, and when the unions resent their arbitrary methods and they find themselves hampered in the carrying out of their selfish scheme they at once begin to howl "calamity."

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The attendance at this year's British trades union congress at Nottingham, England, constituted a record, the delegates numbering 518 and representing 1,766,000 members in affiliated organizations. This is an increase of 76,000 over last year's congress at Bath, notwithstanding the withdrawal from membership of the amalgamated Society of Engineers and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen which together numbered 106,000 in last year's representation.

Why Is It That—

Labor laws are always declared unconstitutional?

All workmen cannot see the benefit of organizing?

Union men so often fail to demand union made goods?

So many members never attend meetings only when out of a job or in trouble?

So many members think unionism consists only of paying dues?

Some members always have important business on meeting nights?

Some unionists never pay their dues until threatened with expulsion?

Some members yell on the street corners, but whisper in the lodge rooms?

We so often forget our own faults, but never fail to detect our neighbors'?

We expect our union to be powerful when we refuse to furnish the ammunition (brains and money)?—Exchange.

Virtue must shape itself in deed.—Teresias.

Distinctions.

The man who gambles for a living is a disreputable person; but the one who plays football with other people's property on the stock exchange is highly respected by society.

The grocer who salts his sugar is a cheat; but the corporation owner who waters his stock is a financier.

The man who kills another is a murderer; but the general who kills thousands is a hero.

The person who defrauds another is dishonest; but the one who defrauds the government in the payment of taxes is clever.

The man who plays with loaded dice is a scoundrel; but the corporation director who manipulates the stock of his company for his personal benefit is a Napoleon of Finance.

The person who charges a high rate of interest is a usurer, but the bank which loans "call money" at one hundred per cent. is highly thought of.

The man who sells liquor at retail by the glass is not considered an ornament to society, but the one who distils it and supplies him by the hogshead is in a respectable business and welcomed.

The man who sells poison or dope contrary to law is punished if caught, but the man who sells it as a patent medicine can do so openly and advertise.

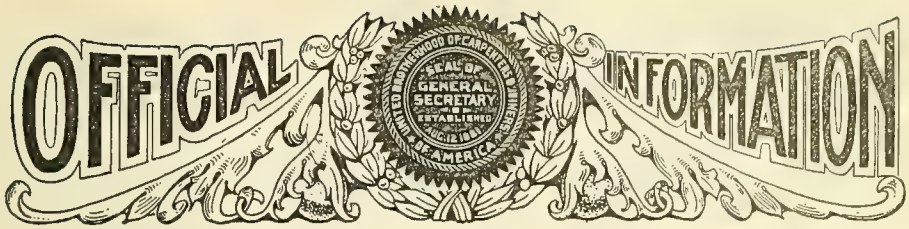
The man who draws a nude picture risks a visit from Saint Anthony Comstock, but a display of legs and busts in a store where men and women mingle is quite proper.

To betray confidence is wrong, but to buy the secrets of a competitor is business.

To fail is to be pitied, but to get rich is to fail to be pitied.—Henry W. Francis, in Life.

Repairing Derby Hats.

If you are ever unfortunate enough to break a new derby hat so that it cracks and in spite of vigorous rubbing and brushing refuses to resume its one-time smooth surface, try the simple expedient of holding a lighted match inside the hat close to the broken spot. By the time the match has half burned out you will find that it has become soft. Then brush it vigorously with a stiff brush for a moment and it will regain its former smoothness and look as if nothing had ever marred its surface.



GENERAL OFFICERS of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS of AMERICA

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General Secretary,
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General Treasurer,
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First Vice-President,
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Second Vice-President,
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ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

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D. A. POST, 416 South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

A. M. WATSON, 30 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

American Federation of Labor Convention Call.

Under date of September 19 the A. F. of L. has issued a circular to all affiliated organizations advising them of the convening of the Twenty-eighth annual convention of the A. F. of L. at 10 o'clock Monday morning, November 9, 1908, in the city of Denver, Colo.

Organizations to be entitled to representation must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the convention, and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Only bona fide wage workers who are not members of, or eligible to membership in other trade unions, are eligible as delegates from federal labor unions.

Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the convention and their names forwarded to the secretary of the A. F. of L. immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organization has been paid in full to September 30, 1908.

The various passenger associations have been requested to grant a special rate. A special rate has been granted which is practically on a basis of 2 cents per mile. Full particulars will be mailed to each delegate as soon as his credential is received at A. F. of L. headquarters.

Reservations in any of the hotels can be made by addressing the chairman of the hotel committee, R. G. Moser, Room 315 Appel Building, Denver, Colo.

Delegates should notify the chairman of the arrangements committee, R. G. Moser, Room 315 Appel Building, Denver, Colo., stating time of their contemplated arrival at Denver and over which road they will travel.

The importance of our organization, our movement, and their future, the duty of the hour, the circular sets forth, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the Denver convention November 9, 1908.

Rejection of Candidates.

Varice Duvlea, applied for admission to L. U. 351, Northampton, Mass., and has been rejected three consecutive times.

Isaiah Ginsberg, applied for admission to L. U. 32, Brooklyn, N. Y., and was rejected three times in succession.

Expulsion.

Thomas M. Kelley, ex-treasurer of L. U. 595, Lynn, Mass., has been expelled for appropriating the funds of the Local Union for his own use.

Localities to be Avoided.

Amarillo, Tex.	Memphis, Tenn.
Anadarko, Okla.	Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Ashland, Ky.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Miami, Fla.
Austin, Tex.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Baltimore, Md.	Mulberry, Fla.
Belleville, Ill.	Nashville, Tenn.
Brantford, Ont., Can.	New Orleans, La.
Bridgeport, Conn.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.	New York City.
Chicago, Ill.	Oakland, Cal.
Cleveland, O.	Owensboro, Ky.
Demopolis, Ala.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Detroit, Mich.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Duluth, Minn.	Pottsville, Pa.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Pueblo, Colo.
El Reno, Okla.	Richmond, Va.
Ely, Nev.	Rockford, Ill.
Gary, Ind.	Rocky Ford, Colo.
Hartford, Conn.	Salineville, O.
Helena, Mont.	Sayre, Pa.
Hendersonville, N. C.	Seattle, Wash.
Johnson City, Tenn.	San Francisco, Cal.
Kansas City, Mo.	Tacoma, Wash.
Lawton, Okla.	Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Louisville, Ky.	White Plains, N. Y.
	Youngstown, O.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Conway, Ark.	Negaunee, Mich.
Manati, Porto Rico.	Rock Island, Ill.
Milledgeville, Ga.	

Total, 5 Local Unions.

Labor and Capital and Obedience to Law.

It is about time the workingmen of this country began to resent the insulting tone in which President Roosevelt always addresses them, and which Candidate Taft is imitating, just as he imitates every other habit and mannerism of his patron. "You've a right to organize, but you've got to obey the law"—that is the one stock phrase each of these men has ready whenever he finds himself before an audience of workingmen. One might suppose that the working people were a body of habitual criminals, to hear these politicians lecture and warn and threaten them.

But Mr. Taft, in his speech at Athens last week, did not content himself with thundering at the labor unions about the majesty of the law. He had the temerity to say: "The labor organizations must exercise their power within the law exactly as combinations of capital exercise their power within the law."

We have had some investigations in the last few years. The insurance companies have been investigated, and a number of the big banks and trust companies, and great railway corporations, and rich municipal franchise corporations, and the meat trust, and the Standard Oil Company, and a good many others. The one result of these investigations has been to show that the combinations of capital do not exercise their power within the law, except when the law happens just to suit their purposes; that any law which conflicts with their schemes is a laughing stock for them; that, with few exceptions, the great capitalists in control of them are guilty of perjury, bribery, breach of trust, misappropriation of funds, and a whole series of offenses against the common and statute law, and that the party which has nominated Mr. Taft at Mr. Roosevelt's command is a regular partner in a large number of these crimes and has systematically connived at the rest.

If Mr. Taft wants to preach obedience to the law, let him get together an audience of bankers, railway presidents, manufacturers, merchants and contractors and tell them that they have got to obey the law as faithfully as the average union workingman actually does.

We should like to see him try it. But, if he is prudent, let him accompany the speech with a very obvious wink. For if he should convince the big business men that he really meant to try to make them obey the law, the result would be to convince the most "respectable" elements in his party that Bryan or even Hearst is a "safer and saner" candidate than he.—The New York Call.

Every union workingman would laugh at the idea of admitting the bosses to membership in the union, to say nothing of making them union officers. Yet many a union workman sees nothing incongruous in his voting for capitalists to make and execute the laws of the nation, even at a time when he is on strike or locked out and the bosses are using the law against him.—The New York Call.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

W. J. Shields.

By the time this report appears in print we will be entering that season of the year which should demand the best within us in seeing that our energies are directed toward the solidifying of our organization. The lower temperature will make it possible to retire from the day's toil with that reserve of energy, necessary to the stamping out of all apparent weakness in the membership of the union. Individual help, properly directed, will not only bring satisfactory results in the above mentioned direction, but it will economize in the expenses necessary to the management of the organization. The price asked for the protection in the trade union, is based on the assumption that every member will personally contribute to the work and help increase the membership. The member who fails in this particular is not paying the cost of his membership, and should not complain if it is found necessary to levy assessments to raise money to pay help, hired to take his place. The man who wants to take it easy while others do the rowing should pay for the boat. "Money makes the mare go," but work is what demonstrates success in trade unionism. Appreciating the logic of this digest of the trade union situation, I find a general disposition on the part of the membership to enter into an active fall campaign, and seeing that nothing is left undone in the line of strengthening the organization, so that we may not be found wanting on any occasion that may arise. With the coming of another spring, comes the promise of another era of prosperous times. Let us prepare in the fullest sense for the coming that no opportunity may be sacrificed through dilatory action.

During the month, I was ordered by G. P. Huber to visit Lenox, Mass., and investigate a strike trouble of the painters which was drawing on the sympathy of our membership and liable to involve them in a sympathetic movement. I found the case in no way exaggerated and that quite a few of our men were anxious to take part in the painters' fight. The movement was well organized, but business was flat and this fact had been overlooked by the painters. They had shown poor judgment in forcing their movement for more wages under the condition of falling market. The position of the carpenters had been to let well enough alone, and be content to hold their own. In this position they had signed up the old agreement and there being no central body, they had, for the promise of the builders to employ none but union carpenters, promised in return to refrain from sympathetic striking. In the fact of this agreement I could see that it must be kept inviolate and that we were prevented from helping out the painters in that particular. I therefore suggested another way out of the difficulty which was the putting of the painters' case in the hands of the recently organized local B. T. D. with power to settle the contention on the best terms obtainable. This was agreed to and operated, with the result of giving to the new B. T. D. the prestige of signing for the painters a closed-shop agreement with a raise of wages and other recognition new to that craft. Brother McCarthy, organizer for the painters, and I were present in the drawing to a close of this stubborn contest.

Another case referred to me by the G. P. was at Holyoke, Mass. Assisted by the B. A. of the D. C., Brother Bonniville, we investigated the situation and improved conditions with the following results: All carpenters employed on the jobbing and construction work of this city are carrying the U. B. card. The cabinet and millmen are not so well organized. In the time spent and the meetings held, we added somewhat to the membership of this branch of the trade and finally we could calculate on a 50 per cent. organization. This was encouraging and the added interest produced, with the aid of the B. A. and the assistance of the

[illegible] committee of the U. L. U., should [illegible] to extend this work to completion. [illegible] have the smallest percentage [illegible], having approximately forty-[illegible] out of a possible 200. These [illegible] employed in the big manufactories are [illegible] to control, as it is impossible to get beyond the gates and escape the vigilant eyes of the watchman. A personal canvass of this situation, the meeting of the men on the street or at their homes, the inviting them to meetings arranged, will in time change the situation to one of greater satisfaction. Holyoke, in the past, has always maintained an excellent standing and my belief is that in the very near future this city will be second to none throughout the State, in point of organization.

Plymouth, Mass., the place where the forefathers landed, and instituted the principle of the freedom of speech and action, that has, with the aid of the laboring class made possible the building of the nation, as constituted at the present time, was waited on in a matter of providing employment for the membership of our lodge in this old historical community. A large county job, including several buildings, was the object of concern. Our men, true to the traditions of the town, were progressive and well organized. The closed shop principle was enforced and here came the difficulty. The county job was open to citizen labor, but the commissioners would not discriminate in favor of union help. Brother Dickson, the union's representative, and I waited on the sheriff and found him anxious to aid in any way we might suggest. It was thought as a way out to suspend the closed-shop rule on this job and as about all the members of 1591 were citizens, by getting them to man the job they might be citizens first and following that good trade unionists. This would give general satisfaction to all parties concerned and give to our men, in this time of lack of employment, the work desired.

Through invitation, I was privileged to meet at Stoughton, Mass., the representatives of the North Bristol D. C. In this jurisdiction there are a dozen different cities and towns represented, the aims and objects being a uniformity of trade conditions, similar initiation fees and dues and the building of a sympathetic bond of brotherly feeling and concern. The meetings are distributed among the different communities represented, and the interest is such that they are at all times well attended. The meeting I attended was no exception, and I felt well repaid in going and witnessing the earnest attention given to the business of the session. The trade reports showed business prospects brightening and the condition of organization well in general, with a few localities needing improvement. These, a little later on, will receive the attention required, with the hope that the disturbing element on the outside may be made to see the error of his ways, and cease to jeopardize future possibilities.

Other meetings were attended, but they being of the agitational character, I will not infringe further on the valuable space of the journal.

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W. J. Wilson.

The first two weeks of the month of July I spent in Jacksonville, Fla., visiting the different locals, the B. T. department and other trades, trying to instil new interest into the movement; also to get the B. T. department on its feet ready to do business for the building trades. The different trades have been apart for the past two years and each individual has looked out for his own affairs alone. No semblance of a card system has been in effect and it has all worked to the advantage of the unfair builders who have been trying for the past three years to disrupt organized labor here. They have been greatly aided in their aim by the trades being so far apart and also by the great number of visiting brothers who came into Jacksonville to spend the winter months. They seem to forget that they are supposed to deposit their clearance cards and help uphold union conditions that the home men worked so hard to establish. They put their cards in their pockets on leaving their homes, go to work on any job that they can find, fair or unfair, send their dues back to their home local and never let it be known where they belong. This is aiding the Builders' Exchange in its fight against the locals and makes it hard for organized labor to make any headway in securing better conditions here. It is to be hoped that the visiting brothers will not come into

Jacksonville during the coming winter, but will give organized labor here a chance to win out in its fight against these unfair employers. It would not be so bad if they would hunt up the locals, deposit their cards and find out the unfair work and refuse to accept it. This they have failed to do, and by this violation of our laws have prolonged the fight. The locals are now building themselves up again, taking in new members at every meeting, and making every effort to regain the lost ground.

On the 14th I went to Daytona, Fla., where our men were having trouble with Contractor Gaue, he failing to live up to an agreement, entered into with the local several months ago, to increase the minimum scale from $2.50 to $3.00 for eight hours' work commencing July 1. All the other contractors granted the increase and all our members, with the exception of eight or ten, had secured work elsewhere when I left the city. On the 21st I started for Savannah, Ga., where the men of the A. C. L. railway shops were locked out on the 15th. This trouble with the Atlantic Coast Line railway was brought about by the company posting notices in the shops, on the 11th of the month, that the piece work system would go into effect on July the 15th. This was a hard knock on the men as not more than 50 per cent. of them were members of the union. It should be a lesson to the non-union man showing him the need of protection that can only be acquired by being a member of a labor union.

The B. R. C. of A., known in this part of the country as a scab organization, has control of all the shops and repair tracks of this system except Savannah, and their members all work by the piece. That is why the Coast Line put up the same proposition to the men in Savannah. If the men should ever realize just what they are bringing on themselves by accepting piece work and pull out of this railroad association and get into a legitimate labor union they could soon eliminate this piece-work system that is now sapping the life blood out of the men now working under these conditions.

Let "Unionism" be your strongest "ism."—The Toiler.

What of the Child?

"Is it well with the child?" asked the prophet of old.

It is a question that may well be asked today and every day with regard to every child.

"Is it well with the child?"

Not if the child is being robbed of its years of preparation for life; if it is sent into the factory or store at nine or ten years old. Not if its body is subjected to such unsanitary conditions of the ordinary shop as cannot be withstood by the mature. Not if its mind in the early formative period is exposed to contaminations which wreck men and women grown. Not if the father has been crowded from his place to make room for the child to work its own ruin. Not if the young nature is coined into big dividends, while the child is thrust into the hardiness and sordidness of a selfish scramble for bread.

"Is it well with the child?"

No. It is not well with the child. Nor can it always be prosperous for those who disport in luxury upon the ill-paid labor of little hands.—Common Cause.

Lincoln's Idea.

It is not necessary nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions, but there is one point, with its connections, not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor, in the structure of government. * * * Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration. * * * No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch what they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power, which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement to such as they, and to fix new burdens and disabilities upon them till all of liberty shall be lost.—President Lincoln's message on December 3, 1861.

Out of evil evil flourishes, out of tyranny tyranny buds.—Boadicea.

CORRESPONDENCE

From Sheffield, Alabama.

Editor The Carpenter:

I have not seen anything in the journal from Sheffield since the publication of my letter over a year ago, and therefore believe that a few words on the present situation here would be welcomed by the brothers.

We are still holding our own, but are not gaining so far, as everything is dull, same as in other parts of the country. We have a large number of houses unoccupied. There is a small church being built and preparations are being made for another. Also a one-story bank building is being erected, but the construction of neither one of these buildings requires many carpenters. We have about thirty of our members working out of town, while those that remain here are idle two-thirds of the time. I would advise transient carpenters to give Sheffield a wide berth for the next three months at least, unless they come provided with ample cash and wish to spend it here.

In these times of enforced idleness, where money is scarce among working people, and where the prices of all necessaries of life are so extremely high, we people here may congratulate ourselves for being so fortunate as to have a good crop of blackberries this year, and as we also have good garden ground, and there are prospects for a good yield of corn, there is at least no danger of anyone starving.

From all appearance workingmen in this section will take an active part in the coming election; they are beginning to open their eyes and distinguishing their friends from their enemies; they will vote the Socialist ticket. The ballot-box is the proper place to show up the money kings who have caused this present panic. We must stop voting for the rich man and vote for the man from labor's ranks who has been found true and loyal to the cause, and who, when elected, will help to down our capitalistic oppressors, never to rise again.

With this coming election in view, I would appeal to the wage workers to stand shoulder to shoulder, march to the ballot box and all vote the same independent labor ticket. If you are not prepared for this move in your own interest this year, get ready for the next time and then all shove together. Remember your obligation, strive to help each other as you have never done before.

In the past we have not had the confidence in each other we should have had; we placed too much confidence in our enemies; we have given them our votes only to be laughed at by them after election. Don't let us vote for the ticket our employers vote for; let us vote for men from our own ranks who have our own interests at heart; let us vote for ourselves.

Fraternally yours,

A. E. DURHAM, L. U. 1007.

Sheffield, Ala.

A Word to Non-Union Carpenters of the Lockland-Millcreek Valley, Ohio.

Editor The Carpenter:

Desiring to reach and convert the non-union men in and around Cincinnati, Lockland and elsewhere, I would request you to print the following in our journal. I think the arguments offered are good for all places and times:

Brothers—This article is for you. We ask you to read it carefully and then hand it to your employer, if you have one. Ask his opinion as to the strength of our argument, and the justness of our conclusions. We are presuming that you are a thorough mechanic, capable of doing everything in your line in a workmanlike manner. The experience and skill which you now have has been obtained by years of toil and study. You could have equipped yourself for almost any profession with as little expense, and even with less mental effort. The tools you use are expensive, delicate and numerous. You are not ashamed of

your qualifications. You are frugal, honest, law-abiding and patriotic. Now, brother, we want to take you by the hand and look straight into your eyes and say, "How do you do? Is it well with you and yours? How are you succeeding in the battle of life? Do you own your own home? Are your children in school? Have you a margin laid by for a rainy day when you are too old to climb over a building and the employer has a far-away look when you ask for a job? Will you have a little laid by for that time?"

We know what the average person is compelled to answer when these questions are presented. Nine out of ten are tenants, often in two or three rooms, with not enough ahead to tide them over a period of sickness. In many cases their children of tender years are already at work trying to add to their insufficient income, and our hearts ache when we are forced to add that their daughters are in the shops and department stores, where through no fault of their employers, they are directly in an atmosphere which will leave a physical and moral blight, which all time cannot efface.

Dear brother, we know what we are talking about, and we are stating the conditions in very mild terms. There is one other feature which we must consider. From pre-historic times there has always been a "West" to which people could go and make for themselves homes. That time is now past, and will never be again. We are at the parting of the ways. The battles of the future will be along different lines. We claim no prophetic gift, but this seems evident. The strain on our civilization is great, and our republican institutions are now being tested more severely than at any other time in the history of our country. We most earnestly wish and hope for wisdom to be enthroned and for a continual advancement in all that is good. Indeed, there are signs of promise. Where once there was war there is now "co-operation." We call this co-operation by name which will in time be discontinued. Our manufacturers have organized, and instead of fighting each other they are assisting each other. Our financiers and transportation companies are doing the same. Our contractors are also in line, and the word is "Co-operation." May we not hope that in time all these combinations will join together and co-operate for the common good?

One thing is certain. The tendency of wages will always be toward the lowest point where people can live, until we wage-earners join in protecting our own selves by "co-operation." We have now trade unions, which are doing a good work along these lines, and this article has for its object the calling of your attention to the carpenters' organization.

In Lockland we have about an even one hundred members, and in Hamilton county, Ohio, and in the suburbs on the Kentucky side, some three thousand members. By our efforts we have been able to advance our wages and to shorten our hours of toil. We have made our condition better, and, brother, whether you are in the union or not, we have bettered your condition. Your income is increased by nearly $200 annually, even though you have not been with us, and have contributed nothing toward our advancement, yours and ours.

This article will be read by many hundreds of carpenters, and we wish to bring about friendship rather than strife, but candidly, dear non-union brother, how do you feel when you think of the benefit the carpenters' organization has been to you individually, and you have done nothing in return? Do you want something for nothing?

You may say that the organization is faulty, that at times it has made mistakes and has done wrong. We freely admit our imperfections, and ask you to help us correct our errors, and to think of the endless experiments, good and bad, that have been made along all lines of advancement, and to join heartily in meeting the issue before us, and remember that we are not offering a panacea for all our economic ills.

Students have calculated that the wealth of our nation has increased during the last ten years so as to indicate one dollar for every hour of labor, either mental or physical, which has been expended. Now you know that wealth is produced only by land, labor and capital, and every economist knows that labor has never had one-half of what is its own by right. Are you sat-

isfied to build houses for others while you live in tenements? Are you willing to produce ten dollars, and for this to receive one fourth of this sum? When wages get too high men will cease to employ labor. The law of supply and demand will regulate this part of it.

We have taken the liberty to place your name on our mailing list as good, honest men, and by your permission we will mail you printed matter from time to time, and if you desire, we will call on you and explain any point which you do not understand. You will be personally benefited, your employer will be in a position to bid on work more intelligently, and will not be injured by you having your rights, and we ask your co-operation.

Respectfully,

J. D. PEGG,

Assistant Business Agent Carpenters and Joiners' District Council, Cincinnati, O.

The Trade Unionist in Politics.

Editor The Carpenter:

Down through the span of time, from the labor movement beginning up to the present, I have strongly indorsed the position of the A. F. of L., in excluding partisan political discussion from the lodge room of the toilers. This position I have assumed, not because I was satisfied that the political interests of the wage-earners were given fair treatment or consideration, but rather from a fear of detracting from the splendid building and developing possibilities of the economic movement. It appeared plain to me that the men who labor would unite to defend and extend the shorter workday and the higher wage scale and unite on these economical issues without prejudices or malice one toward the other. The economic movement, the engaging in the conflicts necessary to its advances, would cement the bonds of fellowship to the extent of a tolerance in discussion. This position once secured would mean the broadening of dispositions, the disabusing of prejudices and a general development of the individual, up to the point of being willing to stand with his kind, not only in defense of his economic rights, but also as a seeker and defender of his political rights. It is now reasoned that this development looked for in the trade unionist is realized, prompted no doubt by the persecutions of the Parryites and similar associations in their practices against trade unions, their appeals to the courts and the decisions in declaring labor legislation unconstitutional, in the operation of the injunction and the many other matters that have abridged labor's liberty and opportunities. In view of the system of attack the trade unionist has had forced on him the understanding that to defend the vantage ground already gained the fight from this on is not only an economic struggle, but also a political contest. With this understanding it is up to the unionist to qualify and in this summing up it is proper to view the situation and reason out if the means at hand are as perfect and complete as they should be. We learn in this review that one-seventh of the voting strength of the nation are at present members of labor organizations and citizens of this United States. The A. F. of L. has back of it, speaking conservatively, a membership of not less than 2,000,000 members. It embraces in its chain between 24,000 and 25,000 local unions, circling the country and scattered throughout the length and breadth of our land. Next to the A. F. of L. comes the great railroad organizations, the Knights of Labor, the international organization of Masons and Bricklayers—and in this society every member is supposed to be a citizen—and coming last is that scattering force of independent labor societies, aggregating upward of 3,000,000 or more men which can be claimed as representatives of organized labor force. This combination of labor represents the balance of power in national politics. Its prestige put back of either of the old parties would result in the success of the party so favored. The 25,000 or more unions as at present organized represents a movement of gigantic influence; once aroused to the seriousness of a situation, each of the distinct unions are machines within themselves, that have the capability of exercising an influence not only over the individual member, but to a great extent over the vast army of unorganized wage-earners. This great wing of society are better versed in the injus-

tices of the times than ever before and, let us hope, better qualified to defend their common interests. Organized labor has proved not wanting in its position of defending and extending economic conditions and appreciating that the growth, both numerically and intellectually, is continuous. Assuming more and more power as time goes on, it becomes natural under an aggrieved state to entertain the feeling that labor's accomplishments in the economic fields can be duplicated by entering the political arena. Labor, if used fairly, would have continued on the lines of its humane movement, but in the practices of those antagonistic associations whose methods are dark and mysterious, who pollute American ideas and institutions, we have been forced to change our system and enter into the new line of defending the wage-earners' rights to life, liberty and happiness. The success we hope for in this new field will not be fully accomplished in our first venture. We need not to forget the undignified position assumed by labor, and that as a general rule labor and the labor vote is a by-word among those actually holding or seeking office, and the reason for this feeling and frank admission is because of the well-known characteristic of the average workingman of simply talking and not acting. It becomes our purpose to change this feeling of disdain to one of respect. Besides this it may require some time for the ship of labor to free itself of the barnacles that for a time may impede its progress. But having been schooled in the trade union, where the logic of persistent action has been found necessary, we can profit through this experience in the new field of contest. The proportion of success will largely depend upon the care and tact exercised. Labor's interests will be better served, not in a separate party, by any means, because the workingman has the power to control in both the dominant parties, and if he cares to, can make himself master of the situation. This position can be attained by taking advantage as occasion arises, that gives organized labor the opportunity to consolidate against a party or a candidate whose known views are antagonistic to the cause of the wage-earner. By an exhibition of this kind, with the results of awarding friendliness to all who would accord fair treatment to labor's interests and the retiring of all who would exclude from consideration the said interest, labor so wielding its influence and power can dictate candidates, inaugurate policies and be the dominant force in the rule of the country. The responsibility is great. Will we assume it and prove to society as a whole that the class which has been most directly responsible for the building up of our nation to its present heights of grandeur is capable to administer to the future well-being? The slogan of the trade unionist from this on should be, Awake, ye sleepers, and arouse to action! Your duty lies in the election of your friends and the defeat of your enemies!

Fraternally yours,

W. J. SHIELDS, L. U. 33.

Boston, Mass.

A Fair Barber Supply Company.

Editor The Carpenter:

On the 27th day of May, 1908, the August Kern Barber Supply Co. of Twenty-second and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo., signed up with the Carpenters' District Council of this city, and all the various crafts in their establishment are members of local organizations affiliated with their internationals; also affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

This is the only firm in the United States of America which is placing the carpenters' label on all the barber chairs and furniture which they manufacture.

There are several other barber supply houses, which are very antagonistic to labor, and it is therefore up to the carpenters in the various localities, and particularly upon the Pacific coast, to do their duty as union men. Prior to the time this firm signed up with the Carpenters' District Council they had a branch office on the coast, but since they have organized they are not selling any of their goods in San Francisco, and the barbers are thoroughly organized in the above mentioned city.

What are the carpenters doing to force this fair firm's goods upon the union barbers? It is your duty, Mr. Carpenter, to see that your barbers handle products man-

ufactured by a union house, and if you will do your whole duty in this respect, beneficial results will follow to this extent that we will find the unfair barber supply houses, whose goods are being handled by nearly every union man in San Francisco wiped off the coast; else it will force them to organize, which will mean other big establishments for the U. B.

Will you assist to organize the unfair barber supply houses by instructing your barbers to only buy goods from firms which are fair to organized labor? We sincerely trust that this matter will be taken up by the boys on the Pacific coast and force the journeymen barbers to do their whole duty and only purchase union-made chairs and furniture.

Wishing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America every success, I am, Fraternally yours,

J. C. SHANESSY,
Secretary Barbers' Local 102.
St. Louis, Mo.

Honor of Labor.

Two men I honor. First, the toil-worn craftsman, that with earth-made implement laboriously conquers the earth and makes her man's. Venerable to me is the hand, hard and coarse, wherein, notwithstanding, lies a cunning virtue, indefeasible, royal, as of this planet. Venerable, too, is the rugged face, all tanned, besoiled with rude intelligence; for it is the face of a man living man-like. Oh, but the more venerable for thy rudeness, and ever because we must pity as well as love thee.

Hardly entreated brother! For us thy back so bent, for us were thy straight limbs and fingers so deformed; thou wert our conscript on whom the lot fell, and fighting our battles wert so marred. For in thee, too, lay a God-created form, but it was not unfolded; encrusted must it stand with the thick adhesions and defacements of labor; and thy body, like thy soul, was not to know freedom. Yet, toil on; thou art in the duty, be out of it who may; thou toiled for the altogether indispensable daily bread.

A second man, I honor, and still more highly, him who is seen toiling for the spiritually indispensable—not daily bread, but the bread of life. Is not he, too, in his duty; endeavoring toward inward harmony; revealing this by act or by word, through all his outward endeavors, be they high or low? Highest of all when his outward and his inward endeavors are one; when he can name him artist; not earthly craftsman only, but inspired thinker, who with heaven-made instrument conquers heaven for us! If the poor and humble toil that we may have food, must not the high and glorious toil for him in return, that he may have light, guidance, freedom, immortality? These, too, in all their degrees, I honor; all else is chaff and dust, which let the wind blow whither it listeth. —Thomas Carlisle.

Caught a Tartar.

The business agent of the Kansas City Carpenters' Union is a small man, measured in pounds and inches. But his size sadly deceived a would-be slugger of the non-union variety. The business agent approached the non-unionist and attempted to reason with him, but Mr. "Scab" opined that he wouldn't stand for having any —— —— ——— of a "labor skate" interfering with him, and proceeded to attempt the polishing off of the aforesaid business agent. But the business agent happened to be something of a scrapper, and when the bout was over the ambulance hauled Mr. "Scab" to a hospital for repairs. And the next day the Kansas City Star, a notorious hater of organized labor, tried to make people believe that Mr. "Scab" had been viciously assaulted by six or eight union carpenters.—Exchange.

A republic that makes it hard for any man living within its borders to become a citizen is doing what it can to weaken itself by creating enemies in its own territory. And a labor union that makes it hard for any man working or capable of working at the trade to get a union card is doing what it can to weaken itself by forcing men to become scabs.—New York Call.

The recent Scottish Trade Union Congress passed resolutions in favor of old-age pensions and in favor of compulsory intervention in labor disputes.

Jamestown, N. Y.—All carpenters are advised to avoid this city, as trade is very dull and we have more men here than can be kept busy.

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Portland, Ore.—Business is almost at a complete standstill in this city and trade very dull. Many of our resident brothers are idle, and anyone contemplating coming here at this time will surely meet with disappointment if expecting to secure a job. Traveling brothers, be wise and keep away until further notice.

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Waco, Tex.—We desire to notify all brother carpenters through this medium that work is very slack in this city at this time. Business is at a standstill; we therefore would advise the brothers to stay away pending an improvement in trade conditions and until further notice.

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Alexandria, La.—Local Union 1468 of this city would hereby earnestly warn all carpenters to keep away, as the town is being extensively advertised as one that is booming and having a surplus of work, which is contrary to facts. There is not work enough here to keep half of our home men in employment. Don't be misled by decoying ads or newspaper reports.

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San Jose, Cal.—For some time there has been an "ad" appearing in the daily papers for "fifty carpenters wanted at Agnew, Cal.," and we desire to inform union men that there are only two buildings at Agnew being constructed under fair conditions, and there are plenty of carpenters in Santa Clara county to do the work. In fact, union men are taking out their cards and leaving daily, on account of lack of work.

We would also call your attention to the fact that this is one of the many dishonest methods pursued by the enemies of organized labor; that is to advertise for large numbers of mechanics, and when they arrive and are at their mercy, they can pick out the best of them and practically force them to work for whatever they please to give. The others, of necessity, become tramps. Can you imagine anything more degrading to the manhood of honest labor; anything more despicable, more deserving of censure from good citizens? We can't; neither can we conceive of anything more deserving of the name crime.

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Elizabeth, N. J.—We are still holding the fort and gaining ground. Our men are constantly on the jump visiting people contemplating building in an effort to persuade them to have their work done by fair employers or to get it for themselves. However, we are hampered by men coming here in search of employment and who apparently are making no effort to inquire into and become acquainted with conditions as they obtain here, before starting. We are then obliged to care for them in addition to our men locked out and supply them with money for car fare, which runs up to a considerable sum each week. Traveling brothers will please bear in mind that the lockout in Elizabeth, N. J., is still in progress.

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St. Louis, Mo.—The D. C. of this city desires to call attention to the fact that the Koken Barber Supply Company of 913 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., is unfair to organized labor and particularly to the members of the carpenters' unions of this city and throughout the country. We also desire to call attention to the further fact that the August Kern Barber Supply Company of Twenty-second and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo., has signed up with the D. C. and it is placing our label on everything they manufacture and employ only such help in all departments of their establishment as belongs to the various crafts affiliated with the A. F. of L.

We now appeal to the brothers and read-

ers to see that all barbers in their vicinity purchase their supplies and new furniture from this last mentioned firm, the August Kern Barber Supply Company. It is the only barber supply house in the United States displaying the U. B. label. If this mode of procedure is followed out it will only be a question of time before we organize every barber supply house in the country under the banner of the U. B.

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Admirer Makes Present to L. U. No. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Local Union 7 of this city has recently been presented with a handsome gift, consisting of a silver water pitcher, tray and cut glass tumblers, by a lady admirer, who has had occasion to witness the benevolence of the organization in one notable instance, at least. The lady is Mrs. M. E. L. Millard of Angelo, near Sparta, Wis., and while the person of the union's kind ministrations was not her relative, the lady was so favorably impressed with the benevolence manifested by the union in connection with the illness and death of her friend that she was moved to express her appreciation in the substantial manner noted. The present consists of a heavy silver water pitcher, handsomely embossed, and this and the equally beautiful tray are inscribed as follows:

To Local Union No. 7
from
M. E. L. MILLARD,
as a token of kindness
to
Brother I. Damman.

The gift was accompanied by the following letter:

"Sparta, Wis., Aug. 6, 1908.

"Local Union No. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.:

"Dear Friends—In loving memory of our late esteemed friend and brother, Mr. Israel Damman, and as a token of my personal gratitude to the union for many kindnesses tendered him during his illness, as well as courteous treatment accorded me in his behalf, I beg that you accept the accompanying gift. It by no means measures my gratitude for your untiring care of him, nor does it compensate for your devotion to him, but it will, to some extent, give evidence of keen appreciation, and the solace your kind ministrations were to him unto the end. Abundant good wishes accompany it. If each crystal drop issuing therefrom diffuses cheer, good will and health to each individual member of the Union, it will have amply performed its mission. My sincere wish is that life's choicest blessings attend you, one and all.

"Yours very respectfully,

"M. E. L. MILLARD."

The facts in the case are as follows: In October, 1907, Israel Damman, a union carpenter, but not connected with Local No. 7 of this city, came here from California, where he had gone in search of relief from a cancerous disease. He had no claim whatever on Local No. 7, but Business Agent Wefald learned of his sad plight and made it his concern to present Damman's case to the union, where at once $25 was donated. The unfortunate man was sent to a physician in Wisconsin, who had some repute in the cure of cancers, but his treatment was unavailing and Mr. Damman was returned to this city, after three weeks' treatment, and taken to the city hospital, where the union cared for him until death released him from all suffering. The remains were taken in charge by the union and sent to relatives in Wisconsin for burial, the union paying all expenses that the body might rest beside that of the deceased wife at Sparta. Mrs. Millard was a near friend of Mr. Damman, and when she learned that the union, upon whom the unfortunate man had not the slightest claim, had stepped into the breach and cared for him until the last, she was moved to express her appreciation in the generous manner indicated.

At the meeting of the union on Friday evening last the gifts were formally received and the following resolutions, prepared by a committee, consisting of N. Schneider, L. A. Lindgren and Morten Wefald, were adopted by a rising vote:

"Whereas, That most estimable lady, Mrs. M. E. L. Millard of Angelo, via Sparta, Wis., has deemed our ministrations to our deceased brother, Israel Damman, worthy of more substantial recognition than mere words can convey, and has presented this union, as a token of her appre-

ciation, with a handsome silver water pitcher and tray, both appropriately inscribed, and also with two elegant cut glass water tumblers; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by U. B. of C. and J. Local Union No. 7 of Minneapolis, That in accepting this very beautiful gift, we tender our sincere thanks to the generous donor, and assure her that while we feel we only did our duty to our deceased brother, we highly appreciate her motives in so liberally and appropriately recognizing our efforts in his behalf. Her gift will always have an abiding place of honor in our union rooms, accessible to all members, that when they approach this fount to quench their thirst, they may ever be reminded of her who considered their benevolence worthy of such handsome tokens, and we join with her in the kindly hope that "each crystal drop may diffuse cheer, good will and health to each individual member of our union."

❖ ❖ ❖

Information Wanted.

John A. Nicholson, a carpenter by trade, and once a member of L. U. No. 1, Chicago, Ill., has been lost trace of and is looked for by his relatives. He was last heard of in San Francisco, Cal. Any one who can give any information as to his whereabouts will kindly communicate with the undersigned.

Brother John A. Nicholson, should this come to your notice please think of your mother, who is very anxious to hear from you!

D. J. NICHOLSON.
33 William street, Chelsea, Mass.

Albert Rockwell, a member of Local Union 1626, Wallingford, Conn., left town September 13, presumably for Lighthouse Point, Conn., and has not been seen or heard of since. Age, about 70 years; height, about 5 feet 10 inches; wore a mustache; had friends in Montana. Any brother or reader knowing of his whereabouts or his present address will please communicate with

WM. J. LANE, R. S. L. U. 1626.
43 Bull avenue, Wallingford, Conn.

Andrew McKean, a carpenter by trade, of Scotch birth, left Chicago, Ill., about ten years ago for Las Vegas, N. M., came back to the State of Colorado and became a member of the Florence U. B. Local Union; took a clearance to Pueblo, then a clearance to Denver, where, however, he never deposited his card; has not been heard of for seven years. Any one who can locate him or can give any information of him, be he dead or alive, will confer a great favor by communicating with his brother,

JOHN M'KEAN.
1931 Dewey avenue, Evanston, Ill.

While it is known in a general way that workmen abroad are paid far less than their fellows in this country, there are few persons who will not be surprised to learn that in Great Britain there are more than 100,000 railway employes whose weekly wages are less than five dollars. There is even a greater number—128,000, to be exact—whose weekly salary ranges from $5.10 to $7.29, while of the 260,000 workers employed on the railways of the United Kingdom less than 30,000 are paid $7.35 or more.

The two greatest fools are the old fool and the educated fool.

The Rules of the Game.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

They have "studied the problems of slum-life,"
(A venture which brought them renown),
Though the blood and the sweat
And the smells that they met,
Drove them back to their homes uptown.

They were seized with a fainting sensation
As they passed us in filth without name,
But they thought that they knew
What "the masses" pass through,
In keeping the rules of the game.

Not a laugh did they hear on their journey—
To smile has become a lost art.
But they never drew near
To help drive 'way a tear,
Or to cheer up a dull, aching heart.

Each soul that they met as they lingered,
Seemed damned to an eternal hell.
But the aim of our strife,
And our struggle in life,
Is always to break from our cell.

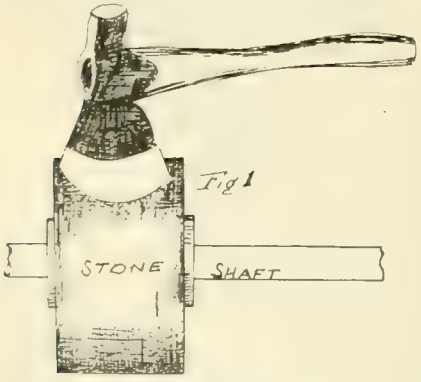
If we're judged by their rules of the battle,
Or tried by their rules of the game,
We will ne'er win the fight
By the power of our might,
Nor be counted with those who o'ercame.

But the Great Referee of the Contest,
Whose judgments ne'er come with a snap—
For He knows the whole game,
And He knows why we're lame—
He'll give us a big handicap.

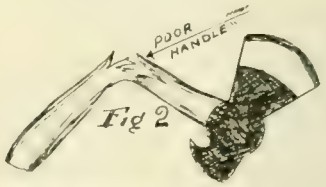
Use and Abuse of the Common Hatchet.

(By George Rice.)

Like the house and the water pail, the hatchet comes in for more or less abuse at the hands of the owners. There are hatchets and hatchets. Some of them are well made and finished, while others are quite the reverse. There are hatchets which are made solely for the sake of selling them, and there are hatchets made for durability and service. If you get one of the former, the price will be low, but the workmanship in it defective. The hatchet may look well but it will not work well. There are hatchets sold by traveling men and by the local stores. When you go to the hardware store of the town and express your willingness to invest a reasonable sum of money in a hatchet, the chances are that you get quite a good tool. But if you implore the salesman for a cheap article, you will draw a blank every time. The twenty-five and thirty-cent hatchets are poorly made. The material in them cannot be good at such a low price. The fifty-cent hatchets are fair, while it is better to go a little higher and invest seventy-five cents, in which case you are quite sure of getting a



good tool. There are hatchets on the market ranging from ten cents to $1.50 each. The cast iron assortments should be avoided and usually are. The finely finished steel hatchets will hold their edges indefinitely if proper care is taken of the same. I would not throw the hatchet on the ground and let it rust. I would have a place to keep it. It can be put into a tool chest or hung up. I would not put the edge of the hatchet on the stone at once. Manufacturers of hatchets cannot very conveniently send out their tools with the keen edge on, ready for cutting purposes, for the reason that the edge will get marred in transportation. However, quite a smooth, and sharp cutting edge is found on most of the standard hatchets when you buy the same. It is the custom for some men to put the edge of the hatchet on the stone as in Fig. 1, immediately, thereby making a gritty edge or perhaps destroying the edge of the hatchet entirely. I would use the stone lightly. A flat stone will often suffice to put the finish-

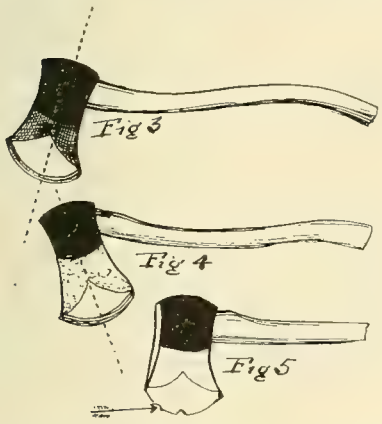


ing keenness on the edge of a new tool. If the edge is nicked, or badly blunted, the use of the revolving grindstone is necessary.

Of course, there are defects in hatchets. Some of the good hatchet blades are set with inferior handles, so that the wood snaps prematurely as in Fig. 2. You have to get a new handle put in. Often this cannot be done very readily. The handle is frequently too bulky or clumsy for the head. However, it is the best that can be done. In recent years better grades of handles have been used. Choice woods, well seasoned and finished have been utilized for the handles and breakages are not so frequent.

I notice that there are numerous instances of hatchets in use with the head-piece out of alignment. This prevents doing effective service with the instrument. Fig. 3 shows how in one instance the hatchet was rendered non-effective for certain lines of work by the fact that the blade projected forward at its cutting edge. The other extreme of this

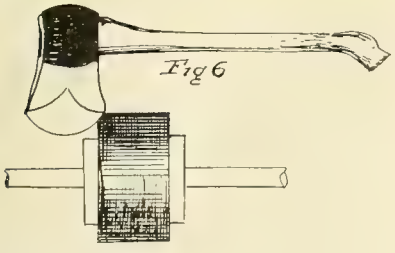
position is exhibited in Fig. 4. It is not possible to make a positive cutting blow with the hatchet or axe when the blade is



thus placed. Blades in this condition can be reset by removing the blade and trimming the end of the handle. Then with the proper adjustment made and some keys driven in, the blade can be properly aligned.

Nicked edges are frequent in house hatchets particularly. The wood-working man takes pride in his tools and keeps his hatchets in a good cutting order. But unless the party is an artisan who has to use tools as a livelihood, the hatchet oftentimes is abused. You will find hatchets with nicks in the blade like those in Fig. 5, due to someone cutting wood with nails in the same. Often wood is cut on a stand where the blade may pass through and come into contact with nails or metals. Nicks in the edges are serious. It means that you must grind down into the edge to remove the nick, otherwise your hatchet is not of much service.

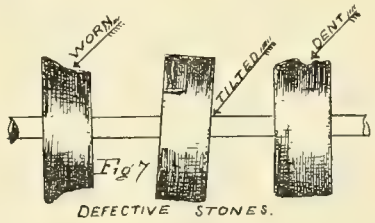
Fig. 6 shows the way one man held his



axe in order to grind off a defective edge. The stone was ruined and the axe nearly put out of commission. It is best to have a resting edge on the framework of the stone so as to afford a means for steadying the tool. You can discover many instances of ruined stones due to careless holding of the hatchet or axe.

In Fig. 7 you can observe a line of stones in a defective order. The first stone is badly worn down, and is about ready for the junk heap, unless some one takes the trouble of resetting the same.

The next stone has an even grinding surface, but it is tilted on the shaft, due to an over-size bore and loose keys. Then you will find dented stones, resulting from wear, as in Fig. 7 at the right.



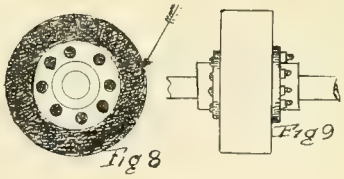
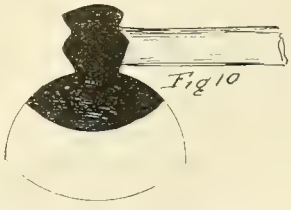


Fig. 8 shows a cracked stone and Fig. 9 the same stone with flanges tightened up, closing the cracks. If a stone is badly cracked it ought to be put away. But if the crack is not severe, the sides may be clamped with the flanges and the stone surfaces held together in correct alignment for effective grinding. Moisten the stone



regularly with water, but do not let stand in water, as the constant wetness will rot the stone fiber.

Fig. 10 is a drawing of another form of hatchet.

The Builder's Machinery.

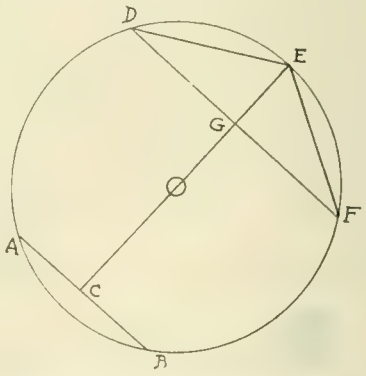
There are two kinds of machinery the carpenter and builder can turn to in his work. One is machinery for use in the shop for millwork and cabinet work and the other is portable machinery for use on the job.

There is not so far much machinery being used in building ordinary residences, but in the erection of larger buildings, business structures, warehouses, and in the erection of concrete structures where lumber is cut and used for forms machinery is playing quite a part. In concrete what is wanted is machinery for ripping and cross cutting the lumber. Either a ripsaw and a crosscut may be made use of or a bandsaw and a crosscut. In heavy framing work, however, there is not only a chance to do power sawing, but there are machines of the portable type that will do gang and tenoning and assist materially in framing the heavy timbers. The original type of such machines were driven with small portable or traction steam engines. There are, however, some modern types of machines driven with electricity, machines that instead of having to be set up at a certain point on the ground or about the building, can be taken anywhere and by the use of extra wire and plugs the connection made with electrical power and set to work. Some of the larger planing mills use machines of this type, taking them to the work at different parts of the mills. The builder, however, is not generally so thoroughly equipped with electric transmission as to use this machine advantageously, especially during the earlier stages of erecting a building. What seems to be a better chance for the builder in a large undertaking is to make use of small gasoline engines, of which there are quite a variety of patterns, at comparatively low cost, some that are light and can be hauled about easily, others mounted on wheels, and some even made into traction engines. At times it seems almost imperative for the modern builder of large undertakings to resort to the use of machinery to help out in doing some of the work, and by and by we may even find machines of this type assisting in ordinary residence building to trim joists, do framing and lots of the heavy work of carpentry. It is either that, or else the framing will all be cut to the exact length and size at the planing mills, so that all the carpenter will have to do will be to fit it together. There is already much of this being done, especially where complete plans and specifications are furnished for the builder, because then much of the framing can be done right in the planing mill before it is sent out. It is an open question which will make the most progress in the future, the doing of the framing in the planing mills or the use of machinery by the builder right on the job to do some of the framing. It is a subject that the wideawake builder should study and experiment with, for he will need information on it to keep him up with the procession.

How to Find the Sixth and Seventh Part of Circle.

Editor The Carpenter:

In answer to the problem offered in the June issue by a Canadian brother, viz., "Strike a circle of any size and find the sixth and seventh part of the circle, adjusting the dividers but once and with same swing draw the proper lines and show how it is done," I beg leave to offer the following solution:

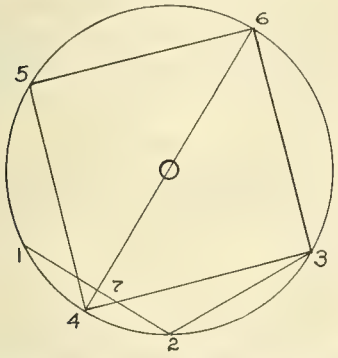


Draw a circle of any size and step off one time the radius on the circumference as at A B, connect A B, then bisect A B at C; then take radius O C, which will step seven times around the circumference.

Or step off twice the radius on the circumference as at D E F. Connect D and F by straight line; also connect O and E and form point G. Then take D G as

radius and it will step around the circumference seven times. By measuring it it will be found that D and C and D and G are the same length.

The subjoined problem may also be of interest to the brothers and readers of The Carpenter.



Draw a circle of any size, step off twice the radius as at 1, 2, 3, connect 1, 2 and 3 by straight lines; bisect 1 and 2 at 7 and form points 0 and 4 on circumference. Connect 3 and 4, then take 3 and 4 as radius and form points 5 and 6. Connect 4 and 5 and 5 and 6 and 6 and 3 and you will have a complete square.

Fraternally yours,

LEROY SHAW, L. U. 494.

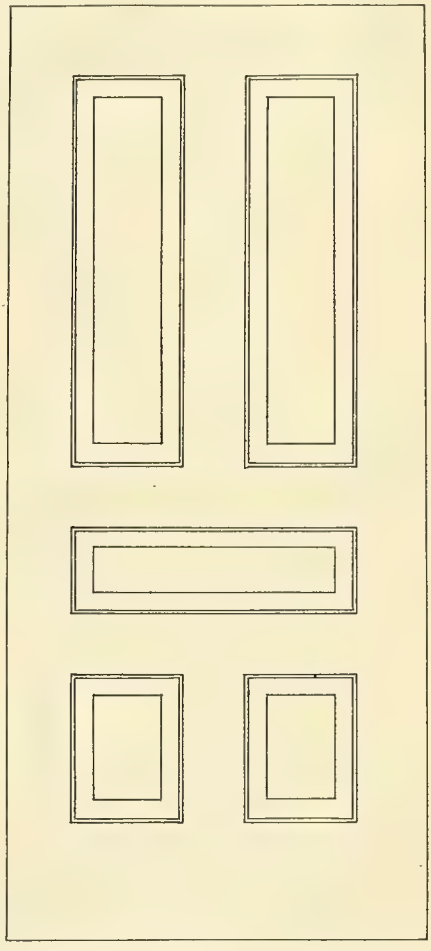
Columbus, Ohio.

Mysteries of the Trade.

(By D. L. Stoddard.)

We all know that a door constructed of four pieces of plain wood holding a large plate glass costs many dollars. Yet, one the same size, instead of being left all open in the center, filled in, as illustrated, with five raised panels, as well as the necessary rails and mullions, possibly out of a little cheaper material, and with several coats of paint, can be constructed and sold anywhere for a dollar or two. How can this panel door, with its rails and mullions and painted besides, be sold cheaper than a sash door? Who can tell?

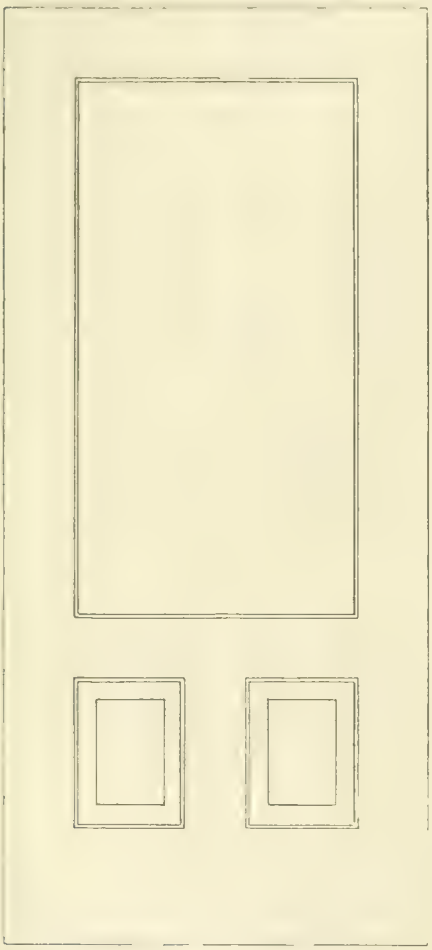
Now, suppose you wanted to use this same cheap door for a back door and have a little glass in it, it can be made exactly the same as a panel door; all you have to do is to leave out the two upper panels and insert glass instead. Or leave out two panels and a mullion and you will have one pane of glass from stile to stile. Or leave out even a rail and have a still bigger light or glass. Now, doesn't it seem that by leaving out three panels, a mullion and a rail, that the door rather ought to be cheaper? Yet it generally costs much more.

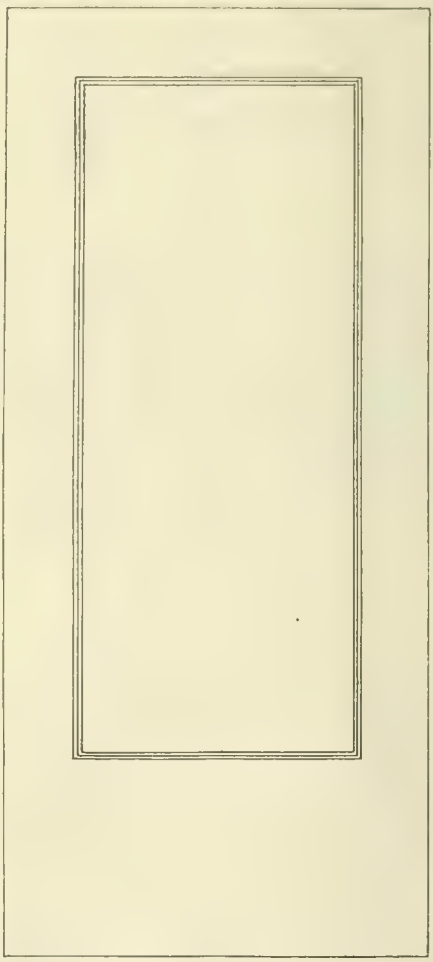


These are strange things we are coming in contact with daily in our work at the trade. But possibly there is nothing so inconceivable to the public as the fact that a screen door, with only just four pieces to match the front door, if well made out of good lumber, costs like the front door itself, several dollars. Still, on every sale day in the spring or summer season you find screen doors containing about six times as many pieces as the one here illus-

trated, and with considerable of turning and scroll work at that, offered for sale at the low price of 59 cents, which includes hinges and fasteners, and possibly the department store that is so anxious to make the sale would send a carpenter around to hang it before they would miss the sale.

I have heard these incongruencies argued many times, some contending that there is something wrong somewhere. No doubt there is, but there similarly are many





things wrong in other trades as well as in ours.

For instance, you can go to a first-class store and buy a pocketknife for $1.25. It is a good one and well worth the money, yet you can purchase one in any hardware store that will answer the purpose just as well for 65 cents. Or you can go to a 5 and 10 cents store and get one, with as much, or even a little more material in it, for a dime. The material may not be quite as good, nor might be the workmanship; still, in making either one the same motions had to be gone through. Now, why all this difference in prices is for a good many of us hard to "get into one's head." But it is not necessary to get it into one's head to see it, for on top of any man's head, as he walks along the street, you can see a hat; some cost $10.00, while others that answer the purpose and keep the sun off just as well, only cost 10 cents. One may be dressed in a $50.00 suit, another in a $5.00 suit, while still another may be wearing a 50-cent pair of overalls that actually contain more material than an expensive pair of pants. Yes, there is a dif-

ference in one's clothes as well as in the doors of our homes.

Good clothes cost good money even in these panicky times, and if your friend had a home built for only $1,300, it is no proof that the builder, as kind and as generous as he may be, will build you a $5,000 home for the price your friend paid for his very cheap one, and don't ask him to; it would not be within reason.

It seems much easier for many people to perceive the difference in one's clothes than to see the difference in one's home, so you would think, at least to hear a prospective builder talk. However, it is an indisputable fact that most people have learned the lesson that it does not pay to buy too cheap clothes. Yet it is not of very great moment whether you buy cheap or expensive clothes, for if you buy a cheap suit you are not investing much money and you will soon have to get another one.

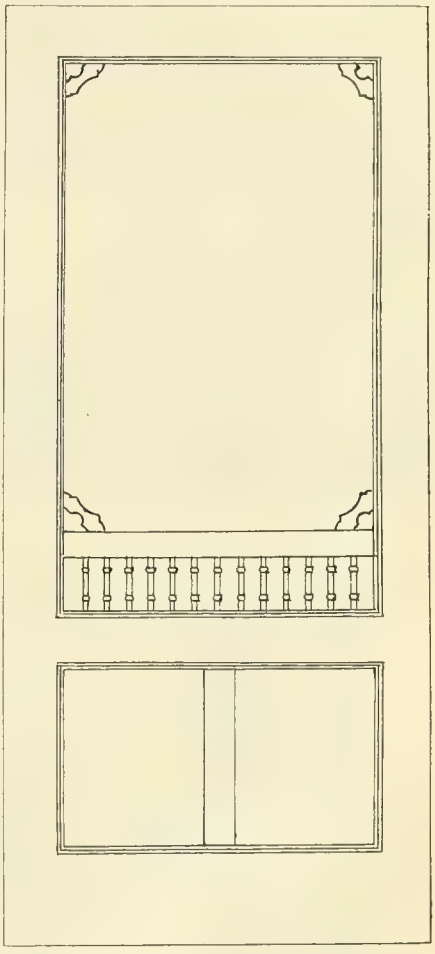
It is entirely different with your home. Most people never own but one home, and so it surely ought to be a good one. A cheap home will soon prove to be a lot of material just thrown together into a great cheap mass; it is almost a case of throwing one's money away. Better spend a fair price and get a good home that will be a credit and an enjoyment to you all the days of your life.

Possibly there will never again be a time when a home can be built as cheap as at the present time, although even now a home well built costs good money. But it is worth it, and in the course of a few years it will have increased in value, while on the other hand a poorly built home, constructed of cheap material, even with the coming advance in prices, will in a few years be so run down that it will hardly be worth the repairs.

Yes, there is something rather mysterious about the prices of doors, clothing and many other articles of need, and the mystery is hard to solve. But it is still harder to understand why so many people are always trying to get something for nothing, or at least the cheapest of everything when it can be demonstrated every hour of the day that the good article is worth its price and without exception proves to be the cheapest in the long run.

Bear in mind the proverb, "What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well." There surely is no mystery about this proverb—its truism is known as long as the world itself exists.

The greatest of all mysteries of the trade, however, is, why don't people improve the opportunity for acquiring a well-built



home. Acquire it or build it yourself now, for when everyone gets busy building homes we will be so busy building them that we cannot find time to build one of our own. And let us devote just a little of our spare time for the building up of our Union. The time to do this is when we are all busy at our trade. Don't wait until times are dull and you may be idle, because then the great masses of our crafts-

men are also too dull to come into the union. Don't wait for the general office to send an organizer around to assist you in the building up or to do it for you. While he may be a great help to any locality, yet, after all, his success largely depends on the individual efforts of the membership.

The longer you lie asleep, the longer you are indifferent to your own interests, the worse conditions in your locality will become and the harder it will be to build up your organization.

The real and greatest mystery of our trade is, why are not all the carpenters in the union, how can we get them to join and how can we keep them there?

Sash Fitting and Hanging.

(By James Barry, L. U. 509.)

In order to fit and hang sash successfully great care must be taken in the preparations, proper tools, etc., being indispensable. Of course, the vast majority of sash nowadays are the ordinary hanging, top and bottom variety, as opposed to the swinging, hinged or pivoted kind.

The top sash is the first to be fitted, and in most good jobs the cords, or chain, is attached to the upper sash and sash weights before fitting the bottom sash. Such is a good practice, inasmuch as it places the upper sash where it belongs, and the fitting and scribing of the bottom sash can be more accurately done.

In a hurried job it is usually the custom to put all four cords in at once, attached to the "mouse" by a thin line. Insert "mouse" in right hand inside pulley and through right hand pocket to left hand inside pulley. From left hand inside pocket to right hand upper (or outside) pulley, through right hand pocket up to left hand (outside or top) pulley, pull "mouse" down to left pocket and attach weight.

Now pull cord until weight is "chock a block" (somewhat complicated but quickest) and cut off cord about four inches below top of pocket, which will allow for knot.

It is customary to cut top sash cord rather short to allow for stretching to insure sash going up.

The bottom sash cord, even if a little long, does not matter so much.

(In using chain it is advisable to get accurate length and cut all together.)

After fitting and scribing bottom sash, attach cords—almost every chip has his own pet knot, but I think the hitch I have always used is a good job, namely, insert cord through top of weight, bring end of cord up and around with end pointing down (see sketch), pull tight, therefore making a "half hitch." It is impossible for it to slip.

New Zealand Hardwoods May Prove Satisfactory Substitutes for American Timber.

Far-off New Zealand is the latest country to which forest experts have turned in seeking substitutes for the valuable American woods used by the furniture, cooperage, implement and similar wood-using industries.

Manufacturers in this country have been facing a constantly decreasing supply of available hardwood timber for a number of years, and the time is already at hand when efforts must be made to look to the preservation of the American species most in demand and to scour foreign lands for trees which may prove valuable as substitutes.

Seven different New Zealand hardwood trees have just been put through a series of tests by the United States Forest Service in co-operation with the University of California in the timber-testing laboratory at Berkeley. The trees showed up remarkably well in comparison with white oak, which is one of the strongest woods in the United States, developing under test when in an air dry condition a crushing strength of 8,500 pounds per square inch and a bending strength of 13,100 pounds per square inch.

Four of the seven New Zealand woods tested developed a bending strength even greater than white oak and three of the woods showed a greater crushing strength. The New Zealand woods found to have a bending strength as high or higher than oak were the Black Maire, Matai, Puriri and silver pine, while the first three of these have in addition developed a greater crushing strength than oak.

An idea of the true strength of these woods is given in the technical report which shows that with white oak at 1.00 the compressive or crushing strength of the New Zealand woods is as follows: Black Maire, 1.18; Matai, 1.05, and Puriri, 1.21. The woods which developed an equal or greater bending strength are as follows: Matai, 1.22; Silver Pine, 1.00; Puriri, 1.41, and Black Maire, 1.56. The last figure shows that this wood has more than one and one-half times the bending strength of oak.

The woods tested which fell below the strength of oak (1.00) were Rimu, .68 for compression or crushing strength and .86 for bending; Kauri, .70 for compression and .94 for bending, and Totara, .57 for compression and .70 for bending. The showing even for the last three woods is not bad when it is considered that the compression is made with clear, straight-grained white oak.

These strength tests of seven of New Zealand's most valuable timbers may prove of the greatest benefit to certain American manufacturing interests if experiment shows that the woods can be introduced into this country and planted with the same success as the eucalyptus of New Zealand and Australia, or if it is found that the islands have enough of the various species, to import a little to this country.

The United States will not be able to depend on imports to any great extent, for wood users realize that there is an approaching shortage of timber in other countries as well as this and each nation must cultivate and protect its own forests. It is therefore likely that planting experiments will be made with many of the valuable foreign woods, in view of the success made with the eucalpytus in California.

American hardwoods are in a constantly decreasing supply, and if foreign trees are found to meet the same uses to which white oak and hickory are put it will afford an opportunity to replenish the native supply by well-directed planting. The hardwoods practically grow in the eastern and central western states, where there are no national forests, although a plan has been proposed a number of times for their establishment in the White Mountains of New England and the Appalachians in the South. For the present the protection and conservation of the country's hardwood resources depend upon the individuals and corporations which own the land.

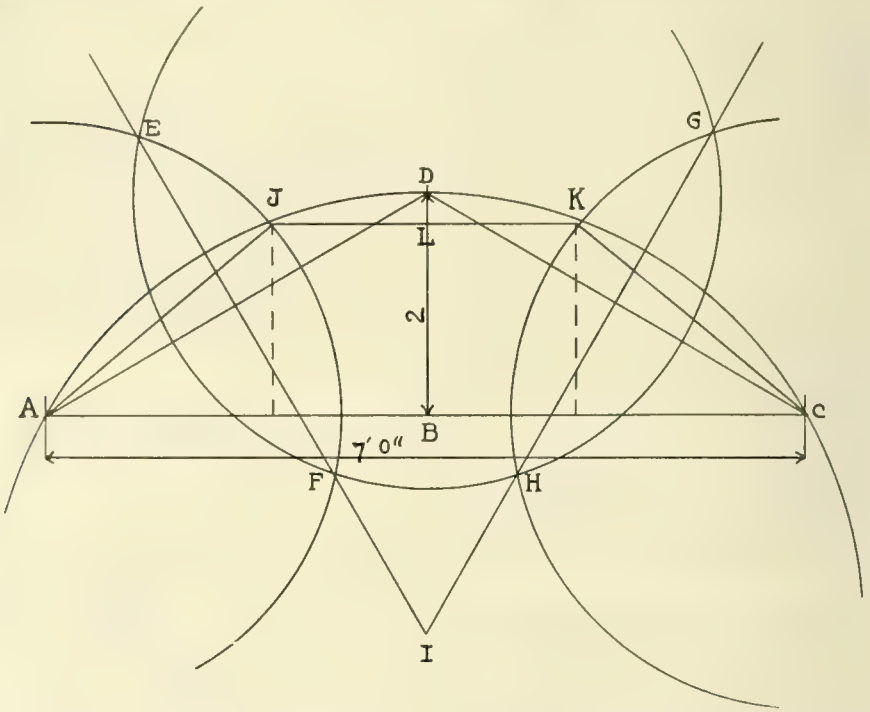
A Bay Window of Three Equal Sides.

Editor The Carpenter:

Inclosed you will find a sketch which I would like published in your Craft Problems, as I have asked a good many carpenters for an accurate and scientific way of laying out a bay window when your span and greatest projection of bay is given and calling for a bay which shall have three equal sides—sides to be the greatest length that can be obtained in space given. And as none of them has ever shown me how, the inclosed sketch will show the method I have adopted, and still it will not bring the outside of the bay through the point desired. Would some kind reader of The Carpenter tell me if it is possible and show me the way to lay it out, as I do not believe it is possible?

The problem I here present calls for a bay of three equal sides, whose span is seven feet and projection two feet. I would lay it out in the following manner: Take a straight line seven feet long, bisect line

at point called B, draw from B square with line A C, a line two feet long to D, join A D and D C, take your compasses and from point A and with a radius greater than half the length of A D, describe a circle, using the same radius, place on D, describe another circle, still using the same radius, use C as a center and describe another circle and from points E F and G H, where these circles intersect, draw the straight lines E I and G I, which intersect in L from point I with L A as a radius draw a circle. If this is accurately done it shall pass through the points A B C, no matter what



is the span or rise. Then take your compasses and divide the circle between points A and C in three equal parts as at J and K; draw lines from A-J, J-K and K-C. These three lines shall be equal; but we still have a little space left between L D, which was given in the start, but I claim that it is impossible to draw any line through L D and join with A and C that shall make three equal sides.

Yours fraternally,

A. L. M'KAY, L. U. 438.

Brookline, Mass.

More union men and less hired soldiery.

Old and New Methods in Learning a Trade.

(By John Upton.)

There was a time when men learned trades. Now they work at them. A few years since a man was not thought to be a carpenter until he had spent several years as an apprentice; now he goes to work as soon as he knows the difference between a rip saw and one that is not, without even stopping to learn why one of them will rip and the other won't.

We remember one man who, in his "confessions," tells the following: "When I first commenced work there was a lot of it to do, and I was kept busy most of the time. Even when I was not busy I found it paid to pretend I was. One day a lady asked me regarding a transom over a certain door. Up to this time I had no idea of what a transom was. I did not know whether it was made of wood or iron, was boughten, ready made or had to be built, and certainly had no idea what it was used for. I told the lady I was very busy just then, but would attend to it as soon as I had time. You may rest assured I put in good time looking up 'transoms' for

the next few days and finding out how to do the work.''

He also said: ''My father was a carpenter, and one day, after I had spent several years at carpenter work, I asked him how he obtained the cut for rafters. He explained the method of using the square for the work, then my way. I told him I usually put two sticks up where I thought they would come about right, marked them and used them for a pattern. As yet I had not learned any other method.''

One time we were working on a barn. We knew the pitch of the roof and, besides, had several pieces which had been sawed off the top ends of the rafters lying about. Yet, when one man desired to cut a board for the cornice, he proposed to take his bevel and make a climb to the peak so he could get the right angle to cut the board. Another man suggested that he apply the square, using the proper figures for the given pitch, or mark it from one of the rafter ends.

Again, on an old barn we were taking out studding which ran from sill to plate, and putting them in for girts. It was desired that the top be placed so as to come a little way up on the braces, running from post to plate. One man proposed to climb up and measure the length, and then did not know how to get the right slant to fit against the brace. Another man, noticing that one of the studs had been nailed to the brace in a vertical position, simply applied his square to assure himself that the cut was a mitre, measured off one foot less than the length of the other girts, marked the stick at an angle of 45 degrees and sawed it off.

You can readily see that it fitted and came up six inches above the bottom of the braces.

Then we hear of a man who says he can cut three braces for a 3x3 foot run, from a twelve-foot stick; in fact, he has done so lots of times. While we admit that a man must know ''how'' in order to get these three braces from a twelve-foot stick, while we are willing to give him credit for this knowledge, we would advise him to find out the length in inches of such a brace and multiply it by 3.

Occasionally we find a man who, as soon as any piece of work is proposed, begins to tell that he does not know how to do it. If such men would keep quiet some one else would go ahead and do the work and he could learn something about it without having exposed his lack of knowledge. Moral—Learn all you can about your work, but do not be too quick to tell how much you do not know.

There is one class of work where, perhaps more than in most any other, one finds incompetent men. This is erecting forms for concrete work. Some people seem to have an idea that anyone who knows how to drive a nail can put up forms for any kind of concrete work—and perhaps they can if they have a good foreman, but in some cases the foreman earns his wages, even if the men do not.

On this class of work we find men who bring five dollars' worth of tools to the job, these being all they have, or have ever used. These men are working by the side of competent men who have spent years at the trade and are getting the same wages for doing half as much work.

To those of my readers who have boys of their own to educate, I would say, ''Let them learn some trade, preferably your own trade.'' They may be anxious to be a doctor, lawyer, or minister, and if so, let them study for this, but at the same time, or at some other time, have them learn some trade.

There is no telling what will befall a professional man to throw him out of his chosen work, and make him thankful that he can at least earn a living at some useful work.

There are good reasons why a boy should learn his father's trade.

He has an excellent chance to become proficient.

He has the needed tools to work with.

It calls forth pride on both the part of the father and son in doing good work.

When a man has a good collection of tools and books pertaining to some useful trade, surely it would be gratifying to him to see a son taking up the same line of work, even though he uses it merely as a stepping stone to something higher.

To the young man I would say ''Learn,'' and to learn you must study, first, books; then actual work—or reverse this order if

on, choose. Then you should read our good trade papers and "think."

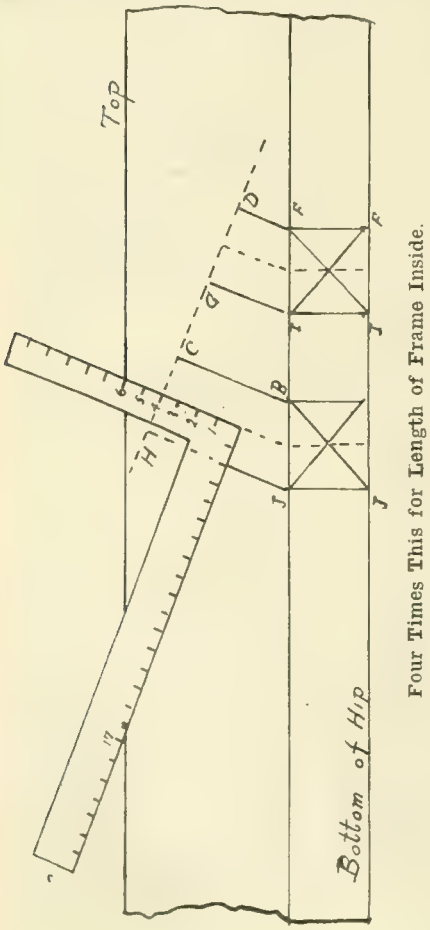
It sometimes is easier and quicker to use a ten foot pole to get the length of a stick than to figure it out from some known data; but measuring now will not help you for the next time, while if you can figure it out, the knowledge may be useful in future work as well.

We hope to show our readers some useful and practical problems in these columns from time to time.

To Lay Out Bottom of Hip Rafter.

Editor The Carpenter:

I herewith offer for publication in our journal a drawing for laying out bottom of hip rafter, similar to Brother Barry's, in July Carpenter, with the exception of spacing thickness of the rafter equal from



Four Times This for Length of Frame Inside.

center line each way so that the mitre will cut and conform to the length.

Yours fraternally,

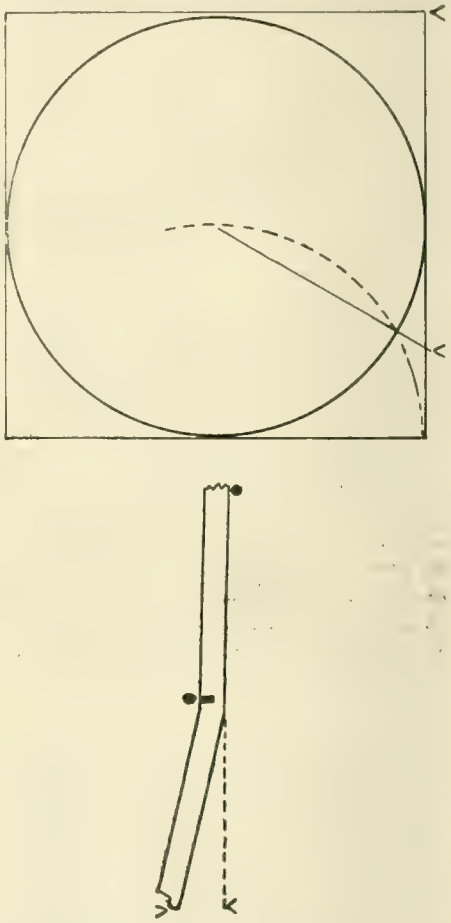
J. F. RUTHERFORD, L. U. 138.

Kansas City, Kan.

To Secure Length of Board for Circle Frame Without Using Fractions.

(By P. W. Maher.)

How to secure the length of a board for a circle frame without going into fractions can be seen in this diagram; also how to



curve the board so the curve will close when bent in circle.

Take a board the same thickness as frame and put a saw curve in it partially through and lay on bench. Drive a nail on top, on end and bottom in center and bend at curve till curve is tight. The dis-

tance of bend will be the distance the curve will be apart in board. For frame, have the board the length of diameter of frame. The board serves merely to obtain the curve for the frame.

Editor The Carpenter:

In answer to Brother William Schussler's question, Why does grain raise in dressing? I would say that if the brother will take a piece of cypress, or yellow pine, that has been sawed off near the slab or with the slab, that is sawed opposite of quarter-sawed lumber, commonly called bastard, and examine it carefully, he will find that there is a soft streak of wood and a hard streak. The knives striking the hard grain causes it to give way just a little, while the soft streak of grain gives under the hard grain.

If the knives are very sharp it will not be so much, yet it will be noticeable on close examination. The same will happen in dressing wood by hand. As a matter of fact, it does not raise at all, but when the knives strike the hard grain it sticks into the soft, especially if the knives are worn slick on edge, and raises back to its former position, the soft part being brushed off at the proper place.

As we often have to use green, or half-seasoned lumber, the best thing to do is to sharpen the knives frequently—two or three times a day or more, if it takes that often to keep them sharp. It will always pay all concerned to sharpen planer-knives as often as they become dull, no matter whether the boss likes it or not.

If your planer-head is machined true you can make all the knives cut the same by measuring the projection accurately on each knife, provided, however, there are no gaps in the head in which your scale may slip. Still, all planer-heads are not milled true, therefore you have to set one knife as you want it and bring the others to it, which can be done by clamping your scale to the feed-roll, or some other convenient place. Adjust the end nicely to the first knife and bring the other knives to it. Do not attempt to set a knife to a piece of wood or you will fall down on the job.

The number of knives depends on the speed and feed of the machine. Successful work may be done with two knives if the feed is slowed in proportion to the head. However, I prefer four knives.

Yours fraternally,
J. G. OVERHOLSER, L. U. 225.
Knoxville, Tenn.

He that wrongs his friend
Wrongs himself more.

The Time Will Come.

(By Arthur Goodenough.)

The time will come, believe me,
When justice shall be done
To every human creature
Beneath the shining sun.
And Nemesis seen dimly,
Through battle smoke and tears,
Will walk earth's highways grimly
In the red after-years.

The time will come, I know it,
The peerless golden time
Foretold of seer and poet,
When human greed and crime
With rightful retribution
In His good hour shall meet,
And the dread grapes of Vengeance
Are crushed in fine defeat.

The time will come—oh, hear me!
Ye wronged ones of the earth—
When fetters shall be broken
And all in bonds go forth;
When kings no more shall threaten,
Nor subjects walk in dread;
And none shall roofless wander,
Nor any lack for bread.

The time will come, I say it;
Though tyrants plot and strive
To hinder and delay it,
It must at last arrive.
And dread as heaven's thunder,
The race that is to be,
Will burst its bonds asunder
And dwell forever free.

Faith and Duty.

Faith and Duty—earth's evangels—
Smile upon our mortal way,
Faith looks up to catch the sunbeam,
Duty plucks the thorns away;
Faith creates the balm of healing,
Grants the gift of heavenly grace.
Duty smooths the care-worn furrows,
Time and sorrow always trace.

Faith looks up for more of beauty
In the sunshine overhead;
Duty toils to clear the pathway
That our weary feet must tread;
Faith would soar above earth's sorrow—
Look beyond the toil and tears;
Duty bears the cross nor falters,
Brave to meet the test of years.

Faith would gather consolation
And the boon of peace bestow—
Duty shares the heavy burdens
And the trials all must know;
Faith looks up for heavenly comfort,
Duty wipes the tears away—
Side by side these guardian angels
Bless life's journey day by day.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Aus den Berichten der General Beamten an die Salt Lake City Konvention.

Die Berichte unserer Generalbeamten an unsere gegenwärtig in Salt Lake City, Utah, tagende, fünfzehnte General Konvention, sind von außergewöhnlicher Bedeutung indem sie uns darüber Aufschluß geben in wie weit unsere Organisation unter den Einflüssen und den Folgen der nun fast ein Jahr andauernden Geschäftskrise gelitten hat. Wir wollen nun auch unseren deutschredenden Mitgliedern über den Inhalt eines jeden einzelnen dieser Berichte eine gedrängte Uebersicht geben und beginnen mit demjenigen unserer höchsten Behörde, dem des General-Exekutiv-Board.

Der Bericht dieses Körpers enthält in erster Linie ein Resume über dessen Sitzungsverhandlungen während der am 30ten Juni 1908 abgelaufenen zwei Jahre. Eine der wichtigsten Angelegenheiten war die, in Rochester, N. Y., seitens der Grand Jury gegen den ersten General Vize-Präsidenten der V. B., T. M. Guerin, und einige Mitglieder des Rochester Distrikts erhobene Verschwörungs-Anklage. Daß der Board in diesem Falle alle zur Verteidigung der Angeklagten nötigen Schritte unternahm dürfte den Mitgliedern bekannt sein, weniger aber, daß die Klage, nachdem diese etwa ein Jahr lang geschwebt hatte, abgewiesen wurde.

Zahlreiche Klagen von Lokal-Unionen verschiedener Orte liefen ein über die unsolidarische Handlungsweise anderer Lokal-Unionen und Distrikt Councils indem diese es versäumten gegen Firmas Stellung zu nehmen die an ihren Heimorten die Unionregeln beobachten diese Regeln aber in der Jurisdiktionssphäre letzterer Lokal-Unionen und Councils, verletzten. Der Board ist in solchen Fällen energisch und erfolgreich eingeschritten.

Der Board empfiehlt eine dahingehende Konstitutions-Veränderung, daß die Aufnahme merikanischer Bürger nicht mehr beanstandet werden kann. Es gibt nämlich eine bedeutende Anzahl Gewerkskollegen im Staate Texas, nahe der mexikanischen Grenze, die nicht wünschen amerikanische Bürger zu werden wie es Sekt. 75 unserer General-Konstitution vorschreibt. Auf diese Frage kommen wir bei Besprechung des Berichtes des General-Präsidenten zurück.

Jurisdiktions-Differenzen entstanden im Laufe der verflossenen zwei Jahre zwischen der V. B. und den Metal Workers und den Bridge und Iron Workers. In letzterem Falle wurde eine Verständigung erzielt, in ersterem Falle sind die Verhandlungen noch in der Schwebe.

Mit der Amalgamated Societe of Carpenters wurde der am 1. September abgelaufene Vertrag nicht erneuert dagegen aber den Lokal-Unionen und Distrikt-Councils empfohlen mit den lokalen Zweigen obiger Organisation die Bildung gemeinschaftlicher Exekutivkörper zu vereinbaren.

Der Board empfiehlt ferner die Annahme eines Gesetzes welches die Anerkennung von, mit dem Label der V. B. versehenen Materials, obligatorisch macht; da es vorgekommen sei, daß solches Material von den Mitgliedern gewisser Städte beanstandet wurde. Doch soll bei der Gewährung des Labels an eine Firma, Sorge getragen werden, daß die Mitgliedschaft solcher Orte wo günstigere Arbeitsbedingungen vorherrschen, durch die Einführung von Material das unter niedrigeren Löhnen oder längerer Arbeitszeit hergestellt wurde, nicht beeinträchtigt wird.

Der Bericht des General-Präsidenten umfaßt 53 Seiten. In seinen einleitenden Bemerkungen führt er etwa folgendes aus: „Das Leben des Lohnarbeiters war immer ein beständiger Kampf um die Mittel zur Fristung seines, und des Unterhalts derjenigen die von seinem Verdienste abhängig sind. In diesem industriellen Konflikte, und besonders während einer Krise wie die jetzt noch andauernde, wird auf diejenigen die am schwersten darunter leiden keine Rücksicht genommen. Die bisheri-

gen humaneren Kampfesmittel müssen brutaler Gewalt und Unterdrückungsmaßregeln weichen. Habgierige Unternehmer suchen die Löhne herabzudrücken. Verträge mit den Arbeitern werden verletzt oder ignorirt und die ungünstige Geschäftslage wird in jeder Beziehung dazu benutz die Organisation der Arbeiter zu schädigen oder gar zu zerstören."

„Unsere Mitglieder sollten sich stets bewußt sein, daß sie der größten Bauarbeiterorganisation Amerikas angehören der wir alle Treue geschworen haben und die uns Pflichten auferlegt die wir in Zukunft gewissenhafter erfüllen müssen als dies bisher geschah."

Der G. P. verbreitet sich dann über die Notwendigkeit einer starken Lokal- sowie General-Kasse, um während schlechten Zeiten die Versuche der Unternehmer die Löhne zu beschneiden erfolgreich zurückweisen zu können, und verdammt das System der niedrigen Beiträge. „Eine Lokal-Union," sagt er, „die den lächerlich geringen Beitrag von 50 Cents per Monat von zu vollem Benefit, und 30 Cents von zu teilweisem Benefit berechtigten Mitgliedern erhebt, kann ihre Aufgabe gegenüber ihren Mitgliedern nicht erfüllen und kann nicht erwarten eine industrielle Krise überleben zu können."

Gemäß des Beschlusses der letzten Konvention, welcher von der Urabstimmung genehmigt wurde, ist Grundeigentum zur Errichtung eines Hauptquartier-Gebäudes in Indianapolis erworben und im Juni d. J. mit dem Bau begonnen worden. Das Gebäude wird Ende des Jahres fertiggestellt sein und seitens der General-Offize bezogen werden können.

Ueber unsere Beziehungen zu der A. S. of C. and J. bei gegenwärtiger Vertragslosigkeit, sagt der G. P.: „Keinerlei Differenzen sind in letzter Zeit zwischen beiden Organisationen entstanden und ich hege die Hoffnung, daß in absehbarer Zeit eine vollständige Verschmelzung zu stande kommen wird."

Der Verschmelzungs-Vorschlag wie solcher von den Delegaten der Amalgamated Wood Workers und der V. B. auf der Minneapolis Konvention der A. F. of L. fomulirt wurde, wurde seitens der A. W. W. durch Urabstimmung verworfen und sogar vor der Vornahme der Abstimmung und gleich nach der Minneapolis Konvention, hat diese Organisation auf's neue den Kriegspfad betreten. Dies geschah in Chicago als die Besitzer der Holzarbeitungs Fabriken dieser Stadt die Erklärung erließen, daß an und nach dem 12. Mai 1907 ein jeder ihrer Arbeiter mit einer Karte der A. W. W. versehen sein müsse. Unsere Mitglieder in Chicago waren nicht willens sich dieser Verordnung der Arbeitgeber zu unterwerfen und setzten sich zur Wehr dagegen, mit dem Resultate, daß die Mitglieder der Fabrikanten Assoziation individuell mit unseren Mitgliedern Verträge abschlossen, einige wenige isolirte Fälle ausgenommen. Während diesen Wirren sind über 2,500 Mitglieder der A. W. W. in Chicago, freiwillig zur V. B. übergetreten, von der Ueberzeugung ausgehend, wie sie erklärten, daß dies ihren Interessen am dienlichsten sei. „Daß wir es unsererseits mit der Verschmelzung ernst meinten," sagt der G. P., „beweise unsere Abstimmung in der Frage in welcher 28,777 Stimmen für und 12,543 Stimmen gegen Verschmelzung abgegeben wurden."

Um die Aufnahme mexikanischer Bürger in unsere Brüderschaft in Zukunft zu ermöglichen, empfiehlt der G. P. die Ausdehnung unseres Wirkungskreises auf die ganze westliche Hemisphäre, auf das ganze nordamerikanische und das südamerikanische Kontinent.

Unter der Rubrik, Lokal und Gewerksregeln und Amendements, rügt der G. P. die ungesetzliche Gepflogenheit vieler Lokal-Unionen, indem diese einen Teil der Eintrittsgelder oder Beiträge einem besonderen Fond zufließen lassen, was gegen Sekt. 214 und 215 der Gen. Konst. verstößt. Oder indem sie die Gehälter ihrer Beamten nach Prozent der Mitglieder berechnen und festsetzen; oder indem Lokal-Unionen Eintrittsgelder oder Beiträge für eine lokale Sterbekasse verwenden. Und wenn auch im letzteren Falle der Zweck ein löblicher sei, so wäre es doch wünschenswerter, daß solche Gelder im Kampfe für bessere Lebensbedingungen verausgabt würden, damit ein Mitglied und auch seine Angehörigen noch bei Lebzeiten die Nutznießung solcher Gelder haben könnten.

Sechszehn Seiten des Berichtes enthalten eine Liste der Cabinetshops und Holzbearbeitungs-Fabriken, eingeteilt in Staaten, unter Angabe der Lokalität und Zahl der Shops

oder Fabriken in derselben, die Zahl der darin beschäftigten Arbeiter, Zahl der Fabriken die ausschließlich Mitglieder der V. B. beschäftigen, der Shops und Fabriken die das Union Label benutzen, Arbeitsstunden per Tag und Lohn per Stunde in jedem einzelnen Falle.

Nachdem in dieser Liste zusammengestellten Data befinden sich 3,814 Shops und Fabriken unter der Jurisdiktion der V. B. In 102 Städten beträgt die Arbeitszeit 8 Stunden täglich, in 204 Städten 9 Stunden und in 100, meist kleineren Orten wo unsere Mitgliedschaft noch nicht zahlreich genug ist um die kürzere Arbeitszeit zu inforciren, beträgt die Arbeitszeit in den Shops und Fabriken noch 10 Stunden per Tag. Sollte sich die Liste als lückenhaft erweisen, oder sollte sie irrtümliche Angaben enthalten, so bittet der G. P. um Richtigstellung damit dieselbe zu jeder Zeit als zuverlässiges Auskunftsmaterial verwendbar sein möge.

Letzterer Liste folgt ein detaillirter Ausweis über 28 Gerichtsfälle in denen Klagen wegen Verschwörung gegen Lokal-Unionen oder Mitglieder erhoben wurden, in denen es sich um Einhaltsbefehle oder andere minder wichtige Fälle handelte. 11 dieser Fälle wurden gewonnen, 7 gingen verloren, 9 sind noch in der Schwebe und in 2 Klagen steht die gerichtliche Entscheidung noch aus. Die Gesammt-Vertheidigungs oder Prozeßkosten beliefen sich für die V. B. auf $12,-304.00.

Der Bericht schließt mit einer Abhandlung über gerichtliche Entscheidungen und Uebergriffe bei Anwendung des Einhaltsbefehls-Verfahrens gegen Arbeiterorganisationen.

Der Bericht des General-Sekretärs ist ein reichhaltiges Dokument, 115 Seiten umfassend, deren 58 einer numerisch zusammengestellten Liste der Lokal-Unionen gewidmet sind. Ort einer jeden Lokal-Union, Versammlungslokal, Tag der Versammlung, Arbeitsstunden und Lohn per Tag, Samstag-Halbfeiertag, wenn eingeführt, und Verträge mit den Arbeitgebern wenn solche bestehen, ist in Rubriken vermerkt.

Die Auskunft die eine derartig zusammengestellte Liste bietet hat sich besonders für reisende Mitglieder als sehr wertvoll erwiesen und auch diese neue Ausgabe wird sicherlich ihren Zweck erfüllen.

Die Situation der verflossenenen beiden Jahre, miteinander vergleichend, sagt der G. S. in seinem Bericht: „Das erste Jahr war ein gesegnetes, während das zweite ein Jahr der Arbeitslosigkeit, Not und Entbehrung war, hervorgerufen durch die, Ende 1907, hereingebrochene Finanzkrise von der wir uns bis auf den heutigen Tag noch nicht wieder erholt haben.

Das am 30. Juni 1907 beendete Fiskaljahr war das erfolgreichste in jeder Beziehung das die Geschichte unserer Organisation zu verzeichnen hat. Trotz der Opposition und den Hindernissen die uns die Unternehmerverbände entgegenstellten, sind unsere Lokal-Unionen an Mitgliederzahl und Einfluß gewachsen. Neue Lokal-Unionen wurden gegründet, alte wurden zu neuer Tatkraft erweckt oder reorganisirt, säumige Mitglieder kamen wieder ihren Pflichten nach und Tausende neuer Mitglieder wurden unseren Reihen beigefügt. Unsere Mitglieder, Geschäftsagenten und Organisatoren taten ihre Schuldigkeit und nahmen regen Anteil an der Erweiterung unserer Organisation. Ihre Bemühungen wurde insofern belohnt als überall höhere Löhne oder kürzere Arbeitszeit errungen wurde."

Der G. S. sagt weiter: „Wir haben unsere, an Gewerksbewegungen beteiligte Mitglieder und Lokal-Union nach bestem Ermessen finanziell unterstützt, und wenn wir Fälle zu vermerken haben wo man mehr von uns erwartete so kommt dies daher, daß der Umstand nicht in Betracht gezogen wird, daß wir in der Verausgabung der Gelder der Generalkasse, gerecht und umsichtig verfahren müssen, und daß der Beitrag zu dieser Kasse nur 25 Cents per Mona, oder $3.00 pro Jahr, per Mitglied, beträgt.

Das am 30. Juni 1908 beendete Jahr, wird in der Geschichte unserer Organisation als das Jahr der Finanzkrise verzeichnet sein. Kurz nachdem der Krach erfolgte und viele Firmas, Kompanien, Korporationen, und Bankinstitute ihre Geschäfte einstellten, fanden sich viele unserer Lokal-Unionen in Mitleidenschaft gezogen und eine Anzahl derselben waren in Folge der Geschäftsstockung nicht mehr in der Lage ihre Organisation aufrecht zu erhalten.

In einer Zeit wo Tausende von Arbeitern Monate lang ohne Beschäftigung und Verdienst sind und sie und ihre Familien am Hungertuge nagen müssen, ist der numerische Rückgang einer Arbeiterorganisation unvermeidlich.

Indessen haben viele unserer Lokal-Unionen ihre arbeitslosen und darbenden Mitglieder bereitwilligst unterstützt. Auch die General-Office wurde vielseitig um Hülfe angegangen, mußte aber Gesuche um Unterstützung Arbeitsloser zurückweisen weil kein Fond für solche Zwecke vorhanden ist. Umsomehr wäre es zu empfehlen, daß ein solcher Fond geschaffen werde. Zeigen wir in der Zukunft daß wir aus den gegenwärtigen Zuständen die richtige Lehre gezogen haben.

Hier folgt nun eine Liste aller im Laufe der letzten zwei Jahre aufgenommenen und aufgelößten Lokal-Unionen.

Ueber die numerische Stärke unserer Brüderschaft enthält der Bericht folgende Angaben:

Am 30. Juni 1906 bestand unsere Organisation aus 1,748 Lokal-Unionen, mit einer Gesammt-Mitgliedschaft von 170,192.

Am 30. Juni 1908 betrug die Zahl der Lokal-Unionen 1,910 und die Gesammt-Mitgliederzahl 178,503. Hieraus ergiebt sich also trotz der schlechten Zeiten eine Zunahme an Lokal-Unionen von 162, und eine Zunahme an Mitgliederzahl von 8,311 während dem verflossenen, zweijährigen Fiskaltermin.

Der G. S. beschließt seinen Bericht mit nachstehenden, an die Konvention gerichteten Empfehlungen:

1. Erhöhung der Lokalbeiträge für zu vollem Benefit berechtigte Mitglieder von 50 Cents auf 75 Cents per Monat und Erhöhung der Beiträge für zu teilweisem Benefit berechtigte Mitglieder von 30 Cents auf 50 Cents per Monat.

2. Um die Kosten einer Anzahl, gegen uns anhängig gemachten Prozesse bestreiten zu können, empfehlen wir die Schaffung eines Spezial-Fonds, welcher in der Weise gebildet werden möge, daß eine jede Lokal-Union die Summe von $1.00 von jedem Eintrittgebühr-Betrage von $5.00 zur Verteidigung, in Einhaltsbefehl-Verfahren verwickelter Mitglieder, Lokal-Unionen oder Distrikt Councils, an die General-Office einsendet.

3. Festsetzung eines begrenzten Zeitpunktes an dem Ansprüche auf Benefit der General-Office eingereicht sein müssen.

4. Festsetzung eines begrenzten Zeitpunktes an dem in Fällen, wo Ansprüche auf Benefit beanstandet werden, an den General-Exekutiv-Board appellirt werden kann.

5. Nach Ablauf eines Zeitraumes von zwei Jahren sollen die Finanz-Sekretäre und Schatzmeister alle Monatsberichte und Ausweise über Mitgliedschaft, sowohl wie alle halbmonatlichen Berichte der Trustees und alle andere wichtige Mitteilungen, vernichten.

Der General-Schatzmeister macht in der Einleitung seines Berichtes, besonders auf nachstehende Punkte und Zahlen aufmerksam die, wie er bemerkt, mehr den Bände reden über den Erfolg und das Gedeihen unserer Brüderschaft während den letzten zwei Fiskaljahren:

Am 30. Juni 1906 betrug der Generalkassen Bestand $199,294.45. Am 30. Juni 1908, dem Ende des Fiskaltermines, betrug der Kassenbestand $341,365.39; mithin einen Mehr-Kassenbestand gegen denjenigen ersteren Datums, von $142,070.94.

Hierzu ist der Preis des Grundstückes auf dem das Hauptquartier Gebäude errichtet wird, im Betrage von $14,000 hinzuzurechnen was einen Gesammt-Mehr-Kassenbestand von $156,070.94 ergibt.

Anknüpfend an diese Zahlen bemerkt der G. Sch.: „Wenn nun auch unser Kassenbestand diese erfreuliche Summe aufweist, so dürfen wir uns der Tatsache nicht verschließen, daß diese ansehnliche Summe per Mitglied berechnet, doch nur $1.85 per Kopf beträgt, während der Kopfbetrag nicht geringer denn 7 oder 8 Dollar sein sollte." Und ferner:

„In demselben Verhältnisse in dem unsere Mitgliederzahl während der letzten zwei Jahre gestiegen ist, haben sich selbstverständlich auch die Ansprüche auf Sterbe und Unfall Benefit vermehrt. Es wurden nämlich 4,096 Ansprüche erhoben und zwar 1,025 mehr denn während den beiden vorhergehenden Jahre, und wurden in's Gesammt $503,715.56 zu deren Erledigung verausgabt, gegen $380,-071.44 im vorherigen Termin, also eine Mehrausgabe von $123,644.12."

Die nun hier folgenden zwanzig Seiten sind mit einem detaillirten Ausweis über Einnahmen, Ausgaben u. s. w. angefüllt, aus dem unter anderem zu ersehen ist, daß während dem am 30. Juni 1908 abgelaufenen Fiskaltermin, die General-Office die Summe von $160,432.30 an Strike-Unterstützung verausgabte.

Exemplare der Berichte der Generalbeamten sind den Lokal-Unionen bereits zugesandt worden und werden diese außerdem den gedruckten Konventions-Verhandlungen einverleibt sein. Man versäume nicht sich ein Exemplar der letzteren zu verschaffen sobald diese erschienen und zum Versandt bereit sind.

DEPARTMENT FRANCAIS

Organisation National ou International?

Une question nouvelle, ou plutôt un problème nouveau vient de se poser devant les organisations ouvrières, une question de forme si l'on veut, mais en même temps une question de fond et de grande importance.

Nous parlons en ce moment de nos relations avec les ouvriers du bois des autres pays.

En effet, il serait bientôt temps d'entrer en relations avec ces masses qui aujourd'hui encore des étrangers pour nous, seront appelés dans un temps très proche de venir partager notre croute de pain, en immigrant dans ce pays.

Les grands moyens de transport de nos jours ont démoli le mur chinois, que des organisations conservatrices et des "leaders" peu prévoyants ont érigé autour d'eux; de même, à mesure que la force de ces organisations se fit sentir à nos grands industries, à nos trustes et corporations de grand capital, ces derniers commencèrent à jeter des yeux couvants sur ses millions de mains capable de travailler pour eux à un prix dérisoire et d'augmenter en les employant, le chiffre de leur profit; aussi est ce dû à ces chefs d'industrie, si le nombre d'immigrants a pris une hauteur prodigieuse ces dernières années.

Nous sommes donc d'avis, que le temps est venu où, à notre tour, nous devons nous occuper de ce qui se passe de l'autre côté de l'Océan. Nous devons suivre l'exemple des savants, des hommes des sciences divers, tel que des médecins; des ingenieurs, des professeurs de langues nouvelle et autres. Nous lisons journellement qu'un congrès quelconque s'est réuni dans une ville d'Europe ou même d'Amerique. Un jour c'est le congrès de la paix une autre jour c'est un congrès d'arbitrage diplomatique.

Au moment ou nous écrivons ces lignes, voir même un congrès des professeurs de danses vient de se terminer à Berlin.

Personne n'oserai prétendre que beaucoup de ces congrès internationeaux ne fassent de la bonne besogne.

Le congrès hygienique, qui vient de terminer ses travaeux à Paris rendra des services immense au monde entier: de même le congrès des hommes de sciences qui cherchent par une voie internationale, à mettre un frein au developpement de la phtysie, et des maladies du poumon. Tel autre cherche à propager la Pasteurisation du lait et en ce faisant, sauve la vie de centaine de mille petites bebés, et même de beaucoup de malades en âge plus élevé.

Dans notre pays d'Amerique on a donné l'exemple des congrès de divers Municipalités, des congrès de Maires des grandes villes des Présidents de chemin de fer et bien d'autres. En Europe, les travailleurs organisés de tout pays, se réunissent en congrès international, de temps en temps et discutent les intérêts de la classe prolétarienne universelle. Après chaque congrès général, les représentants des divers métiers, tel que les chapeliers, les employers de chemin de fer, les ouvriers mineurs et autres, se réunissent en congrès spécial et cherchent, souvent avec succès, d'entrer en relation et dévisent des moyens de s'entreaider.

Déjà plusieurs fois les ouvriers du bois ont suivi ce bon exemple; au congrès international de Zurich, en Suisse, en 1895, j'avais l'honneur d'y représenter les ouvriers du bois de notre pays, ou plutot une part seulement de ces ouvriers, la credential de notre Fraternité que m'avait envoyée P. J. McGuire, étant arrivée trop tard.

Voyons, à présent, quel profit pour notre organisation que nous pourrions en tirer! Les ouvriers de l'Europe cherchent, avec l'aide de congrès, a élever leur "standard of life;" si nous ne pourrions faire autre chose que de les aider dans cette tâche, cela servirait déjà grandement nos intérêts. Il est facil à comprendre, qu'un ouvrier menuisier, charpentier ou ébeniste gagnant de 2 doll. à 2:50 par jour dans une grande ville d'Europe, n'aura aucun intérêt à s'expartrier et à venir en Amerique; tandis

qu'avec un salaire de 5 à 6 francs, en travaillant de 10 à 12 heures par jour, il essaiera de venir chez nous. A plus forte raison ne saurait on blâmer le travailleur des infortunés pays, tel que la Russie, l'Italie, la Hongrie, et malheureusement bien d'autres, qui gagnent de 40 à 50 cts. par jour, et pour cette somme ridicule sont obligé de travailler en été depuis le lever jusqu au coucher du soleil. Aussi c'est par centaine de mille que ces malheureux invadent notre pays, et dans notre métier spécialement la lutte contre ces pauvres gens devient plus ardent, plus acharnée d'année en année. Si nous les aidons avec notre argent, à améliorer leur situation déplorable, si avec notre aide ils éléveront leur "standard of life," nous n'aurons pas besoin de dépenser notre argent a les combattre comme scabs, importé par nos patrons.

Tant que notre Fraternité n'étendait pas son pouvoir jusque dans les contrés les plus éloignées, jusque dans le plus petit bourg ou hameau, les ouvriers de ces derniers avait une tendance prononcée de venir en masses dans les grands centres. Aujourd'hui depuis qu'avec l'aide de notre organisation les salaires sont augmentés et les heures de travail réduites au même niveau dans la plus petite ville aussi bien qu'à New York ou Chicago, nous ne voyons plus cette affluence de gens venant de là campagne se réfugier chez nous. En effet, ils sont plus heureux dans la petite ville avec leurs maisonette, leur jardin et leur travail plus sure durant toute l'année, que l'ouvrier des grandes villes qui habite un tenement sans air ni accomodations; qui a besoin d'une heure ou plus pour se rendre à son travail et qui dépense de 10 à 20 cts. par jour pour ce trajet, soit par chemin de fer ou trolley, qui manque d'air aussi bien dans son logis que dans son atelier, et qui, d'un bout de l'année à l'autre doit se contenter de quelques "sandwiches" pour son dinner.

Eh bien ce sera la même chose avec les ouvriers de l'Europe, plus ils pourront améliorer leur propre situation moins il penseront à quitter leur pays.

Mais, nous dira-t-on, il y aura toujours un grand nombre qui viendra chez nous, sans que ce soit la misère qui les force d'y venir! C'est just, nous n'en doutons pas; mais n'est il pas preférable que ces ouvriers soient au courant de nos meurs, de nos usages? Si, en quittant l'Europe ils se présentent chez nous, munis de leur carte de membre de leur organisation, ou d'une organisation affiliée avec la notre, ils refuseront de se laisser entrainer en temps de grèves, par nos employeurs. Ils sauront le prix, le montant du salaire qui leur est dû, en un mot, ils deviendront des membres de notre organisation du moment qu'ils mettent leur pieds sur le seuil de notre continent; ils viendront en ami et non pas comme aujourd'hui en outil prêt à nous combattre et à servir les intérêts du patron et du capitalist, leur employeur.

Un dernier point, qui à lui seul suffirait de changer la forme de notre organisation et de la mettre sur un pied international, serait ceci: Les ouvriers du continent européen sauraient la vérité sur les conditions qui nous sont imposé pour gagner notre vie. Ils sauront que le travail est bien plus dure par chez nous, que nous sommes forcé de produir plus dans une journée qu'eux autres ne saurait produir dans une semaine. Ils apprendront que le prix des vivres dépasse de beaucoup en augmentation l'élévation, du salaire; et ils apprendront aussi, que les crises industrielles périodiques que nous subissons en Amérique, sont toujours assez dure et assez longue pour dévorer le petit pécule qu'ils auront pu s'amasser dans les quellques année de prosperité.

Quant à nous, en fréquentant les organisations européennes, nous pourrions apprendre bien des choses. Beaucoup de nos camarades en Amérique s'imaginent que le reste du monde est habité par des sauvages; qu'en dehors de notre pays il n'y a plus de culture ni de civilisation. Eh bien, ils pourraient voir que la vrai fraternité n'est pas réservée au people américain seulement, mais que le grand savant americain avait raison en disant le mot célèbre: "To love your own country does not mean to despise all others." Ce qui veut dire en bon français: d'aimer son pays ne veut pas dire de mépriser tout les autres. On peut apprendre du plus petit aussi bien que du plus grand; c'est pour cela que nous réclamons l'extention de notre organisation. Voilà le premier pas fait vers la "International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners."

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

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DURING SEPTEMBER, 1908

No.	Name	Union	Am't.
9519	Mrs. Mary E. Kluckner	50	$ 50.00
9520	Thomas H. Ard	169	200.00
9521	A. Alfreds	181	200.00
9522	Mrs. Lela May Young	206	50.00
9523	Valentine Huber	637	50.00
9524	Mrs. Catherine Gould	724	50.00
9525	Mrs. Hettie E. Miller	1183	25.00
9526	Frank H. Bullard	1512	50.00
9527	W. J. Carmack	1772	50.00
9528	Wm. DePuy	22	200.00
9529	Mrs. Eva Simmons	61	50.00
9530	Joseph E. Hustler	184	100.00
9531	F. P. Widener	198	200.00
9532	Bennett C. Morgan	321	200.00
9533	Richard Grant	416	200.00
9534	Stephen Demeter	422	100.00
9535	J. H. Van Dyke	586	200.00
9536	Charles Joseph (dis.)	715	400.00
9537	W. R. Rogers	1400	50.00
9538	Mrs. Louisa A. Brass	47	50.00
9539	Fred Bennett	73	200.00
9540	Wilmont C. Bradford	158	200.00
9541	Martin S. Paynter	243	50.00
9542	Wm. C. Hull	698	200.00
9543	J. L. Wells	1028	200.00
9544	E. S. Chase	1540	50.00
9545	Mrs. Donah C. Whitlow	296	50.00
9546	Otto O. Koch	774	182.46
9547	George Hoffman	60	50.00
9548	Valentine Lindner	375	200.00
9549	John Steger	497	200.00
9550	Wm. H. Jerrett	617	50.00
9551	E. E. Lehousse	22	200.00
9552	Gustav Nelson	22	200.00
9553	Mrs. Eva L. Lewis	137	50.00
9554	Christopher Coates	514	50.00
9555	Mrs. Fannie Tobias	22	50.00
9556	Mrs. Minnie Reynolds	36	50.00
9557	Alyre Roy	119	200.00
9558	Mrs. Elizabeth K. McDougall	131	50.00
9559	John Glockler	167	200.00
9560	Robert Thompson	181	200.00
9561	Mrs. Nannie Stuart	198	50.00
9562	Mrs. Ella Frazier	211	50.00
9563	Jacob Tiddens	325	200.00
9564	F. B. Gallaway	354	200.00
9565	Mrs. Barbara Fritsch	419	50.00
9566	Wm. Cook	609	200.00
9567	B. F. Atwater	680	200.00
9568	James Culliton	774	50.00
9569	Henry Kamm	44	200.00
9570	John Keck	238	200.00
9571	Abraham G. Meyers	743	50.00
9572	Levi Coon	813	200.00
9573	Wm. E. Combs (dis.)	983	300.00
9574	B. T. Cain (dis.)	1207	100.00
9575	W. F. Miller	1440	200.00
9576	Otto Thorman	13	100.00
9577	Mrs. Margaret E. Tryon	22	50.00
9578	Patrick McAuliffe	176	200.00
9579	J. E. Barnett	316	200.00
9580	Mrs. Agnes M. Howle	349	50.00
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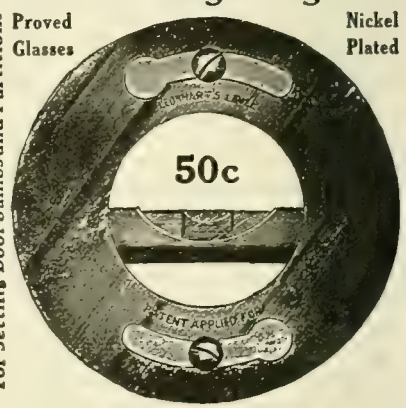

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[Continued on page 64.]

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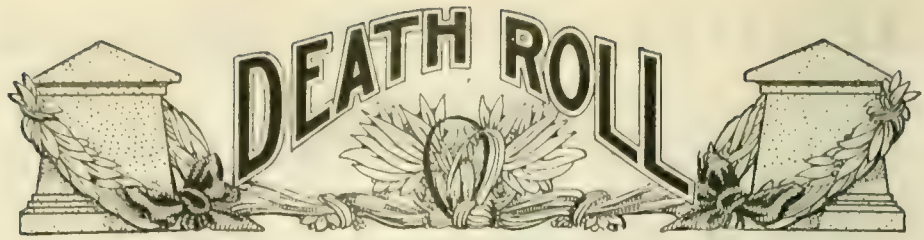

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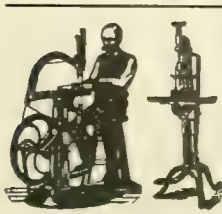

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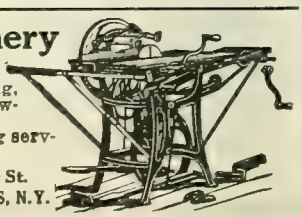

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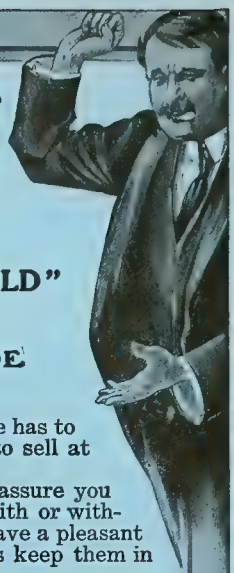

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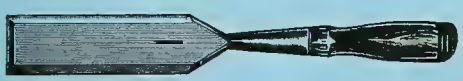

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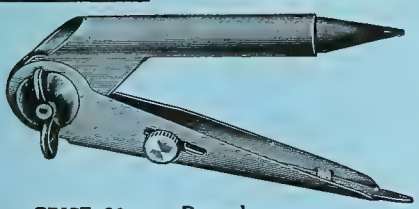

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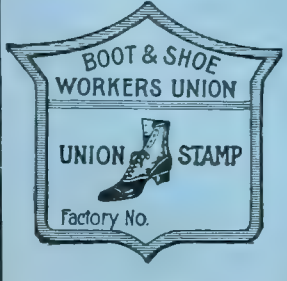

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXVIII—No. 11 Established in 1881 | INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1908 | One Dollar Per Year Ten Cents a Copy

It Doesn't Cost Money

[COLUMBIAN RECORD]

It doesn't cost money, as many suppose,
To have a good time on the earth;
The best of its pleasures are free unto those
Who know how to value their worth.

The sweetest of music the birds to us sing,
The loveliest flowers grow wild;
The finest of drinks gushes out of the spring—
All free to man, woman and child.

No money can purchase, no artist can paint
Such pictures as nature supplies;
Forever, all over, to sinner and saint,
Who use to advantage their eyes.

Kind words and glad looks and smiles cheery and brave,
Cost nothing—no, nothing at all;
And yet all the wealth Monte Cristo could save
Can make no such pleasure befall.

To bask in the sunshine, to breathe the pure air,
Honest toil, the enjoyment of health;
Sweet slumber refreshing—these pleasures we share
Without any portion of wealth.

Communion with friends that are tried, true and strong,
To love and be loved for love's sake—
In fact, all that makes a life happy and long,
Are free to whoever will take.

THANKSGIVING DAY REFLECTIONS.

(By Robert Burton Bruce.)

S we look at victories over what sought to defeat or might have defeated us, we cannot but rejoice with genuine pleasure.

If we had failed to triumph over difficulties, we doubtless sighed with deep regret, but took courage and looked forward with hope of a brighter day or stirred ourselves to prevent and avoid a semblance of what caused us disappointment or pain, sorrow or distress.

Each Thanksgiving Day is usually one of review around the home hearth and board. There the bygone ones are closely drawn into comparison with the ones present. The friends we have and those hoped for or lost awaken an interest with events and circumstances affecting our rejoicings or regrets.

No matter where or with whom we are, home and true friends linger in the heart, while things that made life feel the impingement of the cold and heartless are recalled with regret that we cannot always smile under the pressure of an even temper of mind. Friend and foe come before us, and naturally we stand them beside the prosperity and progression, the advancement or reversion that we have seen or experienced as we draw our comparison. But

"Home is not merely four square walls,
Though with pictures hung and gilded,
Home is where true affection calls—
And love and truth have builded.
Where blazing peace lights up the hearth,
With every aim and effort,
To make this life its living worth,
And be a heavenly transport."

How naturally do we then unroll the panorama of the year as we sit around each annual Thanksgiving meal. Since the last sitting was had the workingmen of the country have seen their power as an element in industrial, commercial and manufacturing affairs shakened to an extent that has compelled them to more or less deprive themselves of many home comforts and pleasures.

Equally unfortunate is the fact that this deprivation has extended to small merchants and manufacturers, but while they are sharers in the fruits of prosperity and the burdens of depression, retrenchment has not been so great a necessity with them because the moneyed power of the land has shrewdly and cunningly seen the policy of extending them the assistance of generosity.

No one, however, will claim that the man of wealth has seen or experienced the necessity of counting his dollars while the poor were wondering where the pennies were to come from to provide a union of ends. What he has gained cannot with reason be divided among the idle, indolent and worthless, but upon him, however, must rest the responsibility of the poor being compelled to exist upon scant provisions, shelter and clothing. But it is not to be denied that his "ill-gotten gains" have caused hard suffering to the willing toiler—willing and waiting when fair remuneration bade them welcome. The nobility of labor will not serve a menu of envy and revenge to gloat over, but it will force the Shylocks to partake alone the odium of causing a depression of wage earnings all over the land, and if there is any delectation between the two, the workingman certainly has the finer and delicious spread upon his Thanksgiving table in that it is covered by a clear conscience of having robbed no man of his just deserts.

In the last twelve months workingmen in general have fought to sustain life, but it has been organized labor that has emphasized, more strongly than ever, the civic and industrial rights of the wage-earning class. The effort has been costly, but it has enlightened the American people regarding the conspiracy and injustice and wrongs against the organized class committed by organized capital, assisted by courts and influenced over them.

It is this combination that is proclaiming there is danger from the men of toil to the constitution of the republic.

Its cry is under the slogan of "patriotism," and so it is—to the almighty dollar in the pockets of its members.

The President has not asked, nor has

the Congress of the United States made any appropriation to carry on a war in defense of the constitution.

We had a civil war in this country once, and regiments, divisions and corps were made up mostly of wage earners.

Does capital want another war?

If it does, it might be among the possibilities in this world to see fortunes reversed.

The workingmen of today have struggled hard to establish, build up and maintain an industrial peace, and they may of right sit around their Thanksgiving boards and rejoice that their organizations are stronger and more united than ever before, and that it is not their acts, but those of the combined, conspirating, unprincipled "dogs of war," the capitalists, that have darkened America's industrial skies.

MONEY AND MUSCLE.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

MONEY and muscle makes a combination that is almost invincible in the progress of the world's social and financial systems. The high standing of the United States on the honor roll of the nations is based on the solid foundation of this combined force. Money and muscle are compelled by every natural law to be coworkers, and it is to their mutual advantage to keep their business relations as cordial as possible. Each must nourish, support and encourage the other, and by so doing advance its own interest. Each must boost for the good of the firm.

"Boost and the world boosts with you,
Knock and you're on the shelf,
For the world gets sick of the one who'll kick,
And wish that he'd kick himself."

But the harmony of any business combination becomes disturbed when one party seeks to hold and use selfishly the advantage over the other. Whenever this goes on with impunity, discord must result. Justice would demand that the one imposed upon remonstrate, and if that fail, takes action in the improvement of the firm's system, or financial policy.

Money and muscle are now in this attitude with one another. Their relations are rather strained, and they are not saying complimentary things about each other, and all because money has the advantage of muscle and is determined to keep it, and profit by it as heretofore. It has held undisputed control so long, and grown so calloused in selfish administration of affairs, that Money seems to think custom has made injustice legitimate.

Muscle has at last risen in protest and is making known in no uncertain terms its desire for a change in management.

Through the labor union Muscle is emphasizing its demand for improved conditions. Money, as the senior partner, grows very indignant that Muscle should aspire to any control of the firm's affairs, or express discontent at the existing order of financial divisions. It has dominated in its connection with Muscle so long that it refuses to yield any part of the control of their joint interests. However selfish and unjust it may have been, it refuses to acknowledge any wrong, or yield to any demand for a change, and is prepared to engage in bitter strife to maintain the old regime. All that industrial associations, citizens' leagues and similar "union-smashing" organizations can do, with millions of funds at their command, is being done to restore the old order of master and man.

But Muscle has been cheated long enough. Too long has it patiently submitted to others' rulings without lifting a voice in its own business; too long the other fellow has been allowed to do all the managing by the rule of a long and short division; too long Muscle has borne the burdens and privations of life that others might have an excess of leisure and luxury. Now, at the risk of creating discord, and being accused of dictating how Money shall conduct its business, Muscle proposes to have some voice in the reasonable allotment of its own hours of toil, and adequate remuneration. Improved conditions

for labor will react in blessing on the general public. What better would the prosperous element be for the indigent class to increase? How much better that conditions improve for labor so that all who will may become self-sustaining! A kindly, generous, timely system of justice inaugurated by Money's controlling power, towards Muscle, and the power it represents, would bring more peace and prosperity than this country has known for a long time.

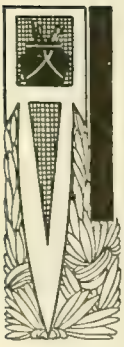
Money and Muscle must, whether agreeably or otherwise, work together for the good of themselves and the world, and the sooner their business relations become peaceably adjusted the pleasanter it will be for the public. Human nature is naturally greedy and any party long in power sooner or later becomes gluttonous. Greed is the canker that spoils the harmony of existence. It is found in all human institutions and only a generous leaven of individual integrity mercifully sprinkled throughout saves Church and State from wholesale corruption.

Wherever is money, graft is sure to develop, and such a state of affairs necessitates a vigorous and continual opposition current of moral and religious reform. Money has one position, Muscle is forced to take the other, and the time has come for labor as an organized body to call on all Christian institutions to recognize the reform spirit of unionism, and join its work of love for humanity.

"He who betters living
Serves life's end.
He who smooths the footpath
Is a friend."

THE PLODDER DREAMER VS. THE PLAIN PLODDER.

(By H. B. Moyer.)



IT has been set down that when once a man—be he mechanic or clerk—falls into the rut which runs alongside the road of ambition, he is lost. In other words, without ambition nothing is possible. The plodder who dreams of better things, it is also recorded, is to be preferred to the plodder who trudges on with no thought or care of what the future may bring forth.

The writer holds the belief that a happy medium—if there is such a thing—is the proper solution of the question.

The dreamer who dreams, but does not do, is to be compared to the architect who executes plans which no one can fulfill.

The plodder, on the other hand, without dreams of a better future, reminds one of the blind ant that builds palaces for other ants to live in.

But the plodder with an ambition to fulfill is another and superior being. A plodder with something in view cannot be halted for long.

The harum scarum person with a touch of talent in a dozen directions may head him for awhile, but eventually the plodder, seeing in his mind's eye the goal for which he is aiming, will get somewhere worth while, while the other party, his energies spent in trying to do too many things at once, will in a short time drift off into another class and begin all over again.

It is not the sprinters who win in six-day walking matches. It is the plodder. Likewise it is not the business man who expects to make a million in a year from $10,000, and lays his plan accordingly, who succeeds in the financial world.

Andrew Carnegie is no favorite with the laboring classes, but to give the evil one his due, it must be said that steady plodding, coupled with an unlimited fund of ambition, paved the way for the immense fortune he accumulated.

Too often, of course, we are treated to examples of the "self-made" man, who "began life as a bootblack and died a millionaire." Such cases—outside the papers and the magazines—are rare in real life. Too often the "self-made" part of the man's career consists in fortunately investing an inheritance, so as to bring large returns. Such tales are, as a rule, a positive bane, and a hold-back to many who feel that they are not successful because they

cannot work up into the wealthy class. The dreaming plodder is but human, and however strong his ambition, there cannot but be times when he feels that he is not reaching his goal as quickly as he should. Discouragement, however, is but one of the many temptations that beset one's path, and must not be allowed to get a hold on a person any more than drink or other bad habits.

Often a man reaches the goal he first set out to reach, but fails to realize the fact. The water boy who dreams of the time when he can proudly carry a set of carpenter tools, and earn good wages, when that time arrives feels that to be a foreman over a large job would fill out his cup of bliss. Once arrived at a foreman's estate—and not all even reach that—the former humble little water carrier begins to ask himself, "Why cannot I start up in business for myself? Why work for others?" And so on he goes up, as dame fortune and his own abilities permit. If he has ambition, and is made of the right stuff, his goal is never reached. It is always beyond, and never in view, save in his mind's eye. This, then, is the kind of a dreamer who accomplishes material things.

The carpenter who is dissatisfied with his daily work to such an extent that it interferes with his usefulness is not in his proper sphere. He has struck the wrong groove in the endless chain of industry, and should seek other and more suitable employment. Looking at the subject from another viewpoint, however, it can be said that the mechanic who is satisfied with what he has and ceases to strive for something better is not the man that is in demand in these days of up-and-get-there methods. He is one of the many in the rut, and unless something out of the ordinary occurs he will stay there.

Then we have the mechanic who is satisfied with himself and his work and the world at large, for he realizes that pluck, ambition and steadfastness in his chosen labor will eventually carry him to better conditions, which he, in his ambition, feels that the world owes him.

The way to success is sometimes a long and a rough one. Sometimes there are storms, and again there are droughts, but in time it must come to those who persevere the success, in a measure, they dreamed of and worked so hard to attain.

THE FLAG OF BROTHERHOOD.

(By Thomas F. Kearney.)

THE ship of labor on the troubled seas of industrial strife, with the flag of brotherhood from her masthead proudly floating, appealingly invites the workers of the world to unite.

To conjure with the full significance of brotherhood implies no mere transient emotion, but seasoned by the needs of time its worth is genuine and deeply rooted in the hearts of countless thousands of our workers.

Under that flag visible distinction has come to labor, and though many good leaders have fought and died in its maintenance, their love for right and justice, their dauntless courage, their unflinching resolution, have made the significance of brotherhood more the memorable, more the glorious and the more enduring.

Let no man say, they fought in vain. No one fights in vain who fights for a good cause, and what cause can be better than his who gives the best in him for the freedom of his fellows from involuntary servitude.

It is true that we have not gained the industrial freedom to which we aspire, yet it cannot be denied that we have advanced in the path which leads to it.

Labor seeks that freedom which will give continuous production, without panics and industrial depressions, and this implies large increase in the consuming power of the masses. It aspires to a minimum standard of living for labor, skilled and unskilled. It aspires to no standard of minimum wages that is not just, that is not sufficient to enable every intelligent

and industrious man to give his children a desirable education.

It aspires to a social readjustment of society that will bring guaranteed comfort, education, provision for old age, staple employment, freedom from poverty or the fear of it, recognition and fair compensation for all useful factors in society.

It aspires to a general acceptance of the collective bargain between labor and employer, which implies a recognition of the right to organize without proscription.

It aspires to the universal eight-hour day, the abolition of all harmful child labor, sanitary and safe conditions in labor and compensation for the inevitable accidents resulting from the use of machinery, with the doing away of all that resides in contributory liability.

It aspires—and very justly by way of public policy—to the suppression of private combinations and monopolies whose chief business function is to raise prices of the necessities of life.

It aspires to direct democracy, such as will supplement the present representative system by direct initiative in legislation.

How to make labor's aspirations a practical success is the great agitating feature of the labor controversy.

It can only be accomplished by a closer and more general appreciation of the industrial value of the flag of brotherhood, with a less hankering after the maintenance of one's own individual flag, which only bring with it numerous race animosities that are used by the predatory classes to simplify and intensify the despising of labor.

Labor more than anything represents the unprivileged classes, and as such will fail of achieving results worth while unless it uses its economic and political power more wisely, more unitedly, and more decisively.

The recognition of labor by the privileged classes being of that kind, founded on injustice, so plain, so palpable, no length of time can make it valid.

Labor craves no boon, nor asks no aid. All its demands are comprised in these words, "Give us back our own." Never should the laboring people acknowledge the right of a few rich idlers to own any man. Indeed, it is time that labor should grow tired of acting the part of Lazarus at the gate of Dives.

Under the great, broad, liberal flag of brotherhood there can be found ample opportunity to accomplish all of labor's aspirations. The injunction, "Do unto others as you would wish that they should do unto you," is as truthful a necessity today as ever it was.

Under the individual race flag, that though true to you, may be the oppressor of your fellow neighbor and worker, is found the division of labor's success.

Let us go forward, then, remembering that the world is growing cosmopolitan with the intermingling of its workers, making no flag large or great enough for labor to follow but the flag of brotherhood.

WHAT THE UNION LABEL MEANS TO ORGANIZED WORKERS.

(By R. Fuelle.)

THE union label—what does it mean? This is a question often asked, and it receives a variety of answers. In order, therefore, to get it properly before the public it becomes necessary to make application of the principle involved in its use in other directions than from the standpoint of the union man.

Churches organize, adopt names and creeds of faith and refuse to tolerate any infringement upon their right to worship according to their standard of faith and practice. This the union label does for the union workmen.

Clubs and associations adopt insignia of recognition to prevent fraud and imposition; this is the mission of the union label.

Firms and corporations have distinguishing marks, which they jealously guard and protect. So does the organized worker guard and protect the union label.

Authors and writers secure copyrights as a shield from plagiarism of the products of their brain and pen. The union workman uses the label as a shield for the product of his labor and brawn.

Inventors secure letters patent to pre-

vent infringement upon their rights. The union label serves the same purpose for organized labor.

The manufacturer places his trademark on the products of his shop or factory. The label performs the same service for the worker who brings forth these products.

It therefore seems plain that the same law which steps in and protects those whose interests lie in these various arteries of trade and commerce should step in and protect the worker in the use of his distinguishing mark.

But the label means even more than this. To the union man it means loyalty and fidelity, compact organization, brotherly love and consideration, fealty to organization, help in time of distress. To the public it means honest work well performed by skilled labor, the best of material fitly joined together by grown up men and women at living wages. It means an honest day's work for an honest day's pay.

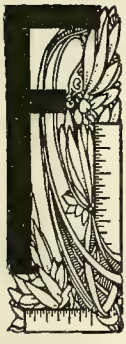
"Self-preservation is the first law of nature," and it is upon this idea that the workingman has acted in organizing and protecting his organization with his trademark—the union label.

The thoughts have been on the positive side of the question involved. There is a negative side, however, which presents a dark and repulsive picture, which will be considered in a future issue of this department.

Suffice it to say for the present if it is right to protect the employer it is equally right to protect the employe. By organized labor nothing more than this is asked. To organized labor nothing less will satisfy.

STATE OF TRADE.

(By Frank Duffy.)



ROM time to time requests have been made on us as to the "state of trade" generally, and in order to be able to give correct and reliable information we have been watching closely the reports made to us from day to day and from week to week. We are now pleased to report that the "Building Industry" is gradually on the improve. Besides that we are not overburdened at the present writing with requests to put this, that, or the other place on the "dull list," nor have we been asked for some time past to warn carpenters to "keep away." This in itself is a good sign and a plain indication that work is becoming more plentiful everywhere.

From Construction News we learn that "Building for September shows that this country has not only recovered from the financial flurry of a year ago, but that there is improvement. Permits were taken out in forty-seven cities for the construction of 14,992 buildings involving $45,364,944, against 12,930 buildings involving $41,088,084 for the corresponding month a year ago, a gain of 2,062 buildings and $4,276,860, or 10 per cent. This indicates that the improvement has been constant and leads to the belief that building will continue active from now on. In August the majority of the cities included in the list showed a falling off. The conditions are reversed this time; twenty-nine cities showing increases and fifteen showing a loss.

"The showing is remarkable, not only because of the large number of cities in which there is a gain over the figures of a year ago, but because of the remarkable high percentage of increase. Cities in which ordinarily it would be thought that if building were upon a par with that of a year ago they would be doing well have a percentage of increase which is so great that it should create much enthusiasm in respect to the future. New York City has an increase of 25 per cent., but the most noteworthy increase was in Paterson, N. J., of 201 per cent.

"The most impressive feature of the compilation is the remarkable activity in cities of a certain class, many of which are surpassing in point of activity and growth older cities of twice the population. A good illustration of this is to be found in such cities as Indianapolis and Roches-

ter, which are forging to the front at a remarkable rate, operations in each of these cities being on the basis of over $500,000 a month, which speaks well for their future."

From statistics recently compiled we can truthfully say the reports made are correct and are not given simply to satisfy "calamity howlers" and "discontents." Herewith is the information given us:

City	1908 — No. of Bldgs.	1908 — Estimated Cost.	1907 — No. of Bldgs.	1907 — Estimated Cost.	Per Cent. Gain.	Per Cent. Loss.
New York, including Manhattan and the Bronx	247	$6,337,450	173	$5,060,269	25	..
Chicago	950	5,147,350	798	5,523,605	..	6
Brooklyn	819	4,837,523	557	3,783,690	27	..
San Francisco	625	4,127,820	....	4,113,732	..	..
Philadelphia	1,548	2,545,520	1,384	3,113,810	..	18
St. Louis	816	1,483,016	822	1,966,956	..	24
Kansas City	474	1,357,910	332	922,497	47	..
Cleveland	630	1,332,122	690	874,165	52	..
Washington	421	1,300,122	366	446,118	191	..
Detroit	329	1,193,150	466	1,191,500	..	..
Denver	285	1,006,625	231	472,230	113	..
Milwaukee	374	910,315	291	580,434	57	..
Minneapolis	539	861,200	411	753,770	14	..
Los Angeles	656	849,703	737	1,116,901	..	23
St. Paul	348	766,892	252	410,512	86	..
Buffalo	185	644,000	297	688,000	..	6
Tacoma	229	528,393	202	300,455	75	..
Indianapolis	415	513,236	358	453,659	13	..
Baltimore	318	494,195	202	824,215	..	40
Omaha	158	473,800	134	396,155	19	..
Cincinnati	328	465,245	277	417,169	9	..
Atlanta	434	436,019	390	256,188	70	..
Columbus	163	322,925	212	358,165	..	9
Salt Lake City	117	317,000	77	209,000	51	..
Memphis	252	303,685	226	280,276	8	..
Louisville	282	255,315	225	184,089	38	..
Toledo	105	204,955	108	325,136	..	36
Dallas	139	187,652	150	207,250	..	9
New Orleans	...	185,151	...	163,892	12	..
Paterson	83	182,259	51	60,465	201	..
San Antonio	200	162,495	209	245,240	..	33
Terre Haute	55	90,388	85	96,490	..	6

COMPARISONS THAT SHOW IMPROVEMENT.

(By Benjamin A. Worrall, Local Union No. 507, Corona, N. Y.)

IN looking over a series of articles in the New York Evening Journal, entitled "Sermons in Stone," one cannot help being impressed with the thought that organized labor is doing a vast amount of good, and that, although the conditions of the laboring class have been greatly improved in the past, there is still considerable room for improvement.

In one of these articles the writer speaks of the building of the pyramids. He mentions the fact that they must have had mighty engineers and mathematicians at that time. He also calls attention to the fact that the people who performed the actual labor were in a most miserable condition, ignorant, oppressed, mere beasts of burden, to be used at the pleasure of a little handful of despots who stood around the king. One of these pyramids alone cost according to our money $147,000,000, and they could never have been built had the men who performed the work received the pay that was due them.

In another article he speaks of the Coliseum of Rome and of the butchery that went on to afford amusement for the wealthy Romans. This great structure seated 87,000 people and had standing room for 15,000 more, and was filled right along with the wealthy people of Rome for the purpose of watching their fellow human beings kill one another.

Revolting as this second picture is, it shows a vast improvement over the first picture, as the number of privileged persons increased and the number of slaves decreased. In the same article he speaks of the condition of things at the present day in this the most advanced nation on

earth. He shows us that the spirit of Rome still lives, and the present-day picture cannot be better exemplified than in the words of the writer, the Rev. Thomas B. Gregory:

"When we think of the sweatshops in which men, women and little children are sacrificed to the greed of their employers; of the mines, in which poor operatives work without anything like fair treatment; of the tyranny of the trusts, by which millions of honest, well-meaning people are robbed of their rights and made to suffer, and when these things are brought to our attention we need no other reminder of the fact that the spirit of old Rome is not yet quite dead.

"Thumbs up! and the captains of industry usher in the panic that is followed by a multitude of broken hearts, cracked brains and suicides.

"Up thumbs! and the same captains of industry raise the price of the commodities of life, and the millions of the poor are obliged to go cold and hungry so that the fortunes of the great magnates may become greater.

"Yes, all of these things exist even in the United States of America; and they remind us forcibly enough of the sort of character that watched with wild joy the death-grapple in the old Roman Coliseum."

Anyone who looks on these three pen pictures, one of the time when the pyramids were being built, one of the time when Rome was the ruling city of the world, and one of the present day, cannot help but acknowledge that the conditions of the laboring class have improved and that they will continue to improve. As to how fast the conditions improve depends a great deal on how each and every one of us works to bring the improvements about.

We members of organized labor who have found out the amount of good to be gained by uniting our efforts should go out and show those who are still working under non-union conditions how much better off they will be if they join forces with us and work for the interest of their fellowman.

The main trouble in the majority of organized bodies is that the members feel that there is nothing for them to do, that they are only a drop in the bucket, as it were. This is a great mistake; there is work for every one of us. So wake up, brother; find your work and do it, so that the conditions of the laboring class will improve much faster in the future than they have in the past; and if a great deal of the present misery is called to your attention, remember how much better off we are today than were the toiling masses when the pyramids were built.

THE OUTLAWRY OF THE TRADES UNION.

(By Henry Gillespie.)

THIS is not a recount of lawless methods to gain real or fancied rights of labor, but to face the fact that the laboring man of America is nearer serfdom today than he has ever been before. Through the union he has made a gallant defense and even carried the war into the enemy's camp; his victories have been honorable and decisive, but he has met an unforeseen circumstance of war, like that which arises in every great conflict—and usually proves the decisive factor of the fight. This new factor is against the laborer today; he is threatened with a crushing defeat that will make him more helpless and the cause of justice more hopeless than before he poured out his scant savings, welcomed privation and opprobrium that he might gain a liberty which it now seems that all but superhuman powers have snatched away.

There is only one salvation—he must meet the enemy upon the new field of battle and oppose him with methods and arms as well calculated to win as the methods of the trades union have been. But the laborer is at a tremendous disadvantage; he is not acquainted with the lay of the land in which he must henceforth carry on his warfare or abjectly surrender; he

is not familiar with the arms that his enemy invented and has already used with deadly precision against him. Therefore, the cause of justice for the men who create wealth, who toil and sweat, who give their lives by thousands every year and see their children dwarfed and their wives grow haggard at the command of Mammon has reached a crisis which, if the workingman does not meet and turn toward justice, his cause is lost in serfdom for a thousand years, as galling and degrading as this earth ever knew.

You ask, Whence this crisis? You say the resources of the country are proof against serious interruption of prosperity; you think the press, the public school and the platform are the sure safeguards of liberty and progress. Are they? The men who control affairs are educated at private schools and universities and by travel, which give them advantages and powers far removed from the masses of the people. The press is controlled, not for the whole people, but for class interests and the platform. Even the pulpit often serves, not man, but Mammon.

The net result of the influence of the platform, the press and the school system of America to date has been to hurl the highest array of judicial and military power of government against the laborer. He meets the shock and totters to his fall—though he does not know it. The courts and politicians have been made the effective and irresistible enemy of all laboring men. The very powers designed to protect the man who is comparatively without power to help himself, to which he naturally looks for justice, have become the instruments of his merciless enemy. If the workman has failed to keep out of this trouble, will he be able to extricate himself from it?

God knows.

If it be thought that the laborer is anywhere else than between the devil and the deep sea, one has only to turn to recent court decisions from one end of the land to the other. He will find that, though eternal justice is inscribed upon our banners, he with all his brethren are standing upon an open field, their bulwarks of defense are torn away, their arms and ammunition destroyed beyond repair. Legislation and court decisions have done it, and if these decisions are to be followed up and supported by both the penal and military arm of government at the command of the employer, then the laborer had better say to his master, "I humbly beg forgiveness; I throw myself upon your mercy; I do not know what is good for me; pay me as you will, treat me as you will, starve me, if the good of the land in your judgment needs it; I surrender my mind and manhood, together with my toil, to you; I strive no more for justice, for liberty, nor for the honor of my country; I leave it all to you, master."

Will labor do that? And yet I say that it had better do so than to continue the fight under the status that court decisions has given to organized labor, which we have no reason to hope will not be followed by further decisions in the same line and enforced to the letter by police and militia at the behest of the employer, whose sacred "rights" will thus be guarded.

There is just one thing left for the worker to do—yes, two. He can keep his life clean; he can be moral and reliable in every home and business relation, and in his personal habits. This will conserve his scant "sinews of war" and influence popular opinion in his favor; and, second, he can learn to meet the enemy upon his own chosen ground, the lawmaking and judicial branch of the government. True, he is here now as a child beside a giant, and here he has up to now been a lamb walking trustingly or driven forcibly into the lair of the beast. Finding himself between the jaws of a gray wolf, he has hurried to accept the invitation to save himself by getting into the jaws of a black one.

The uplift of the masses means that the people must have opportunity to use and must use that faculty of the mind which presides over the larger affairs of this world. The laborer must learn to meet the university man with the same power of understanding and perception that travel, study and higher education give. But this takes time, more time than a man can possibly give who has to earn his bread from day to day. The capitalist is determined that the worker shall never have time to do that. He has already taken warning from the effect of shorter hours

and foreseen that if the labor movement was not checked that its votes would soon control politics and courts, so Mr. Employer and Mr. "Citizen" have headed Mr. Laborer off by getting legislature and court on their side before the laborer began to reach for them.

What can the laborer do to save himself and to keep from becoming further prey for political demogogues and "labor" leaders? Just now he sure has time enough for meditation. If he is near a public library he can do some diligent and persistent reading. As he can not profit by travel and hired trainers, he must read both sides and get an understanding of those laws which underlie all questions, lest he simply pass for a crank, lop-sided and blind, or even an "anarchist." The worker cannot avail himself of the polish of travel and contact with men of affairs, but there is no less an uplifting influence open to him chiefly through the church (which, like politics, is his to purify); secondly, through free public lectures, university extension, settlement houses and the trades union, and third, through the press, especially that devoted to his own problems. Thus he can get quite a cosmopolitan experience—if he keeps his life clean and his thoughts pure. There is nothing that defeats a worker so much, makes him the victim of exploiters so much as the dullness of mind that comes from evil, low thoughts and words and vicious habits. He ought to let the millionaires have a monopoly of those things, for, if need be, they have enough money to keep them from starvation and often from prison or the gallows. While greed in the employer can starve the body of a man, it needs the help of greed and selfishness in that man's own soul to starve his spirit.

The problem, then, is this:

Will the laboring man take hold of himself, educate himself, keep himself pure, use his own will for liberty and justice, or will others use him as they will?

LABOR KNOCKERS.

(From Church News, Denison, Texas.)

WE cannot deny the fact that some of the leaders of organized labor have been untrue, and that some of the hardest knocks labor has received has come from within—when union men have advocated policies and done things that knocked the stuffing out of each other. But, after frankly admitting all the faults of organized labor, no sensible man can deny that the general tendency has been to elevate the workingman, to better his moral and financial standing and to increase his value as a citizen. Besides, labor leaders, as a rule, have been and now are men of broad minds and large hearts, standing for the very best things, not only for organized labor, but for the common good.

In the great industrial struggle of the past decade, in which the American conscience was aroused and corruption in corporate and governmental circles was condemned, organized labor stood by other good citizens in the patriotic struggle for liberation. When the abuse of the powers of injunction witnessed the mad folly of federal courts sending freemen to prison without a trial by jury, and also nullifying the legislation of sovereign States without a hearing and upon ex parte evidence, organized labor joined its voice with patriots in solemn protest. Thus far the whole country owes a debt of gratitude to organized labor.

C. W. Post of Battle Creek, Mich., who, we understand, is an inveterate enemy of organized labor, is appearing in the papers of Denison in paid articles derogatory to organized labor and its leaders.

While no names are called, the average reader will most naturally see that it is an attack upon the ability and integrity of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and other brotherhood leaders co-operating with them. Yea, it garbles the real principles involved in the exercises of federal injunction, and, under a skillfully worded offer of a $1,000 reward should one find an honest man who had been wronged by such

injunctions, it practically accuses organized labor of standing for crime and injustice.

But the climax of infamy was reached when this arch-enemy of organized labor comes to Denison, a town in which three-fourths of our citizens and all of our prosperity depend upon organized labor, and succeeds in buying space by the column and for days in which to slander labor leaders and to defeat the purposes for which organized labor has been working for years. How does it look, boys? Get every one of those articles by C. W. Post, read them carefully, and we will miss our guess if every real labor union man in the city will not agree with us when we say that we do not see how any friend of labor can allow such rot in a paper or even set up the type of the articles.

Church News is not a labor paper, but it is a friend of organized labor. There is not a broad and righteous principle of unionism that we have not advocated.

Brethren, listen! We did not start out to tell our virtues. We too have faults and are ready and willing to confess them. But we want to say a mighty plain word or two. Examine some recent papers. Even some supposedly labor papers. What will you find? We will not tell, except to say that you will discover some things that could never get into the columns of Church News for love or money. We cannot be bought, and we love humanity in general and our toiling brothers in particular far too well to allow our friends to be defamed for money.

We are poor, and need all the cash we can get. Every lick of work except the printing of Church News is a labor of love for men. But if we have to earn a living by knocking labor, even in paid advertisements, we will close our office, stop our press and hit the road for heaven, Halifax or any other place except Denison.

WHAT HINDERS LABOR UNION SUCCESS.

(By E. Bradock.)

A TRUE unionist will have as his greatest desire the ultimate triumph of the principles for which organized labor works and strives. He will realize, as a proposition that needs no syllogistic demonstration, that the whole organization is greater than any of its parts, and that when any individual member is injured in word or deed, by so much is the organizational unity and progress defeated.

The officers of a local union, the officers of a district council or the national body in the co-operative brotherhood will realize as of foremost importance that their distinction consists in the service they may and can render, and not in exercising lordship as taskmaster or autocrat. Their highest honor is service, and as servants of the elective body who has appointed them to the office occupied do they bear the honor. When this function is lost sight of, the office is dishonored, the electorate is insulted and the cause of union is hindered greatly. The non-union observer gets such treatment where he is already, and does not need to join the union to get abuse. For instance, a brother in a local union happens to win a contract or a foremanship on a building or in a shop. Opportunity has given him a grand occasion to exhibit to the unionist as well as to the non-unionist the advantage he gains by being a member of the trades organization. This he can accomplish only by his courteous treatment of every workman and gentlemanly carriage, without respect to nationality or age, for the old member is deserving of as much courtesy as the more nimble fellow. Such characters as the loud-mouthed, boorish, coarse ruffians should be severely disciplined by every local organization until they be made to learn that the spirit of brotherhood is vital to the continuity and increase of the organization, and every inhuman, haughty, tyrannical foreman is an enemy to be severely dealt with. Foul-mouthed, dirty language should be a capital offense in

Brotherhood should demand treatment as men, not tolerate coarse orders from a two-legged brute, as beasts do.

Yet when the representatives of most Local Unions, whether as foremen or business agents, are no better than the creatures that union men often have to put up with, is there cause for surprise that the non-union men are opposed to affiliating with organizations where they will be no better off? If the standard of moral character and gentlemanliness is to remain of a low grade, if the manners of the gutter and the bearing of the gutter-snipe is to be the trade mark of the union member, we need not expect either the pulpit, the press or the bench and bar to think of labor unions as other than a society antagonistic to social order.

Just as soon as each officer, business agent or foreman of jobs wakes up to the fact that his actions, speech, bearing and conduct are being observed by the eyes of the world, and are accredited as the working principle and basis of the organization he represents, and that tyrannical, browbeating and bulldozing of brother members and foul language directed at them is working incalculable injury to his organization, and desists from such conduct, from that hour and date will such organization take on a new lease of life and gain a higher point in the respect and esteem of the community.

We are workingmen, it is true; but it does not follow that we should not be refined and intelligent gentlemen. Every workingman should make it his highest ambition to be worthy of as much respect, if not more, than the banker on the boulevard or the archbishop in the cathedral, and until the conduct of every member, rank and file thereof, makes an earnest effort to win a record for clean, gentlemanly speech and conduct on his work and at home, our place and station will, in the public mind, be only that of "hewers of wood and drawers of water." They will continue the sneering remark that "He is only a carpenter." A carpenter, yes; but also a gentleman and nature's nobleman, let it be in the future.

the entire organization. Members of the

Julio Aybar Takes His Case to U. S. Supreme Court.

Julio Aybar, the editor of Union Obrera, the labor paper, will take his case to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the two sentences imposed by the Arecibo District Court will be heard and defended by Attorney Clarence E. Darrow of Chicago, who gained national fame by his defense of the celebrated Moyer and Hayward cases.

One point of utmost importance which will be brought before the court will determine whether the liberty of the press signifies something distinct from that enjoyed in the United States, and whether a libel can be committed without mentioning the name of any person or even the town; that is, a certain individual in a certain town, and whether some one can come before a court and identify himself under such an indeterminate qualification and demand criminal prosecution.

Two articles appeared in Aybar's organ in which he criticised most severely and harshly a certain man who serves as a judge. Municipal Judge Jose I. Gomez of Arecibo came forward and declared that he was the "certain man" attacked in the paper.

Aybar was arrested and tried on two counts in the municipal court of Arecibo, of which Gomez was judge, though he did not sit in these cases. He was sentenced to four and eight months, respectively.

He took an appeal to the District Court of Arecibo, giving two bondsmen, one from San Juan and the other from Mayaguez.

The case was tried in the District Court, but not only did it sustain the lower court, but it went further, increasing the sentence to one year in each case. The editor, astounded by this turn of justice, took the case to the Supreme Court of the island.

The District Court demanded $2,000 bail, but Aybar not knowing anyone in Arecibo, had to appeal to his friends in San Juan. They responded to his request and the bond was sent, but in making out the papers before the notary, a small error was made. The judge took great exception to this small error, which could have been

rectified right there, but he was not inclined to show any mercy and refused to accept the bond. The judge showed his displeasure, and when Aybar presented other bondsmen, he refused to accept them, giving as a motive that they were not residents of the Arecibo district.

The municipal court had accepted non-resident bondsmen, and so would this same District Court judge have accepted them if it were not for the slight error.

Aybar was to be deprived of his liberty because he had no one to go his bond that lived in that district. He applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus. Justice MacLeary directed Judge Soto Nussa of Mayaguez to hear the petition, which resulted in a writ being issued and the defendant regaining his liberty. But the Arecibo district was dissatisfied and appealed the habeas corpus proceeding to the Supreme Court.

While this proceeding was pending in the higher court the appeals from the sentences were heard and sustained, but Aybar gave a $4,000 bond for the two cases to take it to the Supreme Court in Washington.

At this stage the judicial conundrum begins. Aybar asked at first for a writ of habeas corpus to obtain his liberty, but the acceptance of his bond by the Supreme Court gave him that liberty and he had no further need for the habeas corpus. The Supreme Court goes ahead, however, and hears the appeal in habeas corpus proceedings taken by the district attorney on behalf of the Arecibo District Court and declares that the habeas corpus should not have been granted and that the judge of Arecibo had a right to demand bondsmen living in that district, and concluded its opinion by ordering the rearrest of Aybar.

The whole question revolved about the proper bond; this he had already given and was liberated, which, as a consequence, it seems, would destroy the habeas corpus proceedings, as its end had been accomplished in a more direct way. On what grounds he can now be detained is inexplicable.

The simple, silent, selfless man
Is worth a world of tonguesters.

—Harold.

For Non-Unionists to Ponder.

Do you know that when wages are reduced in times of panics they never rise again among unorganized workers?

Do you know that each succeeding panic has left the wages of the unorganized worker smaller than they were before?

Do you know that in spite of all panics the wages of organized labor have steadily advanced and the hours of labor shortened?

Do you know that if the wage earners were all organized, panics would be less frequent and less severe?

Do you know that the recent cut in your wages will never be recovered until you organize?

Do you know that the long hours of labor lessen your pay? How will you increase it?

Do you know it is a duty you owe your family and your fellow-craftsmen to join the union of your craft?

Do you know that the longer you delay joining the union of your craft the longer you will be in bettering your present condition, shortening your hours of labor per day, and increasing your pay?—Scranton News.

Tuberculosis Legislation in New York.

The new law follows the line of legislation which has proved its efficacy in other States. It requires physicians and the chief officers of hospitals and dispensaries to report all cases of tuberculosis to the local health authorities, it provides for the free examination of the sputum of suspected cases, it requires that certain prescribed precautions be taken on the premises of a tuberculosis patient for the protection of other persons, and for the disinfection of any premises vacated by a sufferer from the disease, and imposes penalties for the failure to comply with any of the provisions of the act. The fight against tuberculosis is being carried on with increasing vigor in many directions, and the new legislation in New York will not only be a strong weapon against the common enemy in that State, but it will also be an encouragement and an example to other communities.—Outlook.

If you were to lose your union organization where would you be?

Recent Discoveries at Ehnasya, Egypt

Prof. Flinders Petrie recently read a paper, illustrated with lantern slides, on recent excavations at Ehnasya, in Egypt. The site of the Arabic town, Ehnasya, or Ahnas, was the Roman Herakleopolis Magna, the Egyptian Henensuten, a place well known from the first dynasty onward, and even of mythological importance. It was now a great mass of mounds of Roman and Arab age, about seventy miles south of Cairo and ten miles from the Nile, and the strip of four miles of cultivation between it and the desert was probably due to the rise of Nile soil covering low desert between. It was the home of the ninth and tenth dynasties, of which hardly anything was known, and there had been hopes that some trace of that period might be found there. Twelve years ago Dr. Naville had found the site of a temple; and during the present year the lecturer had found on the site the two finest objects that had come to light in Egypt for some time—a gold statuette of the god Hershefi and a colossal group of figures in granite. He had uncovered not only the central hall of the temple found by Dr. Naville to its lowest foundations, but also as large a space of the chambers behind it and a still larger space of a great court with colossi in front of it. The oldest temple on this ground was probably of the twelfth dynasty. But below this were ruins of older houses cut down and leveled for the building of the temple. And against the foundations of these houses were burials, which must be older than the temple. These comprised scarabs of Antef V, "a King of the Aamu (Syrians)," and other types. There was thus a clear succession of periods, namely—(1) the burials, which must be of the eleventh dynasty, agreeing with the date first credited for Antef V—this was one of the most important points yet in doubt in Egyptian history, the evidence being very strong; (2) a great temple of the twelfth dynasty; and (3) a great temple of Tahutmes III, of the eighteenth dynasty. In the ruins of the earlier temple many pieces of the sculptures of the twelfth dynasty were found, showing that Sennsert (Usertesen) II and III and Amenemhat III all built there about 2600 B. C. The great architrave of the temple entrance could be restored from the size of the piece of jamb remaining. Probably the same beam of stone had served every builder of temple or church for over 3,000 years. After this early temple was destroyed a much larger one was built by Tahutmes III (1500 B. C.), of the eighteenth dynasty, in which the lines of the building faces were all traced out by clear grooves upon the foundation blocks. This temple was more or less removed and rebuilt by Ramessu II (1300 B. C.), at least as regards the facade. This king also carved new architraves out of blocks of granite of the twelfth dynasty, and placed his figures and names upon the beautiful monolith columns of granite. In the forecourt he placed two rows of colossi of limestone, twenty-five feet high, and two colossal groups of figures of himself between Ptah and Hershegi, the local god. One of these triads was seated and was now broken; the other group was standing, eleven feet high and eight feet wide, weighing about twenty tons. It was the finest such group known, and it was to be placed in the Cairo Museum. The building level was again raised for a later temple, and the plan slightly altered. This may have been in the twenty-second dynasty (900 B. C.), as there was certainly a secure shrine there in the twenty-third dynasty, when the gold statuette was dedicated. This statuette was probably the largest gold figure, and, perhaps, the most artistic that had yet been found in Egypt. The excellence of it was more surprising at so late a date as 700 B. C. At a later date the floor of the temple was again raised to a higher level, covering nearly all the inscription of the lower course. Rather than lift the great blocks of granite that formed the basements of the colonnade, the builders inserted drums of quartzite sandstone beneath the columns, so as to raise them to the new level. This strange device had not been seen elsewhere. The first ruin of the temple was probably as early as the third century.—National Builder.

Poverty and hunger have many learned disciples.—German Proverb.

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter

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Review of Our Fifteenth Biennial Convention.

Our Fifteenth Biennial Convention, which convened in Salt Lake City, Utah, on Monday morning, September 21, adjourned on October 2 after a ten days' session and has now become part of the history of our U. B. The number of delegates in attendance was 284, including the two fraternal delegates, Brother William G. Schardt, chairman of the outgoing G. E. B., representing the Mill and Factory Workers' D. C. of Chicago, and Brother John A. Metz, president of the Chicago D. C. of Carpenters.

The convention was called to order by George E. Gray, president of the Salt Lake City D. C., who, after making an address of welcome on behalf of the local organization and briefly referring to the entertainment features on the program, introduced the Rev. T. A. Simpkin, who delivered the invocation. The chairman then introduced the Hon. John C. Cutter, Governor of the State of Utah, who spoke of the enviable reputation which the State of Utah and the city of Salt Lake in particular has for hospitality and good fellowship, and solicited the assistance of the delegates assembled to make the joint of friendship so firm that no rift could be found in it. The Governor went on to state that no one but a pessimist could remain in Utah ten days without being supremely happy, and he assured the delegates that none of them looked like pessimists; that they would meet in Salt Lake City a true, loyal, warm-hearted, progressive people, and that many of the best of these were to be found in our own Brotherhood.

John S. Bransford, Mayor of the city, on behalf of the people of the intermountain city, extended to the delegates a hearty and cordial welcome and expressed the hope that they would lose no opportunity to avail themselves of their genuine hospitality. He informed the delegates that the citizens of Salt Lake City were sensible of the honor done them in bringing together such a representative body of men, and that no stone would be left unturned to make their stay in the city both pleasant and profitable. In concluding his remarks, the Mayor stated that the keys of the city were now in the hands of the delegates and that all doors were open to them.

The next speaker was the president of the Commercial Club, Mr. W. J. Halloran, who spoke of the phenomenal growth of Salt Lake City at the present time. He informed the delegates that the population was increasing at the rate of 10,000 per year, and that nowhere else in a city of its size was there so much building going on, both public and private, and that improvements were rapidly going forward, three

millions having been spent in the past three years in that manner. He also called the attention of the delegates to the fact that the State of Utah had produced in the year 1906 over fifty million dollars' worth of precious metals. Mr. Halloran closed by extending to the delegates the freedom of the quarters of the Commercial Club, and asked that they use them to their hearts' content.

General President William D. Huber, responding to the addresses of welcome, made a few brief remarks with reference to the growth of the organization from the time of its organization in Chicago a little over a quarter of a century ago up to the present date. From a straggling organization of twelve local unions the Brotherhood had increased to 1,910 local unions, with a membership of 178,000 in good standing. Brother Huber further stated that, although this magnificent record was one to be proud of, we would not relax our efforts until every man working at the trade was in this organization. In accepting the freedom of the city he assured the officials that the carpenters were not bashful in any way in accepting the hospitality of any city, and that the delegates here assembled meant to make the most of the welcome extended, but that at the same time they would not abuse the privileges given them, and that Salt Lake City would still be here when the delegates left.

In conclusion the G. P., on behalf of the delegates and in the highest terms, expressed his appreciation of the kind, courteous and cordial welcome extended to them from Salt Lake City, from the Commercial Club and from the State of Utah.

General Secretary Frank Duffy also expressed his appreciation of the hospitality extended and thanked the officials and the people of the city for their whole-souled welcome.

In the further course of his remarks he told of the wonderful growth of the organization during the past two years, in spite of the fact that we had passed through one of the worst "panics" in history. He called the attention of the delegates to the fact that they would find in the reports of the general officers statistics which would bear out his statement to the effect that the growth of the organization had been nothing short of phenomenal during the period mentioned.

The General Secretary went on to say that the objects of the organization were not only for the uplifting of the members of the craft, but for the betterment of humanity in general; that the Brotherhood is a conservative body and that it is not looking for strikes or industrial upheavals of any kind. He also stated that the object of our local unions in securing higher wages and shorter hours was for the education and uplifting of our children, and not that our members might have more time and money to spend in rum shops.

The latter remark was meant as a reply to Governor Cutler, who had taken occasion in his address to deliver a little sermon on the necessity of the workingman saving a part of his wages each week to provide himself and family with a home of their own and a little balance in bank and had referred to the Saturday half-holiday, for which the Brotherhood of Carpenters is largely responsible, as affording an opportunity for the workingman to have his check cashed in saloons and thus tempting him to drink.

The second day was taken up by receiving the report of the committee on credentials and seating the delegates, by announcing the various committees, the reading of congratulatory telegrams and communications of greeting from the Missouri State Federation of Labor, the International Union of Steam Engineers, the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, and the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, in convention assembled in different cities, and from Samuel Gompers; the reading of the general officers' reports, the receiving and reading of amendments to the general constitution and resolutions on various subjects, most of which have been printed in previous issues of the journal.

Considerable time of the third day's session was devoted to the adoption of an order of business for the convention, the receiving of and debating on the report of the committee on appeals and grievances on several cases, and the reading of communications from fraternal organizations

of Salt Lake City inviting the delegates to attend entertainment meetings specially arranged by them in honor of the visiting brothers. The finance committee submitted their report, stating that they had carefully examined all bills, vouchers, books and accounts of the G. S. and G. T. from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1908, and found same correct. The report, which was unanimously concurred in, concluded with the following comment by the committee:

"We would congratulate the general officers and the membership at large on the steady growth of our organization, both financially and numerically, and we look forward to the time in the near future when the Brotherhood will be able to take care of its old and disabled members by the establishment of a 'home' similar to the world-famous 'Union Printers' Home' at Colorado Springs."

A number of resolutions asking for moral and financial support of movements in the interest of the local organizations of the U. B. in various localities, a plan for the inauguration of a tool insurance feature and additional constitutional amendments were submitted and referred to the respective committees.

On the fourth day more invitations from local organizations to participate in social functions and telegrams and communications of greeting, also letters from the citizens, officials and commercial bodies of Sacramento, Cal.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Des Moines, Ia.; Asheville, N. C., and Peoria, Ill., inviting the U. B. to hold its next convention in these cities, were read. More constitutional amendments and resolutions of various nature were then introduced.

Almost the entire time of the fifth day's session was occupied by the report of the committee on constitution on proposed resolutions and amendments, including a code of rules governing apprentices which has been adopted by and is in force between the Joint Arbitration Board of the Carpenters' and Builders' Association and our membership in Chicago.

At the sixth day's session the committee on constitution continued their report and more amendments and resolutions, most of the latter asking for appropriations, were introduced and referred to the respective committees or the G. E. B.

The seventh day's session began with the reading of communications from Albert B. Cummins, Governor of Iowa and honorary member of the U. B.; from the Trades Assembly of Des Moines, Ia.; B. F. Carroll, Auditor of the State of Iowa, and from L. U. No. 2 of Des Moines, Ia., all of these extending cordial greetings and requesting that the next convention be held in Des Moines.

Consideration of the apprentice question was then resumed and decided that the entire matter be referred to a special committee to draw up a plan whereby the system in vogue in Chicago would apply to all localities.

The committee on constitution then reported favorably on the proposed new section providing for a superannuation benefit or old age pension, reading as follows:

"Any member who has been twenty-five years a member of the U. B. continuously and has reached the age of sixty years, and is incapacitated to such an extent that he cannot earn over 75 per cent. of the wages in the district in which he works, shall be entitled to $150 (one hundred and fifty dollars) per year, to be paid quarterly by the General Treasurer upon the recommendation of the local of which he is a member and the approval of the General Treasurer and General Secretary.

"To pay for this benefit it will be necessary to change Section 67 by adding 5 cents per month for each beneficial and semi-beneficial member. This amount shall be paid to the general office and shall be put into a separate fund, to be known as the Superannuation Benefit Fund, and cannot be used for any other purpose.

"If this addition to Section 67 is not carried by referendum vote, Section 114a shall be null and void.

"If this addition known as Section 114a shall be adopted by a referendum vote it shall go into effect January 1, 1910."

A good part of the morning session was taken up in the discussion of this question, and the sentiment of all the speakers seemed to be that the U. B. should have such a fund. The argument in favor of

the new section was that it would have a tendency to bring the members of the organization more closely together, and further, that it was our duty to protect and care for the older men who had stood by the organization in years gone by. The General Secretary reminded the delegates that the question was not a new one, and that, in fact, it had been considered at many of the conventions in the past few years. He also stated that he was glad the committee had taken into consideration the increase in the per capita tax in connection with the fund. At the Atlanta convention the matter was thoroughly threshed out on the floor, and the sentiment seemed to be highly in favor of the adoption of a plan to create an old age benefit fund.

The report of the committee on constitution on this special matter was finally adopted and this new section, 114a, will now go before the local unions for a referendum vote.

The sentiment of the convention on the question of exclusion of Asiatic labor was voiced in the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The menace of Chinese labor, now greatly allayed by the passage and enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act, has been succeeded by an evil similar in its general character, but much more threatening in its possibilities, to-wit: the immigration to the United States and its insular territory of large and increasing numbers of Japanese, Koreans and other Asiatic laborers; and,

"Whereas, The American public sentiment against the immigration of Chinese labor, as expressed and crystallized in the enactment of the Chinese exclusion act, finds still stronger justification in demanding prompt and adequate measures of protection against the immigration of Japanese, Koreans and other Asiatic laborers on the grounds (1) that the wage and living standards of such labor are dangerous to, and must, if granted recognition in the United States, prove destructive of the American standards in these essential respects; (2) that the racial incompatibility, as between the peoples of the Orient and the United States, presents a problem of race preservation which it is our imperative duty to solve in our own favor, and which can only be thus solved by a policy of exclusion; and,

"Whereas, The systematic colonization by these Oriental races of our insular territory in the Pacific, and the threatened and partly accomplished extension of that system to the Pacific coast and other western localities of the United States, constitutes a standing danger, not only to the domestic peace, but to the continuance of friendly relations between the nations concerned; therefore, be it

"Resolved by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in convention assembled this 28th day of September, 1908, That the terms of the Chinese exclusion act should be enlarged and extended so as to permanently exclude from the United States and its insular territory all classes of Asiatics other than those exempted by the present terms of that act; further

"Resolved, That these resolutions be submitted through the proper avenues to the Congress of the United States, with a request for favorable consideration and action by that body."

The convention then received and adopted the report of the committee on G. E. B. report, reading:

"After carefully going over the report for the past two years ending July, 1908, we find that the board has been confronted by a large number of very serious problems, all of which they have solved with a credit to this U. B. and themselves. We further find that the entire transactions of the board deserve the appreciation and confidence of the membership at large.

"We especially commend them for their action in regard to the attitude toward unfair contractors.

"The elimination of acrimonious, personal articles from our official journal, The Carpenter.

"The admission to the U. B. of members of foreign carpenters' organizations free of any initiation fee.

"The request to spend the additional $30,000 to build our home, so that it will be a paying investment.

"The additional safeguard thrown about our funds by depositing them in banks

where they require a security bond covering the amount deposited.''

The report of the committee on resolutions was next taken up and the following resolutions approved and adopted by the convention:

Prison Labor.

''Whereas, It being a customary procedure in most States to favor the product of prison labor in the furnishing of public buildings; and,

''Whereas, Such procedure is manifestly unfair to all honest labor; be it

''Resolved, That the officers and the Executive Board of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. are hereby pledged to use their best efforts in influencing and securing such legislation as will remedy the evil of prison labor competition.''

Parcels Post.

''Resolved, That this convention places itself on record as favoring an enactment by the National Congress of a law creating a parcels post.

''Resolved, That this convention favors the weight clause as 25 pounds limit, and the price per pound at 3 cents; the same to apply to all regularly established railway postal routes, with an additional charge for R. F. D. commensurate with the expense attached.

''Resolved, That this convention order a printed circular in regard to this matter to be sent out in the regular order with other amendments to the constitution.''

The committee on G. P. report then submitted the following report, which was concurred in:

''1. We note with pleasure the work which has been accomplished by our General President during the past two years, and the recommendations made by him in his report, we believe, should be carefully considered, and, in the judgment of your committee, if adopted by this convention, would prove beneficial to the organization.

''2. We agree with the report of the General President that we are the greatest trades labor organization in the world, and we therefore realize that there should be enough funds in our treasuries to meet any and all emergencies that may arise, and we would recommend that the dues of the beneficial member shall be not less than seventy-five (75) cents per month and those of the semi-beneficial member and apprentice not less than fifty (50) cents per month.

''3. We also note with pleasure the progress that has been made in the construction of our new home, and we trust that it will stand forever as a monument to organized labor.

''4. We note that during the past year our membership has been increased by nearly three thousand (3,000) members from the Amalgamated Wood Workers' organization, and we firmly believe that it is only a matter of a short time before the A. W. W. as a body will be united with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

''5. We fully realize that great responsibility rests upon the General President in selecting and maintaining an organizing force, and notwithstanding the criticisms emanating from a few localities, we believe the best interests of the United Brotherhood have ever been the prompting spirit, and results show that this department has been wisely and economically managed.

''6. We recommend that part of the report regarding question of jurisdiction as mentioned by the General President be taken up and acted upon by this convention.

''7. We note with regret the several defalcations and shortages of members intrusted with moneys of our local unions, and would advise that our local unions should not only select trusted men for such positions, but keep strict surveillance over them while holding office.

''Regarding report on shortages and embezzlements in the report of the General President, a resolution presented by Delegate George J. Bohnen of Local Union No. 476 of New York City, and referred to the committee on General President's report, which is as follows:

'' 'Resolved, That in printing the proceedings of this convention the report of the General President be amended on Page 11 by inserting after the words ''774, New York City, was short $600'' the following: ''which amount he paid into the treasury of the local when his attention was called to it by the auditors.'' '

"The committee agrees that the above resolution be concurred in.

"Injunctions — The extended and exhaustive report of our General President relating to injunctions certainly demands our honest attention. This bench-made, one-man law is a menace to the very foundation of society, and when used as a club by overestimated, prejudiced judges to protect the imaginary rights of a soulless corporation from the lawful and constitutional rights of the employee it can be so wielded as to destroy the entire liberty of the intended victims. We feel that the constituency of our organization should be kept informed as to the past and present attitude of aspirants for judiciary and executive offices and taught to support those whose records are nearest to right and justice.

"Trial by Jury—We fully concur in that part of the report referring to trial by jury, and recommend that we support our executive officers in insisting that in all cases where members of the U. B. are involved a trial by jury is nothing more or less than a square deal for those interested.

"In conclusion, the committee most heartily concurs in the report of our worthy General President as a whole and recommends its adoption."

Consideration of the report of the committee on appeals and grievances was then resumed, and after each case reported on had been disposed of the floor was given to the committee on organization and the following resolutions were concurred in by the convention:

Amalgamated Wood Workers.

"Whereas, There has been continuous strife and contention between the U. B. and the A. W. W.;

"Whereas, There is apparently no indication of a cessation of hostilities; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the delegates selected to represent the U. B. at the next general convention of the A. F. of L. demand the immediate revocation of the charter of the A. W. W."

Philadelphia Building Trades.

"Whereas, The building trades of the city of Philadelphia are at the present time in a deplorable condition, and have for several years past been gradually growing weaker and weaker and more divided every year, due to abuses of the laws and mismanagement of the affairs by those who were in control of the machinery of the Allied Building Trades Council, thereby compelling from time to time the real basic trades to withdraw therefrom until at the present time there is scarcely a semblance of a building trades council; and,

"Whereas, The A. F. of L., in convention assembled at its last meeting, in order to remedy just such evils as exist here and bring about a unity of action in the building trades for the betterment of conditions therein, created a building trades department to be conducted and controlled by trades nationally eligible to said department; and,

"Whereas, Through an acknowledged error of judgment and an entire lack of investigation as to conditions here by the secretary of this department, said secretary issued a charter for a local branch of this department in the city of Philadelphia to the so-called Allied Building Trades without any consideration being given to the trades not affiliated therewith and whose numerical strength is more than three to one as against those affiliated; and,

"Whereas, The said Allied Building Trades has on its books seventeen trades, seven of which are not nationally eligible to this department, such as the pavers and rammers, cedar vat and tank builders, boiler makers, stained art glass workers, terra cotta workers, etc.; and,

"Whereas, We, as representing the various building trades not affiliated with said A. B. T. Council, have for many weeks done all in our power to have a reorganization of the building trades here in conformity with the supposed intention of the department of the A. F. of L.; and,

"Whereas, The present A. B. T. C., through its representatives, owing to the fact of being in possession of the charter granted them through an error of judgment, have absolutely refused to accede to a reorganization of the trades, but still persist in carrying on their business in the same old way, to the detriment of all organized labor; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we appeal to the officers and delegates of this convention assembled to use its influence with this department to have the charter issued to Philadelphia recalled and a complete reorganization of the building trades department and in conformity with its laws."

The Meader Furniture Company of Cincinnati.

"Whereas, Previous conventions have declared in favor of an effort to organize mills and factories, and as there is a great deal of friction and contention existing, not only in Cincinnati, but in other parts of the country as well; and,

"Whereas, The Meader Furniture Company of Cincinnati are avowed non-unionists, who do a general contracting business throughout the country and operate their factory as an open shop. Mr. Meader has refused time after time to organize his factory, but makes the boast that he can get his trim set up by members of the U. B. in any section by paying the price.

"Whereas, The Meader Furniture Company has brought disrepute upon the organization in Cincinnati and in other sections of the country; therefore, be it

"Resolved by this convention, That all locals and district councils be notified by the General Secretary of the unfairness of this firm; be it further

"Resolved, That no local or district council shall enter into any trade agreement with said firm until said firm organize their factory to the entire satisfaction of the general office."

This resolution was carried with the amendment that the case of Meader & Co. be placed in the hands of our general officers to be handled in the same manner as the Brunswick-Balke-Collender case at the Niagara Falls convention.

The Millwright Branch.

"Whereas, There has been a great deal of money spent in the States of Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota on behalf of the organization of the carpenters and millmen, which money has brought us good returns and was well spent by our worthy General President on behalf of the United Brotherhood, but, nevertheless, there is still a large field which has not been affected by the efforts of our organizers, and especially that worthy branch of our trade, the millwrighting, of whom there are a large number in this locality; and,

"Whereas, we do not feel that the organization work should be specialized to one particular branch of our great organization; and,

"Whereas, We do not want to cast any reflection on our worthy officers, but, nevertheless, this particular branch has not received the attention that we feel it should have received; therefore, be it

"Resolved by the delegates assembled in this our Fifteenth Biennial Convention of this U. B., That an organizer be sent into this district above mentioned at the proper time to more thoroughly organize said territory, and that he be given special instructions to make every effort to bring the men working at the millwright branch of our trade under the jurisdiction of the U. B."

Attention being called to the receiving of a telegram by Delegate Frank Frush of Fort Worth, Tex., informing him of the death of his father, the convention passed the subjoined resolution of condolence:

"Whereas, It has been called to the attention of this convention that Brother Frank Frush, a delegate to this convention from Local Union 339 of Fort Worth, Tex., has sustained a great loss in the death of his father, who died Saturday, September 26th, in his absence; be it

"Resolved, That we extend to Brother Frush our sincere sympathy and condolence in his bereavement; be it further

"Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy sent to the family of the deceased."

The eighth day's morning session was almost entirely taken up by the reading of communications and telegrams from trade and other organizations and officials of Des Moines, Iowa; Denver, Col.; Tampa, Fla.; San Francisco, Cal., San Jose, Cal., and Spokane, Wash., extending an invitation to hold our next convention in their city. An appeal was read from the Independent Labor party of Hamilton, Ont., for financial assistance and requesting that all donations be sent to H. J. Halford, secretary-treasurer Branch 5, Independent La-

bor party, 59 John St. South, Hamilton, Ont.

The time having arrived for the nomination of general officers, the following were nominated:

General President: Wm. D. Huber, Indianapolis, Ind.; T. M. Guerin, Troy, N. Y.

First General Vice-President: Arthur A. Quinn, Perth Amboy, N. J.; P. J. Carlson, Moline, Ill.

Second General Vice-President: Leonard Funk, Spokane, Wash.; Geo. J. Bohnen, New York City.

General Secretary: Frank Duffy.

General Treasurer: Thomas Neale.

—General Executive Board—

First District: A. M. Watson, Boston, Mass. (present incumbent); Charles H. Bausher, New York City.

Second District: Daniel A. Post, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (present incumbent.)

Third District: William G. Schardt, Chicago, Ill. (present incumbent.)

Fourth District: R. E. L. Connolly, Birmingham, Ala. (present incumbent.)

Fifth District: John Wahlquist, Minneapolis, Minn. (present incumbent); A. J. Cronkhite, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Sixth District: W. A. Cole, San Francisco, Cal.; A. G. McLean, Anaconda, Mont.

Seventh District: P. C. Foley, Edmonton, Alta., Can. (present incumbent.)

Nominations were then received for delegates to the A. F. of L. convention, the convention of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., and for the city in which to hold the next convention.

At this point General President Huber, General Secretary Duffy and General Treasurer Neale were made the recipients of handsome silver tokens, that of the General Secretary a loving cup bearing the shield of the organization and those of Brothers Huber and Neale handsome silver pitchers, beautifully embossed. Delegate Cole of San Francisco made the presentation speeches and assured the general officers that the delegates here assembled had none but the highest regard and kindliest feelings towards them.

Brothers Huber, Duffy and Neale made short speeches of acceptance, in which they assured the delegates that they were deeply grateful, not so much for the gifts themselves, but the spirit in which they were given. They also stated that they would continue to put forth the best that was in them for the furtherance of the interests of the organization at large.

The committee on General Secretary's report then submitted the following report:

"Your committee on General Secretary's report, after carefully going through said report in detail and comparing the tabulated forms as well as other matters contained therein, beg leave to report that we cannot do otherwise than congratulate the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in having such an able, capable and painstaking secretary as Brother Duffy. No man could make a better report and no man could give us the information he has. We feel sure it will give satisfaction to our entire membership. We cannot let this opportunity pass without congratulating our General Secretary for placing such an intelligent, forcible and splendid report before our convention and subsequently before our organization. Nothing has been left undone by him in said report to elevate and improve the U. B. We look upon the report as one of the best ever made in the history of our organization, and we recommend it to the careful perusal and consideration of our members.

"It is a most deplorable fact that one-fifth of our entire membership are in arrears, thus crippling the financial strength of our U. B. Means should be devised by all locals to keep all members possible in good standing.

"We wish to call particular attention to 'Causes of Death,' as given in this report, which shows a large percentage of tubercular causes, and would urge on this convention the necessity of adopting means to combat this dread disease in the membership of our U. B.

"Relative to the recommendations made by our General Secretary, we would recommend that Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 be referred to the committee on constitution and law. Your committee concurs in recommendation No. 5 and recommends its adoption. We most heartily indorse the report as a whole and willingly recommend its adoption by this convention."

Recommendation No. 5, alluded to in the report, reads:

"After two years all financial secretaries and treasurers' monthly reports and returns, as well as all trustees' semi-annual reports and other communications of an unimportant nature be destroyed."

The report of the committee and the recommendations of the G. S. were concurred in.

The committee on organization submitting a supplementary report, the following resolutions were concurred in:

Consolidation of A. W. W. With the U. B. of C. and J.

"Considering that the products of the woodworkers' industry (such as building material, house and office furnishings, furniture, etc.) are subject to competition in the markets of the world; and that for this reason the workers in this branch of industry could best guard their interests against oppressive capital if they were united in one grand, powerful organization.

"Furthermore, considering that the American Federation of Labor in recognizing the above facts has at its last two annual sessions given orders to the 'United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America,' and to the 'Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union' that they unite, respectfully consolidate these organizations by November 1, 1908; but that the general council of the W. W. has stubbornly rejected all advances of the U. B. in this direction, and has gone so far as to suspend locals and members who have agitated in favor of such consolidation, robbing such members of their rights and otherwise molesting them with injunctions, etc.

"And in further consideration that the general council of W. W. and its accomplices have for years served the bosses in various ways and are doing this today (in St. Louis, Chicago, New York and other cities), in consequence of which not only the members of the U. B., but also organized labor generally is being harmed.

"Therefore, Resolved by the convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, assembled in Salt Lake City, in September, 1908, as follows:

"1. To demand the expulsion of the A. W. W. I. U. from the Federation of Labor at the next annual meeting of that body, and the General President and General Secretary ordered to submit this petition in due form.

"2. The convention shall furthermore resolve that May 1, 1909, shall be set as the final day for admitting locals and individual members of the W. W. under the present terms (immediate acquisition of benefits, etc.), but that after May 1, 1909, all members of the W. W. shall be considered and treated as non-union.

"3. The convention shall also instruct the General Secretary to have a circular prepared in which the benefits to present members of the W. W. who join the U. B. are set forth, and the above facts (regarding the declaration of the W. W. as non-union after May 1, 1909) are brought out.

"4. And furthermore, the convention shall make it the special duty of all locals and members of the U. B. to distribute such circular among the still remaining local organizations of the W. W.

A Voluntary Mutual Tool Insurance Fund.

Resolved, That the plan submitted for a voluntary Mutual Tool Insurance Fund is approved by this convention, and that same be sent out to the referendum vote of our membership.

The committee on appeals and grievances resumed its reports and several cases were disposed of.

Resolution of thanks to the D. C. and Commercial Club of Salt Lake City:

"Whereas, The courtesies accorded to the officers and delegates of the Fifteenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America by the Commercial Club and the Carpenters' District Council of Salt Lake City, Utah, has exceeded our greatest expectations; and

"Whereas, The labor attached to the entertainment of the delegates is no small task; therefore be it

"Resolved by this Fifteenth Biennial Convention, in regular session assembled, That we extend to the officers and members of the Commercial Club and the District Council of Carpenters our sincere thanks for the many pleasant entertain-

ments and courtesies extended to us during our stay in Salt Lake City; and be it further

"Resolved, That two copies of this resolution be engrossed and presented to the Commercial Club and the Carpenters' District Council."

The G. E. B., to whom the matter had been referred at a previous session, now submitted their report on the proposition to establish a defense fund to be used in support of members involved in strikes and lockouts. The report and subjoined plan was concurred in by the convention and is to be submitted to a referendum vote.

Defense Fund.

1. This fund, to be derived from a per capita tax of 5 cents per member per month, to be forwarded to the General Secretary monthly from each Local Union under the same conditions as specified in Section 67 of the General Constitution, relating to the payment of per capita tax.

2. Each Local Union shall in addition forward to the General Secretary monthly the sum of one dollar for each member reported as initiated during the month.

3. These amounts shall be set aside by the General Treasurer and deposited in such bank and under such conditions as the G. E. B. may direct, and shall be used for no other purpose than the payment of strike and lockout benefits as hereinafter prescribed.

4. Payments from the Local Unions to this defense fund shall begin on the month when this constitution as amended by this convention shall become operative, and shall be allowed to accumulate and no payments shall be made therefrom until January 1, 1911.

5. Whenever a general strike takes place with the sanction of the G. E. B. or members of the U. B. are forced into a general lockout by their employers, they shall be entitled to financial assistance from this fund as follows:

No payment shall be made to any member from this fund for the first week he is on strike or is locked out.

For the second, third, fourth and fifth weeks he shall be paid the sum of six dollars per week.

For the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth weeks, seven dollars per week.

For the tenth week and thereafter during the continuation of the strike or lockout, eight dollars per week.

Each Local Union or District Council receiving benefits from this fund must render a weekly account to the General Secretary of their disbursements, under penalty of forfeiture of further payments.

Should this fund prove insufficient to properly finance the strikes or lockouts in which the U. B. may become involved, the G. E. B. shall be empowered to transfer from the general fund to meet emergency cases such sum as in their judgment will become necessary and not to endanger the safety of the insurance feature and regular running expenses of the U. B. as set forth in the constitution.

The following delegates were then declared elected as delegates to represent the U. B. at the convention of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. convention: Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, Ind.; James Kirby, Chicago, Ill.; D. F. Featherston, New York City; P. H. McCarthy, San Francisco, Cal.; E. J. Henderson, Louisville, Ky.; T. Cosgrove, Elizabeth, N. J.; Daniel Deegon, Boston, Mass.

On the invitation of the Commercial Club and the Carpenters' District Council of Salt Lake City, the ninth day was entirely taken up by the trip to the mines and smelters at Bingham. The delegates were shown how the ore is taken from the ground by steam shovels and transported to the smelters through the aerial trams, and also the various processes through which the ore passes in the smelters. The Commercial Club served an elegant lunch at noon and in other ways made their stay pleasant and profitable.

At the tenth day's session more communications of greeting and soliciting the next convention, from organizations and officials of Des Moines, Iowa, and St. Joseph, Mo., were read.

The committee on G. T. report then reported as follows:

"Having compared the receipts and expenses for the two fiscal years beginning July 1, 1906, and ending June 30, 1908, with the report of the finance committee covering said period, we find them correct in every respect. We have examined the

various statements of the licensed accountants, Messrs. Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, and find they have audited the books of the General Treasurer quarterly. We also indorse the recommendation of the General Treasurer for an increase of minimum dues from fifty cents to seventy-five cents per month for beneficial members, and from thirty cents to fifty cents per month for semi-beneficial members. We indorse the recommendation of our General Treasurer that we need a million dollar treasury and to create this treasury we recommend that there be a per capita tax of five cents per member per month, also one dollar of the initiation fee of each new member be forwarded to the General Office, said fund to be used for strikes and lockouts and to be available after February 1, 1911."

The committee on ritual reported on an elaborate plan of procedure, such as is in vogue in secret societies, to be followed at the initiation of new members. This plan or ritual, covering nearly five pages of the printed proceedings, was submitted jointly by several Local Unions. The committee recommended its adoption as an optional feature and that the G. S. be authorized to have copies printed and distribute same to such Local Unions as may require them.

This recommendation was put to a vote and lost, while the following was concurred in:

"We, your committee on ritual, would further recommend that the questions in the ritual, 'Are you a citizen of this country?' and 'Have you declared your intention to become a citizen?' be stricken from the ritual; also that Section 75 of the constitution be stricken out, as the U. B. holds jurisdiction over several countries, and we believe it to be for the best interests of the U. B."

The committee on appeals and grievances was next called upon to resume its report and action was taken on the different cases.

The committee on resolution then resuming its report, the following resolutions were concurred in:

Work in Navy Yards by Enlisted Men.

"Whereas, There is now located in the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., an artificer school in which the enlisted men are taught trades while enlisted as sailors, and,

"Whereas, These same enlisted men are doing work rightly belonging to the tax-paying mechanics, who help to sustain our government and who, by reason of being deprived of the work which justly belongs to them being done by the enlisted men at a salary averaging not over $20 a month; and, believing that if this wrong is not checked, in the course of a few years all repair work on our splendid navy, giving employment to thousands of our union mechanics of the various trades, and especially to the carpenters and joiners, will be done by the enlisted men at a ridiculously low wage, thereby compelling men who formerly supported themselves and their families by being employed in the navy yards, to seek employment in other cities,

"Resolved, That the U. B. of C. and J. of A. in convention assembled request the President, Secretary of the Navy and, if necessary, the Congress of these United States, to put a stop to the injustice being done our civilian mechanics. And be it further

"Resolved, That we call upon all labor organizations, and especially the A. F. of L., to join with us in this protest."

Government Work at Fort D. A. Russell.

(Introduced by L. U. 469, Cheyenne, Wyo.)

"In view of the fact that times are hard and work is scarce, and from all parts of the country we hear of idle men, showing that there are more men than there is work for, and believing that in such times no pains should be spared to get and to hold all the work that can be had by honorable means, and as there is, at this time, let, and in the near future to be let, between two and three million dollars' worth of government work at Ft. D. A. Russell, which is in our jurisdiction, and, as it seems that the unfriendly contractors get the most and the best of the work,

"We, the members of Local Union 469, C. and J. of A., respectfully request that a committee be appointed by your body to wait on the Secretary of War and see if some pressure can be brought to bear with the administration that will help to make Ft. D. A. Russell a union job. And we

further request that the committee on its way home from the convention stop here and investigate the situation on the grounds, and we will renew our efforts and spare no pains to see the representatives of the government at this place, and we will see that the committee has letters of introduction from as many of the state and county officials as can be procured (which we believe can be had at this time)."

State Building Trades Councils.

"Resolved, That this convention do go on record as unalterably in favor of State Building Trades Councils."

Piece Work in the Arsenal Shops of Rock Island, Ill.

"Whereas, The United States government has recently inaugurated in the government arsenal shops at Rock Island, Ill., the abominable piece work system, which affects over seventy members of our Brotherhood employed in said shops; and

"Whereas, Said piece work system is entirely out of harmony with the fundamental principles of our Brotherhood; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this convention, now in session, make a strong protest against such unjust dealings toward members of our Brotherhood by the United States government, not only in the case of the Rock Island arsenal, but in all federal institutions thus affected; be it further

"Resolved, That the General President of our Brotherhood be authorized to confer, either in person or by committee, with the chief of ordnance of the United States government, to the end that the piece work system in said institutions be abolished."

Government Savings Banks.

"Resolved, That this U. B., in convention assembled, do hereby indorse the establishing of such government savings banks, and that the General Office request each local affiliated with the U. B. to write to their senators and congressmen indorsing the establishing of such government savings banks; also that they will register their votes in favor of such."

The committee on label and label laws, being called upon to report, presented the following report and recommendations, which were concurred in:

"After going over the constitution in the most careful manner we, your committee, find that the present laws are up to the requirement. We, your committee, would recommend that we use all possible means to have the label of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. indorsed by the A. F. of L., and would further recommend that all Local Unions and District Councils be requested to further promote the use and demand of our union label; also for the General Office to advertise it more extensively in our official journal, The Carpenter, and on special circulars submitted to the rank and file."

The committee on constitution presenting a supplementary report, a resolution offered by a number of Local Unions asking that the general constitution be printed in the Hebrew language, also one asking for the printing of the constitution in Polish, Hollandish, Swedish and Jewish, was reported unfavorably upon by the committee after some discussion, in which it was made plain that there was nothing in the general constitution prohibiting any one Local Union or locality from printing the constitution in a certain language at their own expense if they thought it necessary, it was moved, seconded and carried that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The tenth or rather eleventh and last day of the convention was almost entirely taken up by the discussion and consideration of constitutional amendments reported on by the committee on constitution.

The special committee appointed to consider the apprenticeship question reported as follows:

"To the Officers and Members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in Convention Assembled—Greeting:

"We, your committee, appointed to devise some plan of apprenticeship that would be applicable in all sections where our Brotherhood exists, beg leave to report as follows:

" 'While the Chicago plan could be quite readily applied to the large cities with almost uniform success, an entirely different system would be necessary in smaller cities.

" 'We, your committee, are not at this time in possession of data, such as wage scales, whether or not there are associa-

tions of employers, district councils, arbitration boards, etc., and cannot, in the short time given us, secure the necessary information, and do respectfully request the convention to refer this entire matter to our G. E. B., they to devise some plan that will generally be applicable to all sections, their plan, when completed, to be submitted with other matters to the next referendum. We believe your G. E. B., with their vast store of knowledge, are the best qualified to handle this matter.'"

The committee on resolutions again resuming their report, the following resolution was concurred in:

"Whereas, The machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths are engaged in a strike against the Denver & Rio Grande railway against unfair and unjust conditions, the real purpose on the part of the company believed to be to force open shop conditions and thereby destroy the organizations; and,

"Whereas, Such purpose is opposed and detrimental to the interests of all organizations of labor, as well as an attempted degradation to those who toil; and,

"Whereas, The members of these organizations have and are making a gallant fight for the preservation of their organizations, as well as against intolerable conditions; be it

"Resolved, That the U. B. of C. and J. of A., in convention assembled, hereby indorse the actions of our fellow workers in the cause of unionism and progress."

The convention having been informed that Brother J. W. Striker, delegate representing L. U. 1158, Berkeley, Cal., had received a telegram announcing the sudden death of his eldest daughter, the convention passed the subjoined resolution of condolence, of which a copy was ordered to be sent to the bereaved delegate:

"Whereas, Just as this Fifteenth Biennial Convention is about to adjourn and delegates to depart for their homes and loved ones, we are forcibly reminded that life is uncertain and our sympathy is evoked by the sad news that our fellow-delegate, Brother J. W. Striker of Berkeley, Cal., has this morning been apprised of the sudden death of his daughter May; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we extend to our Brother Striker our most sincere condolence in this grief and loss so suddenly placed upon him; and we trust that the sadness of our brother's return may be somewhat lightened by the sympathy and fraternal regard of his fellow-delegates here assembled, and that the gloom now encircling his California home to which he is speeding may be dispelled by the warm sunshine of friendship and brotherly good-will extended to him from this meeting of his friends and fellow-workers."

With a view to a suitable dedication of the new building for headquarters now under course of erection in the city of Indianapolis, it was moved and carried that the General President, the General Secretary, the General Treasurer and the Board of Trustees be empowered to use such amount of the general fund as they deem necessary to fittingly dedicate the new building in order to show to the outside world that the U. B. is a business organization and does things in a businesslike manner.

The General President then spoke as follows:

"I desire, before the closing of this convention, to thank the committees who have done their work so well and faithfully. I thank the delegates for the attention they have given the matters that have come before them, and I hope when we leave for our several homes that every one of us will take up the cudgel of this great organization which we represent, and do our best to further its interests. More harmony and good feeling has prevailed in this convention than any previous one I have had the pleasure of attending. May this example of yours that you have set continue as long as the Brotherhood exists in conventions in the future.

"Let us go home united, shake hands, no matter what our differences of opinion may have been here. The majority in the constitution rule, and let us go home and work for what the majority believes is for the best interests of our organization, and if we do that I know we will meet with success. I thank you for the manner in which you have endured me as chairman. (I will put it that way.) I have had but little trouble with you and you have been a pretty good bunch of boys. Now, go

home and be just as good is the wish of 'Old Bill.' ''

The closing remarks of the General President were received with great applause, and the convention adjourned sine die.

The amendments to the general constitution adopted by the convention will be found on our official pages in this issue and are therefore omitted from the foregoing review.

We have also refrained from enumerating the various cases of appeals or grievances brought before the convention, and from reviewing the action taken thereon by that body. Matters of this kind are, more or less, of mere local import, and as to them we must refer our members to the printed proceedings, complete copies of which will shortly be distributed by the General Office.

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The election of General Officers, as provided by our General Constitution, taking place during the third week commencing the third Sunday in November following the convention, all Local Unions have been supplied with a sufficient quantity of printed ballots for that purpose, and official election return blanks have been forwarded to them by the General Office.

The official notice printed on the return sheets, calling attention to the provisions of the Constitution governing the election, should be carefully read and conscientiously complied with in order to assure the validity and counting of the ballots after they have been returned to the General Office. It is to be hoped that all members of the U. B. will take due interest in the election of their chief executive officers, and, unless prevented by sickness or unavoidable absence from their home locality, attend their Local Union's meeting on election night and cast their vote.

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It can be safely said that our Salt Lake City convention was the most harmonious assembly of our U. B. held for many years. It was devoid of strife and personalities and free from those local squabbles and wrangles that characterized previous conventions and consumed so much of their time.

It was also more conspicuous than any previous convention by the consideration and passing of important measures of great interest, which if indorsed by the referendum vote, will be of far-reaching effect and of immense benefit to our organization as a whole as well as to the individual members.

One of the most important measures adopted by the convention is the establishing of a superannuation benefit, or old age pension. On the passage of this measure, the convention is to be particularly congratulated. The providing for those members who have reached the age where they are incapacitated to work and unable to earn a livelihood, is a problem confronting every trades union today; one that is seriously demanding their attention. In this country we are far from the enactment by legislature of any law providing for old age pension from government funds, as has recently been passed by the British parliament. It behooves the trades unions to take up the matter earnestly and seriously and devise some means by which those brothers who have been contributing members for twenty-five years or more are rendered some assistance in their old age and kept out of the poor house. For the maintenance of this superannuation benefit, the convention proposes the levying of an additional per capita tax of 5 cents per month, or sixty cents per year. No member of the U. B. should hesitate to make this small sacrifice for so noble a purpose. The rank and file, in voting upon the proposed measure, should bear in mind that greedy capital is cutting down the age limit lower and lower and that it is only a matter of time when we all will become superannuated.

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Organized labor's assertion for many years past that tuberculosis is an industrial disease, a disease of the toiling masses and that its causes are chiefly to be attributed to unsanitary conditions in factories and workshops, to unsanitary housing and low standard of living, has been confirmed and verified in statements made by authorities most competent on the subject, such as Prof. E. T. Devine of the ''Charities and Commons,'' at the International Congress on Tuberculosis, held in

New York City in the latter part of September.

A most eloquent, conclusive, as well as scientific paper was read by Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, statistician of the Prudential Insurance Company, in which he gave the results of an investigation of 20,000 cases, proving that tuberculosis is an industrial disease, due to unsanitary conditions in factories and workshops; conditions for which employers are responsible, and which are due to the greed and inhumanity of the property owners' callous neglect of ventilation and other means of prevention. There is, he said, an annual loss of some 77,000 lives of wage workers in the United States due to tuberculosis contracted needlessly. Dr. Hoffman positively stated that as a result of his investigations he had concluded that adverse industrial conditions are responsible for the prevalence of tuberculosis. It cannot be prevented unless the causes are removed.

The most sensational statement was made by Dr. Halpern, who delivered himself as follows:

"In the presentation of the different means of combating tuberculosis it is necessary to direct your attention to a broader aspect of this disease as a social disease of the masses, due mainly to adverse industrial conditions which cannot under the present system be mended, but must be ended, if tuberculosis is to be stamped out on the face of the earth. The measures indicated are only of a palliative character at best. In order to strike at the root of the evil, the present competitive industrial organization, based on a system of work for individual and corporate profit only, must be changed to a co-operative organization of industry for public use only. Unless this is achieved, we shall never stamp out the plague, and all proposed measures for relief will be but temporary, superficial and illusory. As individual hygiene, so important in the prevention of tuberculosis, is possible only on high level of standard of living, which cannot be achieved for the workingman as a class under the present system, as conflicting with profits, it stands to reason that only by abolishing that system can tuberculosis be stamped out and the physical degeneration of the human race be stopped."

Whether or not the dreaded disease may completely be stamped out under the present industrial system, it behooves organized labor to give full support to and sustain the various charitable and medical bodies that are fighting it and to demand the enactment of such laws as may at least reduce its ravages to the lowest possible limits.

Polishing the Piano.

The dusting and polishing of the piano should never be entrusted to the maid of all work, but should be done by the daughter of the house herself, says the New York Herald of a recent date. It should be done with a fine cheesecloth, or linen cloth, or, better still, with an old silk handkerchief. There should be neither seam nor hem in the dust cloth, as any inequality or hardness is apt to scratch the piano polish.

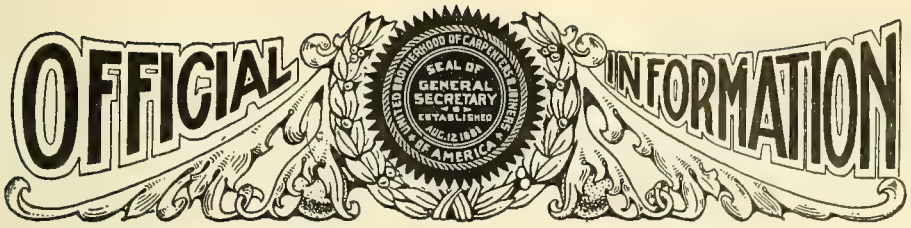
Cloudy spots are best removed by pouring a few drops of benzine on the dust, and then rubbing very lightly, and in the same direction, till they disappear. The carved legs should be dusted with a soft brush as should also the rack and other ornamental trimmings.

To restore the whiteness of the keys wash lightly and most carefully, so that no moisture can get into the instrument or between the keys, with a teaspoonful of hydro super oxide, dissolved in a pint of water.

The piano should never stand close against a wall. The direct rays of the sun upon it, dampness, and drafts all should be carefully avoided. The instrument should be opened entirely once a month, and examined for moths, which are apt to establish themselves inside the felting and ruin the piano.

The capitalist is so built that, if you give him an inch, he will take an ell. When workingmen bow before the threat of an injunction, they are simply inviting more injunctions, more sweeping injunctions, and more ruthless enforcement of them.—New York Evening Call.

The man who is a bad trades unionist is bad for every other purpose. There is no half-way business about it. A man must be a man, or a mouse, or a long-tailed rat. When the latter, let no man trust him.



GENERAL OFFICERS of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office,
State Life Building. Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, Ball Block, Brighton Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.

General Executive Board,
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 503 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

P. C. FOLEY, 1032 Fifth St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

P. H. McCARTHY, 810 Metropolis Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 416 South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

A. M. WATSON, 30 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Amendments to Constitution.

Submitted by the Fifteenth Biennial Convention, Held at Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 21 to Oct. 2, 1908.

QUESTION NO. 1.

The "Order of Business" was amended by changing part 10 to 14 and part 14 to 10, thus making it read:

Order of Business.

1. Call the Meeting to Order.
2. Warden take charge of the Door.
3. Conductor take up the Password.
4. Roll-Call of Officers by the R. S.
5. Reading of Minutes.
6. Propositions for Membership.
7. Election of Candidates.
8. Initiation of New Members.
9. Communications and Bills.
10. Reports of Accident, Sickness or Death.
11. Appropriation of Money (Drawing Orders for Bills).
12. Reading by President of Receipts from the G. S. for Moneys sent to the General Office (and from District Councils where such exist).
13. Election and Installation of Officers.
14. Reports of Officers, Delegates and Committees.
15. Any Members out of Work?
16. Is there any one Wanting Help?
17. Unfinished Business.
18. New Business.
19. Good of the Order.
20. Detailed Receipts and Expenses (to be read by the F. S.).
21. Adjournment.

Note—This proposed change was offered so that reports of accident, sickness and death could be referred to the proper committee earlier in the meeting.

QUESTION NO. 2.

Amendment to Section No. 4: Shall all future Conventions be held in Indianapolis, Indiana?

GENERAL CONVENTION.

Present law:

Sec. 4. The U. B. shall meet in General Convention biennially on the third Monday in September, at such place as may have been designated by the last preceding Convention.

QUESTION NO. 3.

Amendment to Section No. 17: On second line, after the word "voice," insert "and vote."

Present law:

Sec. 17. The General Officers shall be required to attend the Convention, and they shall have a voice in same, and their

expenses shall be paid out of the funds of the U. B. The G. P., G. S., G. T. and Secretary of the G. E. B. shall act as the Committee on Credentials, one day in advance of the Convention.

QUESTION NO. 4.

Amend Section No. 19 to read:

"The salary of the General Officers shall be as follows:

"General President, two thousand five hundred annually.

"General Secretary, two thousand five hundred annually.

"General Treasurer, two thousand five hundred annually."

And strike out the word "four" in the sixth line and insert the word "five."

Present law:

Sec. 19. Salaries of the General Officers shall be as follows:

The General President, two thousand dollars annually.

The General Secretary, two thousand dollars annually.

The General Treasurer, two thousand dollars annually.

The members of the General Executive Board and the General Organizers shall receive the sum of four dollars per day for such part of their time as is used in the service of the U. B. All salaries of General Officers shall be fixed by the General Convention, subject to the referendum vote of the membership of the U. B.

QUESTION NO. 5.

Amend Section No. 27 by adding Porto Rico and Cuba to the Fourth District and Mexico and the Hawaiian Islands to the Sixth District.

Note—This becomes necessary on account of extension of territory.

Present law:

Sec. 27. There shall be seven divisions of the United States and Canada, and one member of the G. E. B. shall be elected from each division, as follows: Division No. 1 shall be composed of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Division No. 2 shall consist of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and District of Columbia. District No. 3 shall consist of Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin. District No. 4 shall consist of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana. District No. 5 shall consist of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Texas and Oklahoma. District No. 6 shall consist of Washington, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Alaska and British Columbia. District No. 7 shall consist of the Dominion of Canada, except the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

QUESTION NO. 6.

After the "G. E. B." in the ninth line of Section No. 31 insert the following:

"The G. P. may appoint any member of the U. B. in good standing as an Organizer on the request of any D. C., or L. U. where a D. C. does not exist, and wherever he may deem an Organizer necessary."

GENERAL PRESIDENT.

Present law:

Sec. 31. It shall be the duty of the G. P. to preside at all General Conventions of the U. B., and conduct the same according to parliamentary rules, and in conformity with the Constitution. He may personally or by Deputy examine all books, papers and financial accounts of any L. U. or D. C., summarily, or when he may deem it necessary. He shall have power to suspend any L. U. for any violation of the Constitution or laws of the U. B. and shall fill any vacancy among the General Officers, by consent of a majority of the G. E. B. He shall sign all charters, may grant dispensations in extraordinary cases, and decide all points of law, and all appeals and grievances, except as to disapproved claims, subject to an appeal to the G. E. B., as per Sections 93, 94, 95, 96 and 97 of the Constitution.

QUESTION NO. 7.

Amendment to Section No. 64: Strike out the word "five" in the second line and insert "ten." Strike out "fifty" in the third line and insert "seventy-five." Strike out the word "thirty" in the fourth line and insert "fifty."

FINANCE AND DUES.

Present law:

Sec. 64. The initiation fee of all members shall not be less than five dollars. Beneficial members shall pay not less than fifty cents per month dues, and Semi-Beneficial Members and Apprentices not less than thirty cents per month dues. No officer or member shall be exempt from paying dues or assessments, nor shall the same be remitted or canceled in any manner.

QUESTION NO. 8.

Shall Section No. 75 be stricken out?

Present law:

Sec. 75. A candidate applying for admission in any Local Union under the jurisdiction of the U. B. must be a citizen of the United States or Canada, or must furnish proof of his intentions to become a citizen.

QUESTION NO. 9.

Proposed New Section No. 114 (a):

"Any member who has been twenty-five years a member of the U. B. continuously and has reached the age of sixty years, and is incapacitated to such an extent that he cannot earn over 75 per cent. of the wages in the district in which he works, shall be entitled to $150 (one hundred and fifty dollars) per year, to be paid quarterly by the General Treasurer upon the recommendation of the local of which he is a member and the approval of the General Treasurer and the General Secretary.

"To pay for this benefit it will be necessary to change Section 67 by adding five cents per month for each Beneficial and Semi-Beneficial Member. This amount shall be paid to the General Office and shall be put into a separate fund, to be known as the Superannuation Benefit Fund, and cannot be used for any other purpose.

"If this addition to Section 67 is not carried by referendum vote, Section 114 (a) shall be null and void.

"If this addition known as Section 114 (a) shall be adopted by a referendum vote, it shall go into effect January 1, 1910."

Note—If Section 114 (a) be carried by referendum vote, the per capita shall go into effect at once and the payment of said benefits shall begin on January 1, 1910. This is done to form a fund to pay said benefit.

QUESTION NO. 10.

New Section No. 128 (a):

"All death claims must be filed with the G. S. within six months from date of death. If the claim is disapproved by the G. S., the party or parties shall have the right of appeal to the G. E. B. any time within six months from date of disapproval, and if still dissatisfied shall have the right to appeal to the General Convention within two years, and no claim shall be considered after two years."

QUESTION NO. 11.

Additions to Section No. 131, to be added after the word "work" in the last line:

"And if Clearance Card and Due Book are found correct, the member must be admitted, provided he qualifies in accordance with the District By-Laws and except in case of strike or lockout.

"And in no case shall the F. S. accept dues from any member working in another jurisdiction of any other L. U. or D. C. without the consent of such L. U. or D. C. (See Section 137.)"

CLEARANCE CARDS.

Present law:

Sec. 131. A member who leaves the jurisdiction of his Local Union to work in another locality or transfers his membership, must apply to the F. S. and present due book and have Clearance Card properly filled out. It is compulsory for the Local Union to issue said Card, providing the member has no charges pending against him and pays all arrearages, together with current and ensuing month's dues in advance. He shall deposit said card in the union having jurisdiction on the first meeting night after having secured work.

QUESTION NO. 12.

Strike out Section No. 137 and substitute the following new section:

"Any member going to work in a District other than that of which he is a member shall at once notify in writing the Local Union or D. C., where one exists, of the time and location of job, and if such employment in said District shall exceed thirty

days he shall be required to take out a Clearance Card, if so requested, or if such be required by the District By-Laws, and a member must abide by the By-Laws and Trade Rules of the District in which he works.''

Present law:

Sec. 137. Any member working in a District from which he returns home daily, or who is sent temporarily into an outside jurisdiction by an employer from his own District, shall not be required to take out a Clearance Card, but shall be governed by the Trade Rules of the District in which he works.

QUESTION NO. 13.

Amendment to Section No. 138: Insert the following after ''retained as a member,'' sixth line:

''Any member engaging in the sale of intoxicating drinks shall forfeit all rights and benefits at the time of engaging in such occupation without further notice from his Local Union.''

RESIGNATIONS AND SALOON KEEPERS.

Present law:

Sec. 138. A member can withdraw or sever his connection with the U. B. by resignation in writing, and it shall require a two-thirds vote of the members present at a regular meeting to accept a resignation. No person who engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks can be admitted or retained as a member. A member who resigns can be readmitted only as a new member. A member wishing to withdraw or sever his connection with the U. B. shall present his resignation in writing, which shall be laid over for two weeks for investigation. A member resigning shall be given a resignation card, which shall indicate an honorary withdrawal from the U. B. Such card shall be furnished by the G. S. on application by L. U. on payment of fifty cents for each card.

QUESTION NO. 14.

Amendment to Section No. 159: Add ''President, Treasurer, Financial Secretary and Recording Secretary,'' after the word ''successively'' in the sixth line:

''Neither the President, Treasurer, Financial Secretary or Recording Secretary can act as Trustee or Auditor.''

Present law:

Sec. 159. Said officers shall serve for a term of six months, or until their successors are elected, installed and duly qualified, with the exception of the Trustees and Auditors, who shall be elected in such a manner that the term of one Trustee and one Auditor shall expire at the end of each term successively. Neither the Treasurer nor F. S. can act as Trustee.

QUESTION NO. 15.

Amendment to Section No. 229: Strike out all after the word ''vote'' in the sixth line.

Present law:

Sec. 229. Any Local Union may submit an amendment to the Constitution and Local Rules as a new law. The proposed amendment must be sent to the G. S., who shall publish it in The Carpenter one month prior to the next regular meeting of the G. E. B., and if approved by that body, it shall be submitted to a general vote. If the amendment is endorsed by five unions in as many States, approval of the G. E. B. shall not be required.

QUESTION NO. 16.

New section to be known as Section No. 230:

''All amendments to the General Constitution, submitted by Local Unions, District or State Councils, for the consideration of the Convention, shall be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than the 15th day of July immediately preceding the holding of the Convention, and that said amendments shall be published in our official journal in the issue immediately following their receipt by the G. S., and no further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution Committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any section can be offered from the floor during the report of the Constitution Committee.''

QUESTION NO. 17.

New sections relative to Defense Fund:
This question must be voted on as a whole.

DEFENSE FUND.

Your Executive Board submits the following report and recommendations to be submitted to a referendum vote of the U. B. to govern the establishment and disburse-

ment of a Defense Fund to be used for the benefit of the members of the U. B. who are involved in strikes and lockouts:

1. This fund, to be derived from a per capita tax of five cents per member per month, to be forwarded to the General Secretary monthly from each Local Union under the same conditions as specified in Section 67 of the General Constitution, relating to the payment of per capita tax.

2. Each Local Union shall in addition forward to the General Secretary monthly the sum of one dollar for each member reported as initiated during the month.

3. These amounts shall be set aside by the General Treasurer and deposited in such bank and under such conditions as the G. E. B. may direct, and shall be used for no other purpose than the payment of strike and lockout benefits as hereinafter prescribed.

4. Payments from the Local Unions to this Defense Fund shall begin on the month when this Constitution as amended by this Convention shall become operative, and shall be allowed to accumulate and no payments shall be made therefrom until January 1, 1911.

5. Whenever a general strike takes place with the sanction of the G. E. B. or members of the U. B. are forced into a general lockout by their employers, they shall be entitled to financial assistance from this fund as follows:

No payment shall be made to any member from this fund for the first week he is on strike or is locked out.

For the second, third, fourth and fifth weeks he shall be paid the sum of six dollars per week.

For the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth weeks, seven dollars per week.

For the tenth week and thereafter during the continuation of the strike or lockout, eight dollars per week.

Each Local Union or District Council receiving benefits from this fund must render a weekly account to the General Secretary of their disbursements, under penalty of forfeiture of further payments.

Should this fund prove insufficient to properly finance the strikes or lockouts in which the U. B. may become involved, the G. E. B. shall be empowered to transfer from the General Fund to meet emergency cases such sum as in their judgment will become necessary and not to endanger the safety of the insurance feature and regular running expenses of the U. B. as set forth in the Constitution.

W. G. SCHARDT.
R. E. L. CONNOLLY.
P. C. FOLEY.
P. H. McCARTHY.
D. A. POST.
A. M. WATSON.
JOHN WALQUIST.

QUESTION NO. 18.

Relative to Tool Insurance:
This question must be voted on as a whole.

CONSTITUTION AND RULES FOR TOOL INSURANCE FUND.

Preamble.

As it is a well-known fact that Carpenters and Joiners, Cabinetmakers, etc., cannot get protection against loss of tools by fire from any insurance company, because their business necessitates the removal of their tools from job to job at short intervals, and such removal would in each instance terminate the policy of insurance, unless consent thereto of the insurance company be first obtained, and the policy transferred in accordance therewith, which is impossible now; therefore,

All subscribing to this fund agree by their signature in their membership book, which contains this Constitution, to form a voluntary Mutual Relief Society, composed of members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and no other.

Name and Jurisdiction.

The name of the Society is: Mutual Tool Insurance Society of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The jurisdiction of this Society shall extend to every place where the U. B. has a Local Union.

Objects.

Section 1. This is a mutual benefit fund, the object of which is to indemnify its members for loss of tools sustained by them either through fire or explosion, or through flooding or collapse caused by fire.

Sec. 2. The loss sustained shall, when proven, be indemnified at the actual value

of the tools so destroyed; but in no case shall the indemnity exceed the amount for which said tools were insured.

Sec. 3. It is hereby expressly provided that with respect to the obligation assumed by members of this fund, each member shall be liable for losses arising only in proportion to the value entered on his membership book.

Officers.

Sec. 4. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Bookkeeper, three Trustees and a Board of Management.

Sec. 5. The G. P. of the U. B. shall ex-officio be President of this Society. The G. S. of the U. B. shall ex-officio be Secretary of this Society. And the G. T. of the U. B. shall be ex-officio Treasurer of this Society. The G. E. B. of the U. B. shall be ex-officio the Board of Management of this Society. The foregoing officers shall not receive any salary, but shall be entitled only to the actual expenses incurred by them on behalf of this Society.

Sec. 6. The Bookkeeper shall be a paid employe, and his salary shall not exceed four dollars ($4.00) per day of eight (8) hours, and he shall be selected and employed by the Secretary.

Sec. 7. The three Trustees shall be elected by the members of the Society, and shall be paid at the rate of fifty (50) cents per hour for time actually spent in the service of the Society, and expenses.

The election of the Trustees shall be by ballot. Nominations to be made by members of this Society from every L. U. three months before election, and the names of the nominees published in the next issue of The Carpenter. Election to be by printed ballots containing the names of all nominees, furnished to the Local Unions by the Secretary, and a plurality to elect. Only members of this Society to vote, and their ballots to be identified by their book number. All ballots to be forwarded by the L. U. to the Secretary, and canvassed and the result announced by the Board of Management.

The term of office of the Trustees shall be for three years, so divided that the term of one Trustee shall expire each year. None but members of this Society shall be eligible as Trustees.

Sec. 8. The Board of Management superintends the management of the affairs of the Society.

Sec. 9. The President shall supervise the affairs of the Society between the meetings of the Board of Management, and decide all grievances or appeals of members, subject to appeal to the Board of Management, whose decision shall be final.

Sec. 10. The Secretary shall furnish all supplies; preserve all correspondence; issue all calls for assessments on the members; employ the Bookkeeper; see that the accounts of the Bookkeeper are in proper shape; receive all moneys from Local Unions and receipt therefor, and turn over all such receipts to the Treasurer on the same day; keep record of the names and amount of insurance of all members; pass on all claims, and see that the reserve funds in the Local Unions are kept as per this Constitution, and perform such other duties as are necessary under this Constitution.

Sec. 11. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys from the Secretary, book same to the credit of the members paying same; pay all bills and losses on warrant signed by the President and Secretary, and perform such other duties as are required by this Constitution.

He shall submit his accounts to the Trustees for audit when called upon to do so, and bank all moneys in excess of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) received by him in the name of the Society. It shall require the signatures of the Treasurer and Secretary to draw money from the bank.

Sec. 12. It shall be the duty of the Trustees to examine and audit the accounts of this Society every six months, and, in conjunction with the President, Secretary and Treasurer, determine the amount of the assessment to be paid by the members.

Sec. 13. The Bookkeeper shall keep all accounts of this Society, subject to instructions from the Secretary, and has an advisory voice, but no vote, at the meetings of the Board of Management.

Membership.

Sec. 14. Any member of the U. B. who employs tools of his own to the value of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) and who acknowledges his agreement with this Constitution by his signature subscribed upon the

membership book, and pays 10 per cent. of the value of the insurance to be taken out by him into the guarantee fund, may be admitted to membership.

Sec. 15. No insurance shall be for less than twenty-five dollars ($25.00) and none shall be higher than one hundred dollars ($100.00), but every member has the right to raise his insurance from twenty-five dollars ($25.00) to any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars ($100.00), or to reduce the same to any sum not less than twenty-five dollars ($25.00) at any meeting of his Local Union.

Sec. 16. In case of the increase of insured value, as per Section 13, the difference in the 10 per cent. guarantee fund must accompany the application of the member. In case of reduction, the difference will be returned by the Local Union as soon as the change is recorded and approved by the G. O.

Sec. 17. Of the 10 per cent. paid by each member into the guarantee fund 7-10 shall be forwarded to the G. O. and 3-10 shall remain in charge of the L. U.

Sec. 18. When a member resigns from the Society, or is dropped from the membership in the U. B., his deposit shall be returned to him after deducting 10 per cent. for cost of administration, provided he has not received any benefit or fire loss during said period of membership. If the member is in arrears of assessments or dues at the time of his resignation or withdrawal, such arrears must either be previously paid or be deducted from the amount to be returned to him. The amount so due shall be paid within four weeks of said cessation of membership.

Sec. 19. In case of the death of the member, without he having received any benefit for loss by fire, the full amount, 10 per cent., shall be returned to his beneficiaries within two weeks.

Sec. 20. As soon as any member has been indemnified for any loss sustained by him, his membership expires, and the sum paid by him into the guarantee fund is forfeited to the Society; but such member can be readmitted as a new member according to this Constitution.

Sec. 21. When the total amount in the treasury falls below 10 per cent. of insured value, the Secretary and Trustees must levy an assessment on all members of a tax sufficient to restore the fund to said 10 per cent. guarantee.

Sec. 22. Every member not paying said tax or assessment within one week after the date set by the Secretary for payment of same shall forfeit his membership and be dropped from the roll, but must have been notified at least one week previous by the F. S. of his L. U.

Sec. 23. Each member of this Society who has been notified by the F. S. of the L. U. to pay his assessment shall pay the sum of five cents for such notice.

Sec. 24. Every member of this Society suffering loss of tools by fire, water, etc., as per this Constitution, shall inside of four days after investigation be paid such sum as the Investigating Committee shall decide is due him; but in no case shall such amount exceed the sum for which he is insured.

No loss shall be paid which is caused by the member working on Sunday or legal holidays, or by performing labor in violation of Trade Rules.

Sec. 25. Each new member shall upon his admission receive a membership book, which shall have a serial number and contain the Constitution, which shall be signed by the member. This book shall contain the name and number of the L. U. of the member, also his ledger number, the amount of insurance, and shall be signed by the Bookkeeper and President. The price of the membership book is to be paid on delivery.

Sec. 26. The Society does not undertake any guarantee for the deposit of a member who has not personally signed his membership book.

Sec. 27. Any member who fails to pay his assessment on the expiration of the last period for payment forfeits his membership. But the acting officers may, at their discretion, re-enroll such member, within the next three months, if he shall pay his assessment in the meantime.

Sec. 28. The Board of Management shall have the power to reject any applicant for admission, or to exclude from the Society any member who is shown to have made false statements as to the value of his tools; the full amount of the deposit to the guarantee fund shall be returned to any member so excluded. The Board of Management shall have the power to at any time make,

or cause to be made, an investigation in regard to any member.

Sec. 29. No officer or agent can accept deposit, initiation or guarantee fund from any one not a good standing member of the U. B. But exclusion from this Society does not work suspension or exclusion from the U. B.

Formation and Application of the Guarantee Fund.

Sec. 30. For the purpose of enabling the Society to promptly indemnify its members in cases of loss and to cover the expenses of administration, a guarantee fund is created by collecting from every new member on his admission a deposit of 10 per cent. of the total sum he wishes to insure for.

Sec. 31. Upon the withdrawal of a member from the Society the deposit of 10 per cent. is returned to such member. Ten per cent. of the deposit, however, is deducted and retained. This provision also applies to members who reduce the amount of their insurance, or who resign or who are dropped from the U. B., but the whole deposit goes to the Society as soon as a member receives indemnity for loss sustained.

Sec. 32. Whenever by reason of indemnities paid or expenditures that have arisen the guarantee fund shows a deficit, the members shall cover the same, each being required to pay in proportion to his deposit upon receipt of a notice from the Secretary or Bookkeeper and within the time prescribed by this Constitution.

Sec. 33. Every member is required to make all payments due for the guarantee fund not later than the day specified in the first notice received by him.

Sec. 34. In case a member fails to pay within the said time, he shall be called upon by special notice to fulfill his obligation within four weeks, and if he does not pay within the time indicated by such special notice, he shall forfeit his membership and all claims against this Society. Ten cents (10c) must be paid for such special notice.

Sec. 35. Any member who neglects to report a claim for loss within three days after it has occurred forfeits his claim. Members when reporting their loss at their L. U. must identify themselves by their membership book.

Local Rules.

Sec. 36. The F. S. of each L. U. will receive all moneys for the Tool Insurance Fund and will keep a separate book of accounts of all moneys received or expended for account of said fund. He shall make a monthly report to the G. O. All books of the new members will be issued by the G. O., forwarded to the F. S. of the L. U., who will see that the member signs same upon delivery to said member. All assessments paid by the member must be entered by the F. S. on his membership book, together with date of payment and Secretary's signature, all on one line. All notices must be sent to the members by the F. S., the addresses of all members of this Society belonging to his L. U., together with the amount they are insured for. He shall turn over to the Treasurer of the L. U. at the close of each meeting all moneys received for the Tool Fund during the meeting, and take his receipt therefor.

Sec. 37. The Treasurer shall receive from the F. S. all moneys belonging to the Tool Insurance Fund, and give his receipt therefor. He shall deposit same in the bank in the name of the Fund. He shall pay all legal bills against the Fund, on an order drawn by the F. S. and countersigned by the President of the L. U. He shall make a monthly report of all moneys received and expended, and the standing of the Fund in his hands, to the G. O., on blanks furnished by the G. O.

Sec. 38. The L. U. shall elect an Investigating Committee of three members. They must be members of the Insurance Society. It shall be their duty to investigate all claims for loss, determine the amount of damage, and certify such claims to the Treasurer for payment, on blanks specially furnished for that purpose. It shall require the signature of at least two members of this committee to a claim before same will be paid. They shall make a list of the tools lost and their value, and this list must be sworn to by the member making the claim. They shall also audit the books of the F. S. and Treasurer every quarter and certify the result of their audit to the L. U. and the G. O.

They shall receive fifty cents for each meeting and be paid for time lost in the service of the fund at the union rate of

their locality. They shall serve for a period of six months, and only members of this Society shall be permitted to vote at their election.

Sec. 39. When there are less than five members of a L. U. belonging to this Insurance Society the Trustees of the L. U. shall act as the Investigating Committee.

Sec. 40. The three-tenths of the guarantee fund which remains in charge of the L. U., together with all receipts for notices, forms the local fund from which local fire losses and cost of administration are in the first instance to be paid. All such expense must be certified in detail to the G. O. monthly; and every quarter, or oftener, if necessary, the Treasurer of the general fund will forward to the L. U. the amount so expended by them from the guarantee fund at headquarters. Assessments paid by members to their L. U. must be at once forwarded to the Secretary at the G. O.

Sec. 41. The salaries to be paid to the Financial Secretary and Treasurer of the L. U. for their work in connection with this fund shall not exceed 3½ cents per member up to four hundred (400) members, and 1½ cents per member for every member over the 400, quarterly, and this amount will be paid in equal parts from the fund.

Sec. 42. Any member dissatisfied with the amount awarded him by the Investigating Committee, or who has any grievance, may appeal to the President, as per Section 9.

Sec. 43. Every member shall be paid the amount of loss sustained by him within four days after the Investigating Committee has approved same.

Sec. 44. In case of loss by fire, the member must immediately notify the F. S. of his L. U., who, in turn, shall notify the Investigating Committee.

Sec. 45. The members of the U. B. belonging to this Society, and taking Clearance Cards from the L. U. to another, shall be in immediate benefit in the L. U. they deposited their card in; and the local they cleared to the three-tenths of the local guarantee fund of such member immediately upon receipt of clearance coupon properly signed.

Sec. 46. When a member resigns he shall do so in writing, forwarding such resignation, together with his membership book, to the F. S. of L. U., who will see that all dues and assessments are paid as per Section 18, and then return the balance of guarantee fund, less 10 per cent., to said member, taking his receipt therefor. He will then forward the membership book to the General Secretary, who will pay the balance due them on said book.

GEO. H. LAKEY, Local 58, Chicago.
W. A. SEXTON, Local 158, Los Angeles,
T. J. CAVANAUGH, Local 87, St. Paul,
M. J. O'BRIEN, Local 72, Rochester,
Compilation Committee.

Attest: FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Expulsion.

H. A. Kirshner has been expelled from membership by L. U. 135, Allentown, Pa., for embezzlement.

Localities to be Avoided.

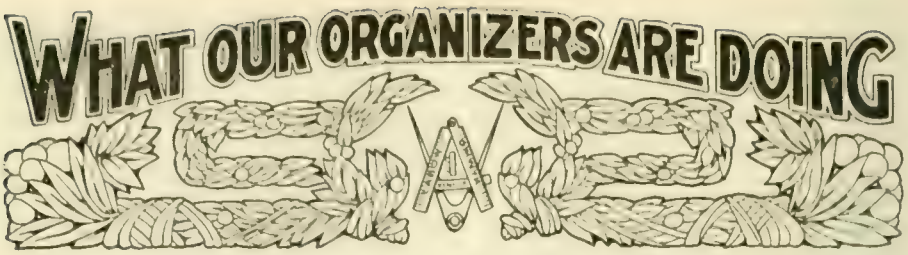
Amarillo, Tex.	Memphis, Tenn.
Anadarko, Okla.	Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Ashland, Ky.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Miami, Fla.
Austin, Tex.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Baltimore, Md.	Mulberry, Fla.
Belleville, Ill.	Nashville, Tenn.
Brantford, Ont., Can.	New Haven, Conn.
Bridgeport, Conn.	New Orleans, La.
Buffalo, N. Y.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.	New York City.
Cleveland, O.	Oakland, Cal.
Demopolis, Ala.	Owensboro, Ky.
Detroit, Mich.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Duluth, Minn.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Pottsville, Pa.
El Reno, Okla.	Pueblo, Colo.
Ely, Nev.	Richmond, Va.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Rockford, Ill.
Gary, Ind.	Rocky Ford, Colo.
Hartford, Conn.	Salineville, O.
Helena, Mont.	Sayre, Pa.
Hendersonville, N. C.	Seattle, Wash.
Johnson City, Tenn.	San Francisco, Cal.
Kansas City, Mo.	Tacoma, Wash.
Lawton, Okla.	Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Louisville, Ky.	White Plains, N. Y.
	Youngstown, O.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Chafey, Nev.	Fredericton, N. B., Can.
Coalgate, Okla.	Macon, Ga.
Corona, Kan.	Radley, Kan.
Elmhurst, Ill.	St. Louis, Mo.

Total, 8 Local Unions.

"Hold your ground and push hard."



C. J. Harding.

Thinking the members of the U. B. would like to hear something of Winnipeg, the City of the Golden West, I am sending this short report for our official journal, The Carpenter, to publish. The past season has been a very trying one for our members on account of scarcity of work in our trade, and I am pleased to say that, considering all things, our membership here has stood well together. I think Winnipeg is about one of the hardest cities on this continent to organize. It is the dumping ground for all the immigration to western Canada. A good local will be built up and everything looks lovely, but it is not long before the craze to go West catches them and they take a clearance for the West. It is a case, so far as we here are concerned, of building up, but there is one good feature about it, and that is, what is our loss is the other's gain, as the man who leaves us goes West with a U. B. card in his pocket. There is one thing, however, that would help out all of the building trades here, and that is, all of the trades to join the Building Trades Council and only recognize one working card. At present we have all of the trades affiliated except the bricklayers and masons, stonecutters and plasterers. I have been working to attain the amalgamation of the whole into the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. All of the trades that are in the local B. T. C. are willing to give up and go into the new one, and if we can get them all in I hope that it will not be long before I shall be able to convince the three unions above mentioned that it is to their interest as well as the others that we should be all together for our mutual benefit.

Some few weeks ago I paid a visit to Local 1688 in the city of St. Boniface and found that the members were not attending their meetings as they should, so I arranged with the local that they call a summoned meeting and I would visit them and have a talk with them. The meeting was called and I took with me the president and other officers and members of Local 343 and went over to St. Boniface. The members treated us splendidly, several addresses were made during the evening, and I believe this meeting was the means of infusing more life in their membership and otherwise good results obtained. Work is very good at present, but would advise brother members to stay away from here, as it will not be long before the advent of winter and then we will have more carpenters than there will be work for.

P. J. Smyth.

On receipt of my commission as a special organizer for the city of Chelsea, Mass., I set out with new vigor on the arduous task of reorganizing the town.

From my former labors in this field I have learned something which is of great advantage to me this present moment, viz., that employers as well as non-union men should be treated as gentlemen even if in our opinion they are not entitled to it. I believe a man should be educated into the principles of unionism rather than thrown into something that he does not understand nor believes in. I contend that it is one of the greatest setbacks to the progress of our movement having men join the union merely for the sake of the job, and when that is finished to fall back into the old rut until cornered on some other job, there to be compelled to rejoin and remain as long as the job lasts and then drop out once more.

Prior to my appointment by the G. P. I had to work three days of the week for L. U. 443 and three days for the D. C. Since that time the city has made rapid strides towards rebuilding, most of the work being done by Jewish contractors. Still, on the Bellingham Hill section sev-

eral fine houses have been erected, seven more are in contemplation and some forty or fifty ready for occupancy.

The city has contracted for several public buildings and we were fortunate enough to have a clause embodied in every contract calling for union hours and union pay, which, however, some of the contractors have already violated. These cases will be settled later on.

Accompanied by Brother Cooper, I have gone daily over the ground, meeting with fair treatment in some instances, in others with rebuffs, and going through the same experience next day. This, however, had no discouraging effect upon me, for I believe the man who perseveres must succeed in the end, and this is my only hope at present as far as Chelsea is concerned.

The hard winter we passed through previous to the fire has left many men almost hopeless and penniless, and after the fire they rushed over to Chelsea for a chance to work. The contractors took advantage of the situation, and as a result in many cases the men were obliged to work below the scale or starve, but of late they are showing a little more backbone, and wage conditions are improving.

We have visited 318 new houses, or jobs, of late, finding five strictly non-union contractors, seven doubtful, and extremely so, and ten strictly union (Christians). Among the Jews it is hard to ascertain whether the contractor pays the scale or not. The men claim they receive the scale, but let one of them be discharged and you will find that he received $2.50 instead of $3.50, the standard wages. To hold the Jewish contractors to terms is our hardest fight just now, but we must be constantly prepared for it and keep it up energetically, for any laxity in this respect on our part would seriously weaken our position.

I will have more to report and hope to have more cheerful news next time.

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H. R. Kline.

Leaving Indianapolis early in the month of June, I visited Cincinnati, O., looking after the interests of Millmen's L. U. No. 327. After several days in the city I was successful in having an agreement signed up with the Robert Mitchell Furniture Company which was satisfactory to all parties concerned, and only members of the U. B. will be employed by this firm for one year to come. I found that the mill situation in Cincinnati is one requiring constant attention and much work before many agreements satisfactory to the members of L. U. 327 can be made with the mill owners. Leaving Cincinnati, I visited Ashland, Ky., where about one-half dozen contractors had started a fight with L. U. 472 by attempting to work open shop. I tried every way possible to reach a settlement with those contractors. They met me at the hotel, where every detail of an agreement was gone over and seemed to meet with their approval, but for some unknown reason, after an hour's deliberation among themselves, they flatly refused to sign up. Our members in Ashland are, however, in control of the better class of work, one of their members having contracted several good jobs and furnishing employment for other members.

I then visited Piqua, O., finding our members wideawake and doing everything possible to secure more members. I next visited St. Louis on matters pertaining to the controversy between the J. P. Stewart Company and the St. Louis D. C.

Leaving St. Louis, Mo., I visited Joliet, Ill., spending about ten days in that city, holding an open meeting and trying, with the assistance of our local membership, to secure some new adherents to the cause. I also visited Freeport, Ill., where our Local Union was not in the best of condition. I expect to hear of good results later on. I visited Ottawa, Ill., looking over the books of the Local Union and assisting them for a short time. I also visited Evansville, Ind., to adjust a difficulty between L. U. 90 and the newly chartered local at Newburg, Ind.

On orders from the General President I went to Portsmouth, O., to investigate some reports concerning L. U. 437. After careful investigation, and hearing all parties concerned, I reported to the G. P. that L. U. 437 was not at fault and were not, as the Central Labor Union were charging them, a bad lot, but only fighting a firm who would not employ union carpenters. I advised our boys to continue their activ-

ity to secure better conditions regardless of any obstacles placed in their way by those who oppose or misrepresent them.

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W. J. Shields.

In presenting this report, permit me to say that we are now entering the season of the year in which our minds are directed to the question of what will be the trade conditions for the year 1909? In considering this matter our first thought is how does the local organization stand? Does its status justify the going before the employers with a request for extended conditions? Or do we reason from the standpoint that the matter of a demand for better things may act as a stimulus to the sluggish brain of the fellow who is plodding alone in his individuality? There are always those who assume the crude attitude of being willing to rally for a fight, who when asked to combine to prevent friction hold themselves stupidly aloof. From either standpoint the gain is with the organization. We must demonstrate progress and back our demonstrations with the best ability procurable. Much depends on the method used, and the determination of the individual who assumes the responsibility of the onward march. I present this thought as I realize that many of the locals throughout this section are concerned in the possibilities of the coming year. By orders of the G. P. I have been before the several local organizations hereinafter referred to.

Leominster, Mass., was waited on. The object of the visit was to assist at a mass meeting arranged for the purpose of stimulating organization not so much from the outside as from the inside. Local 794 has a fine membership. The union is also well managed and this meeting referred to was an educational affair. The program was varied, furnishing amusement and instruction. I devoted a week or over to New Bedford, Mass. The purpose of the visit was to strengthen the organization. In conjunction with Brother Luce, the business agent, we carried on a campaign that resulted in a substantial gain of membership, about thirty new members being the result of the first week's work. Brother Luce informs me that the good work is still going on. There are possibilities, if backed by sympathetic action, of building an organization much beyond what they have at the present time, and in this important, growing city the men cannot be to well organized if the craft's interests are to be protected.

I was engaged in a like mission at Attleboro, Mass., where a short campaign resulted in an increase in membership of about twenty. This town is growing rapidly, bringing in many strangers, most of these belonging to the non-union class. With these are a resident class who are assuming a short-sighted policy by antagonizing the craft organization. It will require a continued agitation to convince all these of the error of their ways; persistency is needed and will accomplish what we desire in the end.

Worcester was visited, and while the conditions at present furnish work for all, the jobs are not of that proportion to guarantee plentiful employment for all the membership the coming winter. Brother Hanigan, business agent, reports the membership as holding together well; also progress being made with the employers to effect suitable agreements with them in the near future. I wish this might be realized, as the condition of the carpenters of this city have for years been kept back by the antagonism of the exchange builders. I attended a session of the North Bristol District Council, the said gathering being held at Mansfield, Mass., as a rally session in the interest of our local there. There was a good attendance, and matters of an important character received the attention of those present. Some kindly advice was given to the Mansfield membership through which let us hope they may be benefited. Brockton local was visited and as an illustration of the importance and standing of the said union, let me say the receipts of the meeting footed up over $400.00. This city is second to no other in point of organization, and represents a center from which radiates good conditions. The surrounding sections are dependent largely on Brockton for the maintenance and extension of trade conditions. The interests are ably cared for by Brother Pratt, business agent, and the membership has ever been noted for its progressive policies and successful operation.

I visited the District Council of Providence, R. I., and found the general conditions well cared for by Business Agents McDonald and Kearney. This city was harder hit by the recent financial disturbance than any of the other New England cities, and although it caused hard times for the members, they demonstrated their qualities as union men by holding well to the organization. The membership is at the present time climbing up, and the hopes of the future lie not only in better conditions, but in an agreement with the Employers' Association.

The most inspiring gathering I was permitted to attend in the time covered by this report was the Southeastern Convention. This body is composed of delegates from four cities and twelve towns. The meeting was held at Fall River and the capacity of the carpenters' headquarters was taxed to the limit by those desiring admittance. Much business of a varied character was attended to; space does not permit me to give consideration to it all, but I will touch on one matter that appealed to me, and that was the appointment of a committee to consider the condition of the section and report at the next meeting a plan for a general movement to operate the coming spring simultaneously throughout the communities represented. This movement to be used to start with to focus the mind force of the membership on healthy matters of discussion and also as an agitational argument to be used with the fellow on the outside, with the hope of securing his service to the extent of producing a more efficient organization, so that in the fullest sense the plan may carry to the general advantage of all. There is a possibility of satisfying competition in a move of this character, and with proper care should be worked out to good effect.

Woburn local held a very interesting meeting which was well attended and furnished an enjoyable evening to the membership and their invited guests. This city is well organized as far as our interests are concerned, traceable to intelligent handling, and to the broadness of character of the individual members.

I will conclude with Boston and simply say that we are up against it again. Another injunction, this time against the new building trades department. This, of course, includes our business agents as we are a part of the said department, and come within the enjoining order. Our powers as a protective organization are very much abridged in this age of court interference, and practically shuts off the operation of any form of practical and concentrated action. The needed lesson of the times for the trade unionist to learn is how to vote right.

Planting Flowers.

I shall plant bright flowers as I pass by
To blossom in beauty where weeds are high:
An act of love or a kindly deed
A harvest brings if we plant the seed.
A soothing touch for the heart wounds rife
As simple kindness to sweeten life—
I shall plant such flowers where'er I go,
Though I may not tarry to see them grow.

In each rough place where a brier grows,
If there should spring a beautiful rose—
If seeds of kindness all men sow
Instead of nettles that wound us so,
'Twould not be long till a crop of bloom
Would sweeten this life with rare perfume.
And hearts that are sick with grief and pain
Would courage find to rejoice again.

Flowers bloom 'round me that others have sown,
Even as some time shall blossom my own;
Just so, some hand that has passed this way
Planted the flowers I pluck today,
And I feel that I can do no less
Than pass to others this happiness;
So I plant my flowers everywhere
That bloom may brighten this world of care.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Old Ways and New.

They spun and knitted in the sun
In the good old days, the good old ways;
And work with a homely joy was done,
In the good old days, the good old ways.
The needles clicked and the tale went round;
The spindle hummed and the laughter rung,
Ah, honest work had a merry sound
When the world was young.

They mind the threads of the whirring loom
In the latter days, the weary days;
For the soul and joy there is no room
In the latter days, the weary days.
They piece the snapped threads one by one,
No song is sung and no tale is told;
And there's little mirth beneath the sun,
For the world is old.

H. JOHNSON.

Deeds are better things than words are,
Actions mightier than boastings.

CORRESPONDENCE

From Los Angeles, Cal.

Editor The Carpenter:

As it is quite some time since we have last been heard from in the columns of The Carpenter, I will write these few lines hoping they will interest the brothers and readers of the journal.

Although the situation here is not what we desire it to be, I can say that Brother Rosendohl, the organizer, sent here by headquarters, is doing efficient and successful work. Our members also have got into harness and are pushing in earnest. Since Brother Rosendohl came here we have initiated close to three hundred members and expect to secure as many more in a short time.

We have been seriously handicapped by the want of a suitable hall, which heretofore we were unable to secure; but our new labor temple is getting into shape, and on the twentieth of this month (October) we will remove to and occupy our permanent home on the second floor of the Temple, which is as fine a hall as any Local Union could desire to have. The event will be celebrated with a great open meeting. All brothers and their families have been invited to attend and bring their friends, union or non-union, with them; and, judging from our last two open meetings, they will respond in large numbers. There will be a good program, with good union speaking and music. These open meetings we have held lately have been a decided success and were the means of reaching a good many that could not be reached otherwise.

On October 3 Brother Rosendohl received a telegram stating that several of the delegates to the Salt Lake convention would stop here on their way home, reaching this city at 8 o'clock that evening. As many of us as Brother Rosendohl could notify gathered together and met the visiting brothers at the station, escorted them to a hotel and invited them to supper. After that was over Brother Crawford in the name of the visiting delegates and others, in a very fitting way, told Brother Rosendohl of the friendship and esteem expressed for him by the delegates to the convention and in their name presented him with a gold watch beautifully engraved with his initials on one side and the U. B. emblem on the other.

More of the delegates arrived on Sunday morning and the evening train brought in General Treasurer, Brother Thomas Neale, and Brother Harry Cook. These brothers stayed here a few days and among other places visited Catalina Islands. Brother D. A. Post was here a little over a day, but his time being limited he could not see much of the city. We were, however, delighted to see him and all the others and to have the opportunity to become better acquainted with them.

Fraternally yours,

R. A. WOODBURY, R. S. L. U. 158.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Immigration and Hard Times.

Editor The Carpenter:

Below is a copy of an article taken from the October number of The Model Magazine, which I think is worthy of perusal in connection with others on the same subject:

"There is no way to tell just how much of the annual earnings of this country are sent to Europe and other parts of the world by aliens living here, but it is known that the amount is very large. The Postoffice Department reports that the foreign postal money orders issued in the last fiscal year made a total of nearly $84,000,000, and large sums are also sent by bank drafts, express orders, etc. The money-order figures disclose some interesting conditions. The Italians sent away the largest total, namely, nearly $19,000,000. They are very saving, and a large part of what they can lay by they remit to relatives or friends at home.

"The largest number of orders was for the United Kingdom, namely, about 850,000; but while the orders sent to Italy aver-

aged $41 each, those sent to Ireland had the figures turned around and averaged only $14 apiece. The Russian Jews are also more thrifty than might be supposed, and they managed to send more than $7,000,000 back to friends in the Czar's domain. Even the Japanese scraped up over $4,000,000 and sent it out of the country. The Chinese are very saving, but as there are no regular postoffices in their country they do not figure in the postal-order statistics; they transmit their money through banks mostly. The Germans among our population are numerous and well-to-do, but they send comparatively little of their money back to the fatherland; they invest it here, and this is also the case mainly with the Scandinavian peoples. The Germans, Swedes and Norwegians all together contributed only $11,000,000."

The above carries its own "moral." How long will the American allow himself to be humbugged by campaign orators who are afraid to discuss the immigration question?

L. R., MEMBER OF L. U. 29.

Baltimore, Md.

Union-Made Hosiery.

Editor The Carpenter:

Please assist us in giving publicity to the fact that the Wilkes-Barre Knitting Mills Company has recently become affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America. Their local number is 630.

We have organized a home co-operative department in order to come in direct touch with the consumer. The yarns used, in quality and combination, are worked to produce wearing qualities in the goods. The dyes used are such as not to injure the wear or the health of the wearer.

When you spend your money for stockings buy the best, bearing the stamp of Local 630. Ask your dealer for them. If he hasn't them, send us the money and we will send them to you by mail, postage prepaid.

Price List of Union-Made Hosiery—Men's black, tan or slate color, six pairs for $1; men's black, with half white foot and heel, six pairs for $1; ladies' black, tan, white or slate color, six pairs for $1; ladies' black, with white feet, six pairs for $1; ladies' extra wide tops for fat people, six pairs for $1; ladies' undyed balbriggan, six pairs for $1; misses' black, tan or white, six pairs for $1; boys' black or tan, six pairs for $1; infants' black, tan, red, pink, blue or white, six pairs for $1; infants' wide tops for fat babies, six pairs for $1.

In order to avoid mistakes in ordering, be sure to give distinct and correct address, and state the size of hose wanted or the number of the shoe of the wearer. Address Wilkes-Barre Knitting Mills Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

N. B.—We especially recommend for men's wear the black hose with half white feet and white heel. It is a strictly sanitary hose, has especial wearing qualities and can be worn with a low shoe without the white showing above the top of the shoe.

To Preserve Upholstered Furniture.

More damage is done by a brush to upholstered furniture than would result from not using it, if the wrong kind of a brush is used. In the case of tufted furniture, many women have the notion that the stiffest of bristles are necessary to keep the dust from eating into the brocade, while as matter of fact the softest kind of hair brush should be used. Brocades require an equally soft brush, whether the furniture is plain or tufted. The stroke should be given one way, instead of in a rotary motion, or in a digging into the material, as is usually the practice.

Ordinary satin should be kept clean by using a soft bonnet brush, but when it is very fine, a dusting with a soft bit of cheesecloth is even better. The accumulated dust should be swept off with a rag, and not rubbed into the satin, as is generally the case.

Furniture covered with woolen material usually requires vigorous treatment to keep it in good condition. It should first be beaten with a light stick, which will bring the dust to the surface. This should then be removed with quite a stiff brush. Spots on brocade, velvet or satin can generally be removed by naphtha or benzine. The liquid should be placed on a soft rag and the spot to be cleaned, dabbed, rather than rubbed, as benzine or naphtha loosens the threads, so that much heavy rubbing might result in making a hole in the texture.—Shoppel's Owner and Builder.

New Haven, Conn.—Trade has been very quiet here for some time with no prospect of improvement in the near future. Lots of our members are walking the streets finding it impossible to secure a job. Please place New Haven on the list of cities to be avoided, until further notice.

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Wauchula, Fla.—Brother carpenters in search of employment will please take notice that it would be absolutely useless to come to this place. Work is very slack here and home brothers, after being idle six or eight weeks, still find it impossible to secure a job. Stay away from Wauchula until further notice.

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Sanford, Fla.—Owing to a serious difficulty having arisen here between our Local Union and the contracting firm of Sneath and Vanable, they having declared for an open shop and nine hours per day, we would urgently request all brother craftsmen to assist us in this pending trouble by staying away from this city and vicinity until further notice.

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Fitzgerald, Ga.—All traveling brothers are hereby urgently requested to avoid this place at this time, as work is very slack and we are compelled to put forth strenuous efforts to keep our home brothers in employment, which will be impossible to do unless outsiders stay away. We hope ere long to be in a position to report improvement in trade conditions through the columns of this journal; until that occurs, please keep away.

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Holyoke, Mass.—It appears that some of our local contractors are advertising for carpenters in different papers in the surrounding cities and towns, stating that work is plentiful in Holyoke and wages good. This is a deliberate falsehood. The fact is, that work is scarce and these advertising contractors, not willing to pay the standard wages, are trying to get men from other places here and have them work for just what they wish to pay them. Carpenters should place no credence in these luring advertisements and keep shy of this city for the present.

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Cheboygan, Mich.—Our this year's Labor Day celebration was a rousing success. We had a fine day, a good turnout and a speech by Brother Carl Young which was very ably delivered and very enthusiastically received by all. Reverend Frier of our city also delivered a very interesting address. We had a great variety of games and sports. Our business men responded liberally, supporting us financially. Our Local Union, 1095, won the first prize for the largest number of participants of any organization represented in the parade.

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Hopkinsville, Ky.—Local Union 442 of this city would again call the attention of the brothers of the U. B., through this medium, that the strike against the Forbes Manufacturing Company of Hopkinsville, Ky., is still on. Our boys all seem very determined to hold out to the end. It is true that there is not much doing here at this time, but the most of us are successful in their endeavor to keep a little work on hand. This same firm, the Forbes Manufacturing Company, has recently started a wagon factory here which is being advertised as the Mogul Wagon Company. Brothers should always bear in mind that this factory is owned and conducted by the firm that is treating organized labor so unfriendly. Do all you can to help us in this fight.

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Fort Worth, Tex.—This is to warn all building mechanics, carpenters located in Texas, especially, not to pay heed to advertisements calling for men to come to this city to engage in building operations. We have a builder here from Texas who has secured a good contract, but will not pay

standard wages and is advertising for men from the adjoining States, expecting them to work for less than the scale. We have already more carpenters here than can find employment, and now, on the strength of these luring advertisements, more are flocking here to the detriment of resident brothers. We trust that the brothers of the U. B. will assist us in our efforts to maintain the union scale and keep our organization intact by staying away from Fort Worth, Tex.

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Jacksonville, Fla.—We are again obliged to warn all brother carpenters to keep away from this city, for the reason that we have already many more men here than can possibly find employment this winter and owing to the fact that the great influx has set in so much earlier than usual, which had a tendency of throwing quite a number of our members on the street looking for that without which the necessaries of life are unobtainable for us—a job. We hope that brethren from the North will wend their way elsewhere looking for work and not burden us further, as our backs are almost broken with the strain already put upon us, and the coming here of more men at this time can only result in disaster to themselves as well as us.

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Seattle, Wash.—Everything in the line of carpenter work seems to be going harmoniously at present, and our Local Unions are again increasing in membership.

From all indications, it appears that the combined efforts of the Builders' Exchange and the Citizens' Alliance have not made much of an inroad upon our organization or upon our work. There are a number of places that do not believe it to their interest to keep up wages, but they are growing beautifully less every day, and we hope in the near future to have all work unionized.

The report of the business agent shows that we are gaining ground daily and will soon be back to the former position.

During the meeting the facts came out that not only have the enemies of organized labor been active among the citizens, but they have to a certain extent controlled the office of the building inspector, having had in that position some men who had unenviable reputations as scabs and who have imposed unnecessary hardships upon builders who were known to be union men.

There is no doubt but the Builders' Exchange, fostered by the S. E. Company, have done everything in their power to break up organized labor in the building trades, and there is nothing else more sure than that they have utterly failed. These Christless corporations and their tools would as well make up their minds first as last that the only way they can down the labor organizations in Seattle is to stop all progress, and if they are ready for that all well and good.

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Thank Those Who Helped Them Win the Banner.

Troy, N. Y.—Local Union 78 of this city hereby returns thanks to all the Local Unions of the U. B. and their officers, who assisted us in winning the $100.00 banner awarded by the central body of Troy to the L. U. selling the largest number of tickets for our "Field Day," held on Labor Day, Sept. 7, 1908. The number of the ticket that won the grand gate prize of $2,000 was No. 891, and the holder of the lucky ticket works in one of our dry goods stores in this city. Again thanking all members for their help on this occasion, we remain, fraternally,

LOCAL UNION 78, Troy, N. Y.
JAMES G. WILSON, F. S.

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Resolutions of Appreciation.

Piedmont, W. Va.—At our regular meeting following Labor Day the following resolutions were passed, which speak for themselves:

"Whereas, In compliance with our honored custom of attending Divine services the Sabbath preceding Labor Day, Local Union No. 1181 with the Luke Band, and the Tri-Towns fire department, with the Red Men's band, assembled at their respective headquarters and near the hour of devotion formed in the following order: Local Union No. 1181, with the Luke Band at the head, was joined by the Tri-Towns fire department and Red Men's Band and proceeded with the sweet strains of sacred music to Mt. Calvary Evangelical Lutheran church, where Rev. W. A. Wade discoursed a most masterful and eloquent sermon on labor,

text, 1st Corinthians, 3d chapter, part of 9th verse, 'For we are co-laborers with God.' Now be it

"Resolved first, That we extend to the Rev. W. A. Wade our sincere thanks for the manner in which he handled the great subject, 'Labor;' be it further,

"Resolved second, That Local Union No. 1181 by a rising vote extend unto the Lake Band, Red Men's Band and the Tri Towns fire department the thanks of No. 1181; be it further

"Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be published in the carpenters' journal and also spread upon the minutes of No. 1181.

"GEO. C. BECK.
"S. D. SHEETZ.
"LEONARD ADAMS."

Things the Boss Didn't Know.

One day, a year or more ago, says W. D. Groves in Wood Craft, the boss threw a hammer on my bench, saying: "I wish that you would wedge that handle in so that it will stay. There's a good piece of hard maple for a wedge."

The boss was plainly very angry. The hammer had flown off the handle to the detriment of his thumb and I knew that to offer him advice was dangerous. Nevertheless I suggested that I might find a better piece of wood for a wedge.

"That piece suits me and if you can't put it in," he said, "I'll get some one else to do it."

Naturally, I put it in.

A few days later he came along with the hammer, and, showing me that the wedge had started, said: "Can't you put in a wedge so that it will stay better than that?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then why didn't you do it?"

"Because you wouldn't let me."

"What do you mean by that?"

"I mean that the piece of wood which you brought, and which you insisted that I must use, was not fit for the purpose."

He looked at me for a moment, as though considering whether I were fittest for total annihilation or utter contempt, then said: "Well, find a piece to suit you—and see that you put it in so that it will stay."

As many of us know—and very many do not—a piece of soft white pine, which will fit itself into the interstices of the hardwood handle, makes about the best lasting wedge possible. It took me but a moment to select such a piece—the dryest, softest and toughest at hand—and to drive it in.

Today the same foreman brought me the same hammer but with the handle broken.

"When you get time," he said pleasantly, "I wish that you would take out that broken piece of handle and put in this new one."

I noticed that, after an unsuccessful attempt to get the wedge out, he had tried to drive out the piece with a punch. I also noticed that, though he laboriously refrained from watching me, he lingered in the immediate vicinity.

Putting aside the job that I was on, I took a ⅜-inch twist drill and bored a hole through the piece of wood in the eye. Then, with a ¼-inch chisel I cut a slot from the hole to the metal, on either side. This left two loose pieces which were easily knocked out. The new handle was soon fitted and wedged in place. When I returned from dinner the hammer was gone.

Whether or not the foreman learned anything from me I do not know, nor care, but I am fully aware that I am acquainted with two little kinks of which he once knew nothing. Had he acknowledged his ignorance, I would not only have taken much pride in enlightening him, but would have held him in a much higher degree of respect than I now do.

A man is ignorant indeed, and likely to remain so, who dares not acknowledge his ignorance. The admission of ignorance is simply blazing the trail whereby knowledge may find us, and to allow a man to instruct us is to buy honor with the coin of flattery.

(I dug those last sentences out of my inner consciousness with considerable effort. I fear that they may not be original, yet to the best of my knowledge and belief they are. If not, please use quotation marks.)

When the boss directs one to do a certain job in a certain way, it is presupposed that the boss knows what he is about. One who does not seek and is unwilling to give ear to suggestions from his men should be willing to assume the blame for work improperly done, provided it is done as he directed. Unfortunately, however, all bosses are not built that way.

Constitutions-Veränderungen vorgeschlagen und unterbreitet von der 15ten Convention, abgehalten in Salt Lake City, Utah, vom 21. September bis 2. Oktober 1908.

1.

Geschäftsordnung.

1. Die Versammlung wird zur Ordnung gerufen.
2. Der Warden nimmt seinen Platz an der Thüre ein.
3. Der Conductor nimmt das Paßwort entgegen.
4. Namensaufruf der Beamten durch den P. S.
5. Verlesung des Protokolls.
6. Vorschläge neuer Mitglieder.
7. Einführung neuer Mitglieder.
9. Zuschriften und Rechnungen.
10. Berichte über Unfälle, Krankheits- und Todesfälle.
11. Geldbewilligung (Zahlungsausstellungen für Rechnungen).
12. Verlesung von Quittungen vom G. S. durch den Präsidenten für Gelder an die General-Offize (und von Distrikt-Councils, wo solche existiren).
13. Wahl und Installation von Beamten.
14. Berichte der Beamten, Delegaten und Comites.
15. Sind Mitglieder arbeitslos?
16. Sind Arbeitgeber vorhanden, welche Leute brauchen?
17. Unerledigte Geschäfte.
18. Neue Geschäfte.
19. Das allgemeine Beste der Union.
20. Einnahmen und Ausgaben für den Abend (vorgelesen vom Finanz-Sekretär in Detail).
21. Vertagung.

Die Aenderung in obiger Geschäftsordnung besteht nur darin, daß Punkt 10 an Stelle Punkt 4 und letzterer an Stelle Punkt 10 tritt.

2.

§ 4. Die V. B. soll alle zwei Jahre, am dritten Montag im Monat September, in der Stadt Indianapolis, Ind., zu einer General-Convention zusammentreten.

Gegenwärtige Lesung:

§ 4. Die V. B. soll alle zwei Jahre, am dritten Montag im Monat September, zu einer General-Convention zusammentreten, an einem Orte, welcher durch die vorhergehende Convention dazu bestimmt worden ist.

3.

§ 17. Nach dem Worte, beratende, in der dritten Linie, seien die Worte „sowie entscheidende" beigefügt.

Gegenwärtige Lesung:

§ 17. Der G. P., G. S. und G. Sch., sowie der P. S. des G. E. B., sollen verpflichtet sein, der Convention beizuwohnen. Sie sollen bei den Verhandlungen beratende Stimme haebn und ihre Auslagen sollen aus der Kasse der V. B. bezahlt werden; sie sollen als Mandatprüfungs-Comite fungiren und als solches einen Tag vor der Convention zusammentreten.

4.

§ 19. Die Gehälter der General-Beamten sollen wie folgt sein:

Der General-Präsident soll $2,500 jährlich, der General-Sekretär soll $2,500 jährlich, der General-Schatzmeister soll $2,500 jährlich erhalten und die Mitglieder des General-Executiv-Boards und die General-Organisation sollen die Summe von $5.00 täglich für die Zeit erhalten, während der sie im Dienste der V. B. stehen. Alle Gehälter der General-Beamten sollen von der General-Convention festgesetzt werden und der Gutheißung der Urabstimmung unterworfen sein.

Gegenwärtige Lesung:

§ 19. Die Gehälter der General-Beamten sollen wie folgt sein::

Der General-Präsident soll $2,000 jährlich, der General-Sekretär soll $2,000 jährlich, der General-Schatzmeister soll $2,000 jährlich erhalten und die Mitglieder des General-Executiv-Boards und die General-Organisatoren sollen die Summe von $4.00 täglich für die Zeit erhalten, während der sie im Dienste der V. B. stehen. Alle Gehälter der General-Beamten sollen von der General-Convention festgesetzt werden und der Gutheißung der Urabstimmung unterworfen sein.

5.

§ 27. Porto Rico sei dem 4ten Distrikt, und die Hawaii'schen Inseln dem 6ten Distrikt beigefügt.

(Diese Neueinteilung ist, in Anbetracht der Ausdehnung des Wirkungskreises der V. B. auf diese Länder, notwendig geworden.)

Gegenwärtige Lesung:

§ 27. Die Vereinigten Staaten und Canada sind in sieben Distrikte, wie nachstehend, eingeteilt, und aus jedem derselben soll ein Mitglied des G. E. B. erwählt werden: Distrikt No. 1 bilden die Staaten Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York und die Provinzen New Brunswick und Nova Scotia; Distrikt No. 2 besteht aus den Staaten New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia und Distrikt of Columbia; Distrikt No. 3 soll aus Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan und Wisconsin bestehen; Distrikt No. 4 aus Nord und Süd-Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas und Louisiana; Distrikt No. 5 aus Minnesota, Nord- und Süd-Dakota, Nebrasla, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma und Indian Territory; Distrikt No. 6 aus Washington, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Whoming, California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Merico, Alaska und British Columbia; Distrikt No. 7 bildet die canadische Dominion, ausgenommen die Provinzen New Brunswick, Nova Scotia und British Columbia.

6.

§ 31. Nach dem Worte, besetzen, in der zehnten Linie, seien folgende Worte beigefügt:

„Der G. P. kann, auf Gesuch irgend eines D. C., oder einer L. U. wo kein D. C. besteht, irgend ein gutstehendes Mitglied der V. B., und wenn immer er die Entsendung eines Organisator für notwendig hält, als Organisator ernennen."

Gegenwärtige Lesung:

§ 31. Es soll die Pflicht des G. P. sein, den Vorsitz auf allen Conventionen der V. B. zu führen und dieselben nach parlamentarischen Regeln zu leiten und dieser Constitution gemäß. Er kann persönlich oder durch einen Stellvertreter alle Bücher, Papiere und Rechnungen einer L. U. oder eines D. C. summarisch untersuchen, oder wenn er es für nötig erachtet. Er soll die Macht haben, eine L. U. wegen irgend einer Verletzung der Constitution oder der Gesetze der V. B. zu suspendiren, oder irgend eine Vakanz unter den General-Beamten unter Zustimmung der Majorität des G. E. B. zu besetzen. Er soll alle Charters unterzeichnen, mag in außergewöhnlichen Fällen Dispension gewähren und über alle Gesetzesfragen, Beschwerden und Appellationen entscheiden, ausgenommen nicht gutgeheißene Ansprüche, die einer Appellation an den G. E. B., laut Sektionen 93, 94, 95, 96 und 97 der General-Constitution, unterstehen.

7.

§ 64. Das Wort, fünf, (Dollar) in der zweiten Linie sei gestrichen und durch das Wort „zehn" (Dollar) ersetzt, und das Wort, fünfzig (Cents) in der dritten Linie sei gestrichen und durch die Worte „fünfundsiebzig" (Cents) ersetzt.

Gegenwärtige Lesung:

§ 64. Die Aufnahmegebühr für alle Mitglieder soll nicht weniger als fünf Dollar betragen. Benefitberechtigte Mitglieder sollen nicht weniger als fünfzig Cents Beiträge per Monat bezahlen und teilweise benefitberechtigte Mitglieder und Lehrlinge nicht weniger als dreißig Cents Beiträge per Monat. Kein Beamter oder Mieglied soll von der Entrichtung der Beiträge oder Assessments befreit sein, noch sollen diese in irgend einer Form dieselben zurückerstattet oder ausgelöscht werden.

§ 75. Diese Sektion sei gestrichen.

Dieselbe lautet:

§ 75. Ein Candidat, welcher sich in irgend einer unter der Jurisdiktion der V. B. stehenden L. U. zur Aufnahme meldet, muß Bürger der Ver. Staaten oder Canada sein, oder Beweise erbringen, daß er beabsichtigt, Bürger zu werden.

9.

§ 114. a) (Neue Sektion.) Irgend ein Mitglied der V. B., welches ununterbrochen fünfundzwanzig Jahre lang gutstehend war, das sechszigste Lebensjahr erreicht hat und bis zu einem solchen Grade arbeitsschwach geworden, daß es außerstande ist, mehr denn 75 Prozent des in dem Distrikt in dem es beschäftigt ist üblichen Tagelohnes zu verdienen, soll zu einer Unterstützung von $150 per Jahr berechtigt sein. Die Unterstützung soll ihm, unter Zustimmung des G. S. und G. Sch., auf Empfehlung und Gesuch der L. U. der das Mitglied angehört, in vierteljährlichen Raten durch den G. Sch. verabfolgt werden.

Zur Beachtung:

1. Um die Einführung dieses Benefits zu ermöglichen, ist es notwendig die in § 67 vorgeschriebene, für jedes vollberechtigte oder teilweise benefitberechtigte Mitglied an den G. S. zu entrichtende monatliche Steuer von fünfundzwanzig Cents per Mitglied, um fünf Cents zu erhöhen. Dieser Betrag soll an die General-Offize zahlbar sein und in einen seperaten Fond fließen, welcher zu keinem anderen, als zu dem in obiger Sektion bezeichneten Zweck verwendbar und als „Alters-pensions-Fond" bekannt sein soll.

2. Wenn dieser Aenderung des § 67 nicht zugestimmt, d. h. wenn die monatliche Kopfsteuer an die General-Offize nicht von 25 Cents auf 30 Cents erhöht wird, so ist damit obige neue Sektion (144 (a) null und nichtig geworden.

3. Wenn die neue Sektion 114 (a) durch Urabstimmung zum Gesetz erhoben ist, dann soll die erhöhte Kopfsteuer sofort in Kraft treten und mit der Auszahlung dieses Benefits, der Alterspension, am 1. Januar 1910 begonnen werden. Dieses geschieht um einen Fond zur Auszahlung der Pension anzusammeln und zu bilden.

10.

§ 128. a) Neue Sektion.) Ansprüche auf Sterbegeld müssen innerhalb sechs Monaten, vom Todestage an gerechnet, dem G. S. eingereicht werden. Wenn der G. S. die Berechtigung eines solchen Anspruches nicht anerkennt und die Forderung abweist, so steht dem anspruchserhebenden Teil, während sechs Monaten, vom Datum der Abweisung an gerechnet, das Recht der Appellation an den G. E. B. zu; und wenn er sich mit dem Entscheid des letzteren noch nicht abfinden kann, so soll er das Recht haben innerhalb zwei Jahren an die General-Convention zu appelliren. Nach Ablauf von zwei Jahren soll kein Anspruch berücksichtigt werden.

11.

§ 131. (Zusatz.) Nach dem Worte, einreichen, am Schlusse der Sektion, sei folgender Satz beigefügt:

„Wenn die Freikarte (clearance card) und das Mitgliedsbuch als in Ordnung befunden, so muß das Mitglied aufgenommen werden; vorausgesetzt dasselbe ist gemäß der Distrikt-Nebengesetze zur Mitgliedschaft geeignet; Fälle wo ein Ausstand oder ein Ausschluß stattfindet, ausgenommen. Doch soll der F. S. in keinem Falle von einem Mitgliede, das in einem anderen, der Jurisdiktion einer anderen L. U. oder D. C. unterstehenden Distrikt arbeitet, Beiträge ohne die Zustimmung dieser L. U. oder D. C. entgegennehmen." (Siehe § 137.)

Gegenwärtige Lesung:

§ 131. Ein Mitglied, welches den Wirkungskreis seiner L. U. verläßt, um in einer anderen Lokalität zu arbeiten, oder seine Mitgliedschaft übertragen will, muß den F. S. um eine Freikarte ersuchen, sein Mitgliedsbuch vorzeigen und die Freikarte richtig ausstellen lassen. Die L. U. ist verpflichtet, solche Karte auszustellen, vorausgesetzt, daß keine Klagen gegen das Mitglied anhängig sind und das Mitglied alle Rückstände, sowie die Beiträge für den laufenden und nachfolgenden Monat im Voraus bezahlt hat. Das Mitglied muß besagte Karte der L. U. des Wirkungskreises am ersten Versammlungs-Abend, nachdem es Arbeit erhalten hat, einreichen.

12.

§ 137. Diese Sektion sei gestrichen und durch folgende ersetzt: „Irgend ein Mitglied welches in einem Distrikte in Arbeit tritt dem es nicht angehört, soll die L. U. oder den D. C., wenn ein solcher besteht, sofort schriftlich davon in Kenntnis setzen und zwar unter Angabe der Arbeitsstelle und des Beginnens und voraussichtlicher Dauer der Arbeit; und sollte letztere mehr denn dreißig Tage in Anspruch nehmen, so soll das Mitglied, wenn es die Nebengesetze des Distrikts so vorschreiben, oder wenn es darum angegangen wird, bei seiner L. U. um eine Freikarte anhalten, und ein solches Mitglied soll den Nebengesetzen und den Gewerksregeln des Distriktes unterworfen sein in dem es zur Zeit beschäftigt ist.

Gegenwärtige Lesung:

§ 137. Ein Mitglied, welches in einem Distrikt arbeitet, aus dem es täglich heimkehrt, oder welches von einem Arbeitgeber seines eigenen Distrikts temporär in einen anderen Distrikt geschickt wird, soll nicht gehalten sein, eine Freikarte zu erlangen, soll aber allen Gewerksregeln des Distrikts, in dem es temporär arbeitet, unterstellt sein.

13.

§ 138. Nach den Worten, aufrecht erhalten, in der siebenten Linie, seien folgende Worte beigefügt: „Solche Mitglieder sollen von dem Tage an, an dem sie dieses Gewerbe aufnehmen, und ohne weitere Benachrichtung seitens ihrer L. U., aller Rechte und Benefits die die V. B. gewährt, verlustig gehen."

Gegenwärtige Lesung:

§ 138. Ein Mitglied kann austreten oder seine Verbindung mit der V. B. lösen, indem es seine Resignation schriftlich einreicht, und nur in einer regelmäßigen Sitzung kann eine Resignation mit Zweidrittel-Majorität angenommen werden. Personen, welche berauschende Getränke verkaufen, können nicht als Mitglieder aufgenommen werden, noch können sie ihre Mitgliedschaft aufrecht erhalten. Ein Mitglied, welches resignirte, kann nur als neues Mitglied wieder aufgenommen werden. Ein Mitglied welches austritt, soll eine Abgangs-Karte erhalten, auf welcher dessen ehrenvoller Austritt vermerkt ist. Diese Karte soll vom G. S. auf Verlangen der L. U., unter Entrichtung der Summe von fünfzig Cents für jede Karte, geliefert werden.

14.

§ 159. Der letzte Satz sei gestrichen und durch folgenden ersetzt: „Weder der Präsident, Schatzmeister, Finanz-Sekretär, noch der Protokoll-Sekretär, können als Trustees oder als Revisoren fungiren."

Gegenwärtige Lesung:

§ 159. Besagte Beamten sollen sechs Monate fungiren, oder bis ihre Nachfolger erwählt und eingeführt und in gehöriger Weise qualifizirt sind, mit Ausnahme der Trustees und Revisoren, welche in solcher Weise erwählt werden sollen, daß der Amtstermin eines Trustees und eines Revisoren am Schlusse jedes nach einander folgenden Termins abläuft, so daß immer zwei alte im Amte bleiben. Weder der Schatzmeister noch der F. S. kann als Trustee fungiren.

15.

§ 229. Der letzte Satz nach den Worten, unterbreitet werden, sei gestrichen.

Gegenwärtige Lesung:

§ 229. Irgend eine Lokal-Union kann ein Amendement zur Constitution oder zu ihren Lokal-Gesetzen unterbreiten. Eine Abschrift eines solchen Amendements muß dem G. S. zugeschickt werden, welcher es einen Monat vor der nächsten Versammlung des G. E. B. im offiziellen Organ, „The Carpenter," veröffentlichen soll, und wenn diese Körperschaft dieses Amendement gutheißt, soll es einer allgemeinen Abstimmung unterbreitet werden. Wenn ein solches Amendement von fünf verschiedenen Staaten indossirt ist, bedarf es keiner Zustimmung des G. E. B.

16.

§ 230. (Neue Sektion.) Alle Amendements zur General-Constitution, welche Lokal-Unionen, Distrikt- oder Staats-Councils der Convention zu unterbreiten beabsichtigen, müssen spätestens am 15ten Tage des, der Convention vorausgehenden Monats Juli, dem G. S. zugesandt, und sollen diese Amendements in der, dem Empfange seitens des G. S. nächstfolgenden Nummer des offiziellen Journals veröffentlicht, und sollen später einlaufende Amendements seitens des Constitutions-Komites nicht berücksichtigt werden; jedoch sind Amendements die der Convention während dem Referate des Constitutions-Comites unterbreitet werden zulässig.

17.

Verteidigungs-Fond.

Zur Beachtung:

Der G. E. B. unterbreitet nachstehenden Bericht und Empfehlungen über die Schaffung und Verwaltung eines Verteidigung-Fonds zur Unterstützung ausstehender oder ausgeschlossener Mitglieder der V. B. der Urabstimmung. Ueber die Frage ist als Ganzes, das heißt darüber: Soll ein solcher Fund geschaffen werden? Mit Ja oder Nein abzustimmen.

1. Dieser Fond soll aus dem Ertrage einer Kopfsteuer von fünf Cents per Monat und Mitglied gebildet werden, und soll eine jede L. U. diesen Steuerbetrag dem G. S. monatlich unter denselben Bedingungen wie in Sektion 67 der General-Constitution, bezüglich der Zahlung anderer Kopfsteuer, spezifizirt ist, zusenden.

2. Zu demselben Zwecke soll jede L. U. monatlich den Betrag von ein Dollar für ein jedes, während des Monats als aufgenommen berichteten Mitgliedes, dem G. S. zusenden.

3. Ueber diese Beträge soll der G. Sch. ein Seperat-Conto führen und dieselben unter vom G. E. B. festgesetzten Bedingungen in einer Bank deponiren, und sollen diese Gelder für keinen anderen Zweck als zur Unterstützung ausstehender oder ausgeschlossener Mitglieder, wie in nachstehenden Bestimmungen niedergelegt, verwendbar sein.

4. Die Beitragsleistung der Lokal-Unionen zu diesem Verteidigungs-Fond soll mit dem Monat beginnen in dem diese von der Salt Lake City Convention amendirten Constitution in Kraft tritt, und damit sich ein genügender Fond ansammeln kann, sollen keinerlei Zahlungen aus demselben vor dem 1. Januar 1911 gemacht werden.

5. Wenn zu irgend einer Zeit Mitglieder der V. B. an einem allgemeinen Ausstande beteiligt sind der vom G. E. B. sanktionirt wurde, oder wenn sie von ihren Arbeitgebern ausgesperrt wurden, so sollen sie zu finanzieller Unterstützung berechtigt sein wie folgt:

Für die erste Woche eines Ausstandes oder einer Aussperring soll ein Mitglied aus diesem Fonde keine Unterstützung erhalten.

Für die zweite, dritte, vierte und fünfte Woche soll ihm die Summe von sechs Dollar per Woche ausbezahlt werden.

Für die sechste, siebente, achte und neunte Woche soll es sieben Dollar per Woche, und für die zehnte Woche und während der weiteren Dauer des Ausstandes oder Aussperrung soll ein Mitglied acht Dollar per Woche erhalten.

Jede L. U. oder D. C. welcher Benefit aus diesem Fond bezieht muß dem G. S. wöchentlich einen Rechnungsbericht über verausgabte

Unterstützungsgelder zustellen, widrigenfalls die Zahlungen seitens der General-Office eingestellt werden sollen.

Sollte sich dieser Fond in der gehörigen Unterstützung der an einem Ausstande oder Aussperring beteiligten Mitglieder als ungenügend erweisen, so soll der G. E. B. ermächtigt sein, um den Aufforderungen entsprechen zu können, eine Summe des General-Fonds auf den Verteidigungs-Fond zu übertragen wie solche nach seinem Ermessen benötigt ist; ohne jedoch dadurch die Sicherheit der übrigen Benefits wie sie in der Constitution der V. B. vorgesehen sind zu gefährden und ohne dadurch der General-Office in der Bestreitung ihrer laufenden Ausgaben hinderlich zu werden.

18.

Constitution und Regeln des Werkzeug-Versicherungs-Fonds.

Zur Beachtung:

Ueber diese Frage, die Einführung eines solchen Fonds, ist als Ganzes, mit Ja oder Nein, abzustimmen.

Einleitung.

Es ist eine bekannte Tatsache, daß gewöhnliche Feuerversicherungs-Gesellschaften, dem Carpenter, Schreiner, Cabinetmaker u. s. w. keinen Schutz bei Verlust ihres Werkzeuges durch Feuer bieten. Letztere haben nur selten einen beständigen Arbeitsplatz und müssen häufig mit ihrem Werkzeug von einem Arbeitsplatze zum andern wanderen. Die Entfernung des Werkzeuges von einem Platze, wenn dies ohne Zustimmung der Versicherungsgesellschaft geschieht, oder wenn der neue Arbeitsplatz nicht der Gesellschaft gemeldet und in dem Versicherungsdokumente vermerkt, was zu veranlassen meistens unmöglich ist, so zieht dies den Verlust der Versicherung nach sich. Deßhalb verpflichten sich elle diejenigen Mitglieder, die solches durch ihre Namens-Unterschrift in ihrem Mitgliedsbuche, in welcher diese Constitution enthalten ist, dokumentiren, einer freiwilligen, gegenseitigen Unterstützungs-Gesellschaft, welche ausschließlich aus Mitgliedern der V. B. zusammengesetzt ist, anzugehören.

Name und Wirkungskreis.

Der Name dieser Gesellschaft ist: Mutual Tool Insurance Society of the Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Der Wirkungskreis der Gesellschaft erstreckt sich über jeden Ort an dem eine Lokal-Union der V. B. besteht.

Zweck.

§ 1. Dies ist ein gegenseitiger Benefit-Fond, dessen Zweck es ist seine Mitglieder für den Verlust von Werkzeug, sei es durch Feuer, Explosion, Ueberschwemmung, oder von Feuer verursachtem Einsturz, zu entschädigen.

§ 2. Für erlittenen Werkzeug-Verlust, wenn derselbe nachgewiesen, soll ein Mitglied eine Entschädigung erhalten die den wirklichen Wert des Werkzeuges deckt, doch soll die Entschädigungssumme in keinem Falle den Betrag des Versicherung überschreiten.

§ 3. Es sei hiermit ausdrücklich vorgesehen daß, was die Verpflichtung anbetrifft die die Mitglieder diesem Fonde gegenüber übernehmen, diese bei einem Werkzeugverluste nur für eine Entschädigung im Verhältnis zu dem versicherten Werkzeugwerte, wie solcher in dem Mitgliedsbuche eines jeden Mitgliedes eingetragen ist, aufzukommen haben.

Beamte und ihre Pflichten.

§ 4. Die Beamten dieser Gesellschaft sind: Ein Präsident, ein Sekretär, ein Schatzmeister, ein Buchführer, drei Trustees und ein Verwaltungs-Board (Board of Management).

§ 5. Der G. P. der V. B. soll Kraft seines Amtes zugleich Präsident, der G. S. der V. B. soll Sekretär, der G. Sch. soll zugleich Schatzmeister und der G. E. B. der V. B. soll Kraft seines Amtes als Verwaltungs-Board dieser Gesellschaft fungiren.

§ 6. Der Buchführer soll ein bezahlter Angestellter sein und soll sein Gehalt den Betrag von vier Dollar ($4.00) per Tag von acht Stunden nicht überschreiten. Er soll vom Sekretär ausgewählt und angestellt werden.

§ 7. Die drei Trustees sollen durch die Mitglieder dieser Gesellschaft und mittelst gedruckter Stimmzettel erwählt werden. Nominationen sind 3 Monate vor der Wahl einzureichen und im „Carpenter" zu veröffentlichen. Die Stimmzettel sollen die Namen aller Candidaten enthalten und den Lokal-Unionen vom Sekretär geliefert werden. Nur Mitglieder dieser Gesellschaft die durch ihre Buchnummer identifizirbar sind,

sind bei der Wahl stimmberechtigt und eine Stimmenmehrheit soll entscheidend sein. Nach der Wahl soll die L. U. die Stimmzettel an den Sekretär absenden und soll das Resultat vom Verwaltungs-Board zusammengestellt und verkündet werden.

Die Amtsdauer der Trustees soll drei Jahre betragen, die jedoch so einzuteilen ist, daß jedes Jahr ein Trustee ausscheidet und eine Neuwahl stattfindet. Nur Mitglieder dieser Gesellschaft sind als Trustees wählbar.

§ 8. Der Verwaltungs-Board soll die Verwaltung und die Geschäfte dieser Gesellschaft überwachen.

§ 9. Der Präsident soll über die Geschäfte der Gesellschaft während der Zeit von einer Versammlung des Verwaltungs-Boards zur anderen die Oberaufsicht führen und über Beschwerden und Appellationen der Mitglieder entscheiden. Doch kann gegen dessen Entscheidung beim Verwaltungs-Board Berufung eingelegt werden, dessen Entscheidung dann endgültig sein soll.

§ 10. Der Sekretär soll alles notwendige Material liefern, alle Correspondenzen aufbewahren, alle Assessments ausschreiben, den Buchführer anstellen und dessen Arbeiten überwachen, alle von Lokal-Unionen eingehende Gelder gegen Quitting entgegen nehmen; solche Quittungen am selben Tage dem Schatzmeister einhändigen, eine Liste aller Mitglieder mit Angabe ihres Versicherungs-Betrages führen, alle Entschädigungs-Forderungen entgegen nehmen, darauf sehen, daß eine jede L. U. den Reserve-Fond im Einklange mit dieser Constitution verwaltet und alle andere Pflichten erfüllen die ihm diese Constitution zuweist.

§ 11. Der Schatzmeister soll alle Gelder die dem Sekretär für diesen Fond zugehen, von demselben entgegen nehmen und dieselben den Mitgliedern die die Zahlungen gemacht haben in den Büchern gutschreiben; er soll alle Rechnungen und alle vom Präsidenten und Sekretär ausgestellte und unterzeichnete Geld-Anweisungen für Verlust von Werkzeug honoriren und alle anderen Pflichten erfüllen die diese Constitution von ihm verlangt. Er soll seine Rechnungsbücher und Ausweise den Trustees behufs Revision vorlegen wenn es verlangt wird und alle in seinen Händen befindliche Gelder dieses Fonds, die die Summe von fünfundzwanzig Dollar ($25.00) überschreiten, im Namen der Gesellschaft in einer Bank deponiren. Es können keine Gelder, ohne die Unterschrift des Präsidenten und Sekretärs, von der Bank gezogen werden.

§ 12. Es soll die Pflicht der Trustees sein die Rechnungsbücher und Finanzen dieser Gesellschaft alle sechs Monate in Verbindung mit dem Präsidenten, Sekretär und Schatzmeister zu revidiren und den Betrag der von den Mitgliedern zu erhebenden Assessments festzusetzen.

§ 13. Der Buchführer soll, unter Instruktion des Sekretärs, die Rechnungsbücher dieser Gesellschaft führen und in den Versammlungen des Verwaltung-Boards eine beratende Stimme haben.

Mitgliedschaft.

§ 14. Irgend ein Mitglied der V. B. welches sich eignen Werkzeuges im Werte von fünfundzwanzig Dollar ($25.00) bedient, und welches durch seine Namensunterschrift in seinem Mitgliedsbuche erklärt mit den Bestimmungen dieser Constitution einverstanden zu sein, und das zehn (10) Prozent seines versicherten Werkzeugwertes in den Garantie-Fond einbezahlt, kann als Mitglied aufgenommen werden.

§ 15. Der versicherte Werkzeugwert soll in keinem Falle weniger als fünfundzwanzig Dollar ($25.00) betragen, noch die Maximalsumme von hundert Dollar ($100.00) überschreiten; jedoch hat ein Mitglied das Recht seinen Versicherungsbetrag von fünfundzwanzig Dollar ($25.00) auf irgend eine Summe, die hundert Dollar ($100.00) nicht übersteigt, erhöhen, oder seinen Versicherungsbetrag in irgend einer Versammlung seiner L. U. erniedrigen zu lassen; jedoch nicht unter fünfundzwanzig Dollar ($25.00).

§ 16. Im Falle der Erhöhung eines Versicherungsbetrages, wie in § 15 angeführt, muß dem Gesuche der Mehrbetrag der zehnprozentigen, den Garantie-Fond bildenden Einlage, beigefügt sein. Im Falle der Erniedrigung eines Versicherungsbetrages soll die L. U. den Ueberschuß der Einlage dem betreffenden Mitgliede zurückerstatten sobald diese Aenderung von der General-Office gebilligt und in den Büchern eingetragen ist.

§ 17. Von der zehnprozentigen Einlage die jedes Mitglied in den Garantie-Fond einbezahlt, sollen sieben Zehntel (7 Prozent)

der General-Office zugehen, und drei Zehntel (3 Prozent) der Einlage sollen in den Händen der L. U. verbleiben.

§ 18. Wenn ein Mitglied aus der Gesellschaft austritt oder von der Mitgliederliste einer L. U. gestrichen wird, so soll ihm seine Einlage, mit Abzug von 10 Prozent für Verwaltungskosten, zurück erstattet werden, vorausgesetzt, daß es während seiner Mitgliedschaft kein Benefit für Verlust von Werkzeug gezogen hat. Wenn das Mitglied bei seinem Austritt oder seiner Streichung rückständige Beiträge oder Assessments schuldet, so soll der betreffende Betrag ebenfalls von seiner Einlage abgezogen werden. Der zurückzuerstattende Betrag der Einlage soll ihm innerhalb vier Wochen nach seinem Austritt, oder seiner Streichung ausbezahlt werden.

§ 19. Im Todesfalle eines Mitgliedes, wenn es kein Benefit für Verlust von Werkzeug gezogen hat, soll seinen gesetzlichen Erben der volle Betrag der zehnprozentigen Einlage ausbezahlt werden.

§ 20. Sobald ein Mitglied Benefit für erlittenen Werkzeugverlust gezogen hat, soll seine Mitgliedschaft aufhören und seine in den Garantie-Fond einbezahlte Einlage verfallen sein; jedoch kann ein solches Mitglied gemäß den Bestimmungen dieser Constitution wieder aufgenommen werden.

§ 21. Wenn der Gesammt-Kassenbestand unter 10 Prozent des versicherten Werkzeugwertes herabgesunken ist, dann sollen der Sekretär und Trustees ein, von allen Mitgliedern zu bezahlendes Assessment ausschreiben, zu einem Betrage der genügt um den Garantie-Fond wieder auf die Höhe von 10 Prozent herauf zu bringen.

§ 22. Ein Mitglied welches besagtes Assessment oder Taxe nicht innerhalb einer Woche, nach dem vom Sekretär als Zahlungstermin festgesetzten Datum entrichtet, soll seiner Mitgliedschaft verlustig gehen und von der Mitgliederliste gestrichen werden; doch muß dasselbe mindestens eine Woche durch den F. S. seiner L. U. hiervon benachrichtigt werden.

§ 23. Ein Mitglied dieser Gesellschaft, welches wegen Nichtzahlung eines Assessments gemahnt wird, soll für jede solche Mahnung 5 Cents entrichten.

§ 24. Jedem Mitglied dieser Gesellschaft, welches einen Werkzeug Verlust, sei es durch Feuer, Wasser u. s. w. laut Constitution erleidet, soll innerhalb vier Tagen und nachdem der Fall untersucht ist, eine Entschädigungssumme ausbezahlt werden, wie es ihm nach Ermessen des Untersuchungs-Comites zukommt; doch soll die Entschädigung in keinem Falle den Betrag seiner Versicherungssumme oder versicherten Werkzeugwertes übersteigen. Für Werkzeug-Verlust welcher durch Arbeiten an Sonn- oder Feiertagen, oder unter Verletzung der Gewerksregeln entsteht, soll keine Entschädigung bezahlt werden.

§ 25. Nach erfolgter Aufnahme eines Mitgliedes soll ihm ein, der Reihenfolge nach nummerirtes Mitgliedsbuch, das zugleich die Constitution enthält und dem es seine Namensunterschrift beigefügt hat, eingehändigt werden. In diesem Buche soll Name des Mitgliedes, Nummer seiner L. U., Ledger-Nummer und Versicherungsbetrag verzeichnet und soll es vom Buchführer und Präsidenten unterzeichnet sein. Bei Empfangnahme des Buches ist der Preis dafür zu entrichten.

§ 26. Die Gesellschaft übernimmt keine Garantie für die Einlage eines Mitgliedes welches die Constitution nicht unterzeichnet hat.

§ 27. Ein Mitglied welches es versäumt am letzten Zahlungstermine sein Assessment zu entrichten, geht seiner Mitgliedschaft verlustig; doch können die zustehenden Beamten, wenn sie es für gut finden, ein solches Mitglied, wenn es im Laufe der nächstfolgenden drei Monate das Assessment bezahlt, wieder in die Mitgliederliste eintragen.

§ 28. Der Verwaltungs-Board soll ermächtigt sein irgend einen Candidaten zurückzuweisen oder ein Mitglied welches bezüglich seines Werkzeugwertes erwiesenermaßen falsche Angaben gemacht hat, von der Mitgliedschaft auszuschließen. Einem so ausgeschlossenen Mitgliede soll seine volle Garantie-Fond-Einlage zurückerstattet werden. Der Verwaltungs-Board soll ferner ermächtigt sein zu irgend einer Zeit bezüglich eines Mitgliedes eine Untersuchung vorzunehmen.

§ 29. Kein Beamter oder Agent dieser Gesellschaft kann Einlags- oder andere Gelder für den Garantie-Fond, von einem Mitgliede entgegennehmen welches nicht in der V. B. gutstehend ist; jedoch zieht Aus-

schluß in dieser Gesellschaft nicht Suspendierung oder Verlust der Mitgliedschaft in der L. U. nach sich.

Bildung und Verwendung des Garantie Fond.

§ 30. Um dieser Gesellschaft die prompte Auszahlung der Entschädigung bei Werkzeug Verlusten zu ermöglichen und die Verwaltungskosten zu bestreiten, besteht ein Garantie Fond welcher aus einer bei der Aufnahme zu entrichtenden Einlage im Betrage von 10 Prozent des Werkzeugwertes den ein Mitglied zu versichern wünscht, gebildet wird.

§ 31. Bei dem Austritte eines Mitgliedes wird ihm seine zehnprozentige Einlage mit Abzug von 10 Prozent zurück erstattet. Diese Bestimmung gilt auch wenn ein Mitglied seinen Versicherungsbetrag erniedrigt oder wenn es von der Mitgliederliste der V. B. gestrichen wird. Nachdem aber ein Mitglied Entschädigung für Werkzeugverlust erhalten hat, soll dessen voller Einlagsbetrag der Kasse zufallen.

§ 32. Wenn immer in Folge der Auszahlung von Entschädigung oder anderen Ausgaben, der Garantie-Fond einen Defizit aufweist, so soll ein jedes Mitglied im Verhältnis zu seiner Einlage zur Deckung des Defizits beisteuert werden. Der Sekretär oder Buchführer soll diese Steuer ausschreiben und muß dieselbe innerhalb des Zeitraumes, welchen die Constitution für diese Fälle vorschreibt, entrichtet werden.

§ 33. Ein jedes Mitglied ist gehalten alle Zahlungen an den Garantie-Fond nicht später als an dem Tage zu leisten welcher in der ersten, ihm zugegangenen Zahlungs-Aufforderung bezeichnet ist.

§ 34. Wenn ein Mitglied es versäumt innerhalb der vorgeschriebenen Zeit Zahlung zu leisten, so soll es speziell und brieflich aufgefordert werden seinen Verpflichtungen innerhalb vier Wochen nachzukommen, widrigenfalls es seiner Mitgliedschaft und aller Ansprüche an die Gesellschaft verlustig gehen soll. Für eine solche Spezial-Aufforderung hat der Empfänger 10 Cents zu entrichten.

§ 35. Ein Mitglied welches es versäumt einen Werkzeug-Verlust innerhalb drei Tagen nachdem derselbe entstanden anzumelden, geht seines Anspruches auf Entschädigung verlustig. Mitglieder, welche Verluste bei den Beamten ihrer L. U. anmelden, müssen sich durch Vorzeigen ihres Mitgliedbuches legitimieren.

Lokal Regeln.

§ 36. Der F. S. der L. U. soll alle für den Werkzeug-Versicherungs Fond bestimmten Gelder seitens deren Mitglieder in Empfang nehmen und hierüber, sowie über alle Ausgaben des Fondes, separat Buch führen. Er soll monatliche einen Bericht an die General Office senden. Alle Bücher für neue Mitglieder werden von der General Office geliefert und dem F. S. zugesandt und muß letzterer darauf sehen, daß ehe einem neuaufgenommenen Mitglied, sein Buch eingehändigt wird, es dasselbe mit seiner Namensunterschrift versieht. Alle Zahlungen eines Mitgliedes muß der F. S. in dessen Mitgliedbuch eintragen, ebenso Datum der Zahlung, unter Beifügung seiner Namensunterschrift; und dies alles auf derselben Linie. Er soll alle Bekanntmachungen und Aufforderungen an die Mitglieder versenden, deren Adressen führen, sowie ein Verzeichnis über den versicherten Werkzeugwert der Mitglieder dieser Gesellschaft die seiner L. U. angehören. Am Schlusse einer jeden Versammlung soll er dem Schatzmeister der L. U. alle, von ihn für den W. V. F. empfangenen Gelder gegen Quitting einhändigen.

§ 37. Der Schatzmeister soll für den W. V. F. bestimmten Gelder vom F. S. gegen Quitting in Empfang nehmen und selbige unter dem Namen der Gesellschaft in einer Bank deponiren. Er soll auf, vom F. S. ausgestellte und vom Präsidenten der L. U. gegengezeichnete Anweisungen, alle dem Fond zugehende gesetzliche Rechnungen bezahlen und soll der General-Offizie monatlich einen Bericht über Einnahmen und Ausgaben, sowie über den Stand des in seinen Händen befindlichen Teiles des Fonds, einen Bericht zusenden wozu ihm die nötigen Formulare von der General-Office geliefert werden.

§ 38. Die L. U. soll ein Untersuchungs-Comite aus drei Mitgliedern bestehend erwählen, welche der Versicherungs-Gesellschaft angehören müssen und deren Pflicht es sein soll alle Ansprüche auf Schadenersatz bei Verlust von Werkzeug zu untersuchen, den Verlust abzuschätzen und die Entschädigungssumme anzuweisen, zu welchem Zweck spe-

zielle Formulare von der General-Office geliefert werden. Eine solche Anweisung muß mindestens von zwei Mitgliedern des Comites unterzeichnet sein um vom Schatzmeister honorirt werden zu können. Das Untersuchungs-Comite hat eine Liste über das verlorene Werkzeug, unter Angabe des Wertes, auszustellen deren Richtigkeit das Mitglied, welches den Anspruch auf Schadenersatz erhebt, beschwören muß. Es soll ferner die Bücher des F. S. und Schatzmeisters vierteljährlich revidiren und das Resultat ihrer Revision, welches durch Namensunterschrift beglaubigt sein muß, der L. U. sowie der General-Office unterbreiten. Jedes Mitglied dieses Komites soll 50 Cents für jede Versammlung erhalten und soll für Zeitverlust der ihm durch seine Pflicht erfüllung entsteht, gemäß der Lohnarte der betreffenden Lokalität entschädigt werden. Die Amtsdauer der Untersuchungs-Comite-Mitglieder soll sechs Monate betragen und nur Mitglieder dieser Gesellschaft sind bei ihrer Wahl stimmberechtigt.

§ 39. Wenn weniger als fünf Mitglieder einer L. U. dieser Gesellschaft angehören, so sollen die Trustees zugleich als Untersuchungs-Comite fungiren.

§ 40. Die drei Prozent des Garantie-Fonds, welche in Händen der L. U. verbleiben und die Gebühren für Zahlungs-Aufforderungen und Mahnungen bilden den Lokal-Fond aus welchem den Mitgliedern einer L. U. bei Werkzeug-Verlust die Entschädigungssumme vorläufig ausbezahlt und alle lokale Ausgaben vorläufig bestritten werden. Alle derartige Ausgaben müssen monatlich detailirt, an die General-Office berichtet und die Angaben beglaubigt werden und alle drei Monate, oder öfter, wenn nötig, soll der Schatzmeister des General-Fonds den L. U.'en einen Bericht über die aus diesem Fonde ausbezahlten Entschädigungssummen zusenden. Die L. U. muß eingegangene Assessments sofort an den Sekretär in der General-Office absenden.

§ 41. Als Gehalt für ihre Dienste die sie diesem Fond leisten, sollen der Finanz-Sekretär und der Schatzmeister zusammen, vierteljährlich eine Summe erhalten die nicht 3½ Cents per Mitglied bis zu vier Hundert (400) Mitglieder übersteigt und 1½ Cents für jedes Mitglied über vier Hundert, welche Summe in gleichen Teilen an diese Beamten zu verteilen ist.

§ 42. Irgend ein Mitglied welches mit dem ihm vom Untersuchungs-Comite zugesprochenen Entschädigungsbetrage nicht zufrieden ist, und deßhalb Beschwerde führen will, kann, wie in § 9 vorgeschrieben, an den Präsidenten appelliren.

§ 43. Der Entschädigungsbetrag für Verlust von Werkzeug, soll jedem Mitgliede innerhalb vier Tage, nachdem sich das Untersuchungs-Comite darüber einig geworden, ausbezahlt werden.

§ 44. Bei Werkzeugverlust durch Feuer muß das Mitglied sofort den F. S. seiner L. U. hiervon benachrichtigen und so letzterer das Untersuchungs-Comite.

§ 45. Mitglieder der V. B., welche dieser Gesellschaft angehören und von ihrer L. U. eine Freikarte erhalten um in eine andere L. U. überzutreten, sollen in der L. U. in der sie ihre Karte deponiren sofort in Benefit treten und die L. U. die sie verlassen haben soll, sofort nach Empfang des Freikarten-Coupons, das in gehöriger Weise unterzeichnet sein muß, der L. U. in der die Freikarte deponirt wurde, die 3 Prozent des Garantie-Fonds des betreffenden Mitgliedes zusenden.

§ 46. Wenn ein Mitglied austritt, so soll es dem F. S. seiner L. U. seinen Austritt schriftlich anzeigen und zugleich demselben sein Mitgliedsbuch zustellen. Der F. S. muß dann darauf sehen, daß alle Beiträge und Assessments, die das Mitglied schuldet, wie in § 18 vorgeschrieben, bezahlt sind und dann den Rest seiner Einlage im Garantie-Fond, mit Abzug von 10 Prozent, besagtem Mitgliede gegen Quittung verabfolgen. Der F. S. soll dann dem General-Sekretär das Mitgliedsburg zusenden welcher dem Mitgliede den Rest seiner Einlage, wie solchen das Buch aufweist, ausbezahlen soll.

Die Abrechnung des deutschen Zimmererverbandes für das zweite Quartal 1908 ergibt die Zahl von 52,074 zahlenden Mitgliedern. Gegenüber dem ersten Quartal ist ein Rückgang von um 778 Mitglieder zu verzeichnen. Gegenüber dem zweiten Quartal des Vorjahres beträgt der Rückgang 3800, eine Folge der herrschenden Krise. Verausgabt wurden für die Agitation 27 134,85 Mk., für Arbeitslosenunterstützung 46 844,25 Mk., für Streikunterstützung 24 175,14 Mk. usw. Das Verbandsvermögen betrug am 20. Juli 1 378 703,67 Mk.

DEPARTMENT FRANCAIS

Le Gouverneur de Utah.

Lorsqu'une convention d'une organisation de quelque importance a lieu dans une ville de notre Continent, il est d'usage que le Maire de la ville souhaite aux délégués la bienvenue; parfois il arrive même qu'un de ces fonctionaires, au nom des habitants de sa ville, prie, par lettre, les délégués assemblés en conventions, de bien vouloir tenir leur future convention dans la ville qui se trouve avoir l'honeur d'être administré par lui; en ce cas, nous avons à faire avec une question commerciale. Monsieur le Maire se tient ce petit raisonement: Voilà la lôge des frères N. N. qui veut s'assembler en convention; ils y seront peut-être au nombre de plusieurs centaines, voire même quelques milliers. Chaque déléguê sera muni d'une certaine somme, allouée par sa lôge et destinée à être dèpensé dans la ville où la convention doit avoir lieu. En plus, l'honorable délégué qui profite de cette petite excursion, pour s'amuser un peu, et comme il n'y a pas souvent occasion de le faire à si bon marché, il ajoute encore une petite somme, suivant ces moyens pécuniaires. En plus de cela, la lôge organisatrice a pourvue à l'entretien et à la récréation collective des délégués, et tout cela combiné, rapporte généralement une somme assez rondelette aux commerçants de la ville où se tient la convention. En bon père de ses concitoyens, Mr. le Maire ne fait que son devoir en invitant d'abord les organisations à honorer sa ville de leur bienvenue. Comme nous dissions, affaire de commerce et de civilité.

Si une organisation projetant une réunion de ce genre se trouve d'être une organisation politique, l'intérêt de Mr. le Maire se complique quelque peu; s'il appartient à la même couleur politique, il devra montrer de l'enthousiasme, en dehors de la politesse usuelle; au cas contraire il se bornera à garder la plus stricte impartialité; il restera neutre au point de vue politique, et il se bornera à montrer le bon représentant de sa bonne ville de N. N.

Il arrive encore que la convention est adressé, soit en plus soit au lieu du Maire, par un fonctionaire plus important, tel que la convention de notre Fraternite, à Salt Lake City. Règle générale est pour ce genre de fonctionaires, de dire des amabilités aux assemblés de ce genre, ou toute au moins de faire montrer d'une bienveillance cordiale prête à accepter pour ses concitoyens le plus d'argent possible.

Qu'une organisation bourgoise, qu'elle ai un but scientifique ou purement bénéficiale, voire même quelquefois cette convention se tienne simplement dans le seul but de procurer un amusement à ses délégués, se soumette à ces discours plus ou moins de circonstance nous ne sauriont trouvé à redire. Bien différent est le cas, quand il s'agit d'une organisation ouvrière. La classe des travailleurs n'est pas consideré au même pied par Messrs. les politiciens; si les fonctionaires susdits sont prêt, au nom de leur ville, d'accepter les sommes apportés par les délégués, de l'autre coté ils ne consideront leurs civilités envers les délégués ouvriers que comme question de forme sans importance, et avec beaucoup de raison; à l'exception de quelques villes, où le premier fonctionaire est élu par une majorité ouvrière, tel qu'était le cas à Homestead, plutard dans les villes de Haverhill et Brockton, où les ouvriers socialists avait élu le Maire. Partout ailleurs les fonctionaires publiques sont élus par la classe capitaliste; que les ouvriers étaient assez sots pour lui donner leur vote, également n'y fait aucune différence; le représentant de la classe possédante aura beau leur faire des compliments et faire la bouche en coeur en prononçant son discours. Il est certain qu'il appuiera de sa main la plus lourde sur ces mêmes ouvriers, si par malheur une grève s'éclaterai pendant ou après la durée de cette convention.

Monsieur le Maire n'hésitera pas d'envoyer ses agents de police pour empêcher les grèvistes de placer leurs piquets ou de distribuer leurs circulaires boycottants les patrons recalcitrants. Le gouvernement enverra sa milice, et fera enfermer les ouvriers rebels dans les "bull pens," de Idaho fameuse mémoire; et si cela ne suffira pas, Mr. le Président de la Republique sera très enchanté d'accéder à la demande du Gouverneur en lui envoyant les troupes regulières pour supprimer des révoltes qui n'ont jamais vu le jour.

Pourquoi faire donc cette hipocrisie? Puisque nous savons qu'un monde nous sépare de la classe bourgoise et capitaliste et de leur représentants; pourquoi se faire dire des compliments par eux?

C'est indigne de nous, indigne de la classe ouvrière de courber l'échine et de faire gros dos devant des fonctionaires publiques que nous sommes forcé de combattre à toute autre ooccasion, et à notre point de vue, la leçon que nous a donné le gouverneure de Utah a été bien mérité.

Au lieu de nous faire des civilités et de nous dire des choses aimables, il a traité nos délégués suivant l'opinion qu'ont de nous les gens de sa classe. Nous entendons tous les jours, que les fainéants seules n'ont pas d'ouvrage, que les ouvrièrs se soulent avec leur paye, et qu'il passent les heures, qu'ils ont arracher au capital pour leur repos, au pour completer leur éducation, ou pour se réjouir au sein de leur familles, ces heures de loisire, a-t-il dit, les ouvriers les passent chez cafetier, au saloon, chez le mastroquet, etc., à se souler.

Le pauvre homme qui par manque d'ouvrage, ou par suite de maladie dans la famille, ou par toute autre raison en dehors de son pouvoir n'a pas réussi à ramasser un accompte à la banque, ou a pu devenir propriétaire de la maison qu'il habite, est selon Mr. le Gouverneur de Utah, un ivrogne, un fainéant, etc.

Notre secrétaire général Frank Duffy, a bien su lui répondre, tout en conservant les règles du bon ton, que Mr. le Gouverneur avait entièrement suspendu; mais nous avons du mal à comprendre l'attitude des délégués qui ont applaudie les tirades du calomniateur officiel.

C'est une honte pour la classe ouvrière en général et pour notre métier et notre organisation en particulier, que l'on n'ait pas siffler ce Mormon dégoutant qui lançait ces injures à la face de nos délégués et nous doutons très fort que les délégués d'une autre nationalité ait accepté et subi cet outrage sans flanquer des pommes pourries et des trones de choux à ce personage de charactère plus que douteux.

Que l'on profite de l'exemple reçu à Salt Lake City, et que l'on éliminie de nos conventions les représentants de la classe ennemie. A-t-on jamais entendu que ces Messieurs invites des ouvriers à leurs réunions? Jamais! et bien à notre tour, restons entre nous; montrons plus de fièrté, et les gouverneurs et autres fonctionaires de la classe capitaliste n'aurons pas l'occasion de nous traiter de "thriftless bums."

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

No doubt there are times when, according to the old proverb, "Discretion is the better part of valor." But there are also times when valor is the better part of discretion. For the working class, which has numbers as well as right on its side, and which has nothing to lose but its chains and a world to gain, a timid policy is anything but discreet.—New York Call.

CLAIMS PAID

DURING OCTOBER, 1908

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
9588	John Wesley Peck	15	$ 50.00
9589	Mrs. Lizzie A. Francis.	24	50.00
9590	John Stanek, Sr.	77	200.00
9591	J. S. Meckley.....	84	200.00
9592	Mrs. Mollie J. Ravenscroft	98	50.00
9593	Mrs. Delia B. Hill.....	105	50.00
9594	Mrs. Catherine Barghansen	132	50.00
9595	George Pepin.....	134	50.00
9596	Mrs. Mary J. Jewell....	136	50.00
9597	John T. Clements.....	142	200.00
9598	Jean B. Biladeau.....	178	50.00
9599	John Edward Hughes...	180	200.00
9600	Samuel Deisler.....	243	200.00
9601	Peter F. Hoover.....	230	50.00
9602	Christian Kohler.....	306	200.00
9603	Mrs. Amalie Gaertner..	309	50.00
9604	August Gunther.....	309	200.00
9605	Mrs. Willie A. Wheeler.	319	50.00
9606	Mrs. Susie L. Zimmerman	486	50.00
9607	Adolph Stein, Sr.....	526	200.00
9608	Mrs. Dorothy Scheideler	612	50.00
9609	Mrs. Edna Colthar.....	667	50.00
9610	Paul Berg.....	1093	200.00
9611	E. J. Harrigar.....	1108	200.00
9612	Andrew Lindberg.....	1307	200.00
9613	Ludger Larente.....	1584	200.00
9614	A. L. Birdsall.....	1704	200.00

9615	Mrs. Aurelia Chayer Lafontaine	1736	50.00
9616	Joseph Hasek	1786	200.00
9617	Mrs. Katherina Ruzicka	54	50.00
9618	Mrs. Edele Kotze	148	50.00
9619	Mrs. Della Crawford	340	50.00
9620	John O'Hara	117	200.00
9621	John Kalb	119	200.00
9622	Mrs. Eva Axelson	521	50.00
9623	Mrs. Luella Woodbury	877	50.00
9624	John Goetsche	1143	200.00
9625	Fred W. Bender	1477	50.00
9626	Frank Engelthaler	1786	200.00
9627	Mrs. Marie Kardis	1790	50.00
9628	Mrs. Nellie Schlund	11	25.00
9629	Mrs. Catherine R. McKenzie	16	50.00
9630	Mrs. Anna Thompson	84	50.00
9631	Mrs. Minnie Finnegan	112	50.00
9632	August Traber	304	192.50
9633	J. E. Houde (dis.)	366	130.00
9634			
9635	Mrs. Hattie Campbell	586	50.00
9636	F. C. McCracken	622	200.00
9637	Mrs. Jane Hughes	744	50.00
9638	Mrs. Elizabeth Kalohn	751	50.00
9639	Mrs. Emma Brock	756	50.00
9640	John H. Naber	912	200.00
9641	Pearl Glaser	954	50.00
9642	Robert Redpath	1443	200.00
9643	Ozro P. Winch	1469	50.00
9644	L. G. McCollum	1601	100.00
9645	Olaf F. Pearson	10	200.00
9646	Nells Yohansen (dis.)	26	200.00
9647	Mrs. Margaret Tuck	528	50.00
9648	Mrs. Hortensly Collins	73	50.00
9649	Mrs. Johanna H. Lederer	374	50.00
9650	Daniel J. McNabb	386	50.00
9651	Mrs. Nina H. Archer	453	50.00
9652	Thomas R. Boyle	517	50.00
9653	Mrs. Barbara Muir	638	50.00
9654	Mrs. Ida G. Dickerson	789	50.00
9655	M. Arlook	954	200.00
9656	Mrs. Mary E. Montress	1036	50.00
9657	Mrs. Mary A. McAndrew	1387	50.00
9658	Mrs. Mary Jane Byrne	73	50.00
9659	Mrs. Mollie Brodin	73	50.00
9660	Mrs. Anna L. Reeves	158	50.00
9661	Mrs. Anna M. Bailey	277	50.00
9662	George Seidel	309	200.00
9663	Michael Nasta	349	200.00
9664	Mrs. Mildred Round	362	50.00
9665	Henry Kroeger	391	200.00
9666	Joseph Roscoe	444	50.00
9667	Harry Sharp	473	200.00
9668	Mrs. Ida Josephine Larson	575	50.00
9670	Wm. M. Wright	692	200.00
9671	Mrs. Mary A. Frank	715	50.00
9672	Henry Fish	780	200.00
9673	H. J. Campbell	900	50.00
9674	H. H. Anderson	7	50.00
9675	H. W. Lamston	72	50.00
9676	Lorenz Jacobson	80	200.00
9677	John Bundo	141	200.00
9678	Clement M. Schneider	158	200.00
9679	Thomas Smith	242	200.00
9680	Geo. W. Taylor	426	50.00
9681	Frederick Streicher	449	200.00
9682	Wm. Cairns	482	200.00
9683	Mrs. Margaret Crites	499	50.00
9684	Fred J. Lain	532	200.00
9685	Mrs. Joseph W. Devean	888	50.00
9686	A. J. Calkins	952	50.00
9687	Wm. Tatsapaugh	1665	200.00
9688	A. B. Cooper	19	200.00
9689	Mrs. Elizabeth McGlennon	22	50.00
9690	Mrs. Margaret Klotz	25	50.00
9691	Nicholas Fischwenger	47	200.00
9692	Douglas E. Turner	49	200.00
9693	Mrs. Helma C. Strid	63	50.00
9694	Mrs. Marie Olson	87	50.00
9695	Wm. Hostler	106	200.00
9696	Frank McGill	122	200.00
9697	Francis A. Fischer	128	200.00
9698	Andrew Hagberg	141	200.00
9699	Mrs. Fannie E. Currie	183	50.00
9700	Mrs. Marie Kratt	188	50.00
9701	Wm. Schoneman	202	200.00
9702	Mrs. Catherine A. Diedrich	344	50.00
9703	Mrs. May Primm	236	50.00
9704	H. H. Dixon	120	200.00
9705	Thomas H. Lawler	123	200.00
9706	Geo. H. Holt (dis.)	625	400.00
9707	Arthur McCann	774	200.00
9708	Fred Welk (dis.)	849	400.00
9709	N. L. Goodpastor (dis.)	1100	300.00
9710	C. L. Benson	1173	200.00
9711	Robert Hill	1761	50.00
9712	Paul B. Muzzio (dis.)	1443	300.00
9713	Jacob Jargstorf	1	200.00
9714	Mrs. Minnie Rietz	3	50.00
9715	Mrs. Elizabeth Wyttenbach	4	50.00
9716	Matt Odden	7	200.00
9717	Allen De Long	10	200.00
9718	Levi Marinier	21	200.00
9719	O. L. B. Chapman	43	200.00
9720	Mrs. Anna Benford	52	50.00
9721	Louis Niedermeyer	77	200.00
9722	K. E. O'Bryan	98	50.00
9723	Mrs. Cora Lobach	135	50.00
9724	Ferdinand Fehlen	168	200.00
9725	Mrs. Marthea Holth	181	50.00
9726	Mrs. Ida L. Johnson	181	50.00
9727	Emil Keller	282	127.00
9728	Daniel Logan	429	50.00
9729	Wm. Wahle	513	50.00
9730	J. J. Gill	550	50.00
9731	Andrew O'Malley	774	200.00
9732	Casper Brown	1024	200.00
9733	Ralph Titus	1436	50.00
9734	Wm. E. Cook	1521	200.00
9735	Donald D. McPherson	1774	200.00
9736	John P. McCloskey	1872	100.00
9737	Didace Lafrancois	43	200.00
9738	Mrs. Elizabeth M. Ward	47	50.00
9739	Geo. H. Sine (dis.)	428	400.00
9740	E. G. Person	483	200.00
9741	Mrs. Rebecca A. Richardson	483	50.00
9742	John A. Winn	517	50.00
9743	John F. Shaner	578	200.00
9744	David Wm. Shipp	681	200.00
9745	John O. Petterson	1091	200.00
9746	Mrs. Catherine Fischer	1668	50.00
9747	Mrs. Roseanna Jognon	1247	50.00
9748	James Ross	1	200.00
9749	Cornelius Mahoney	10	50.00
9750	Andrew Shabe	26	200.00
9751	Chas. Schepflin	47	200.00
9752	Mrs. Mary E. Hallibur-ton	55	50.00
9753	C. C. Kinsey	136	50.00
9754	Henry E. Christian	146	200.00
9755	Louis Wirth	179	200.00
9756	Mrs. Caroline Williams	211	50.00
9757	Wm. White (dis.)	224	300.00
9758	J. B. Baker	225	100.00
9759	Mrs. Amanda McKenna	230	50.00
9760	Mrs. Agnes Simmons	270	50.00
9761	Mrs. Lulu May Edge	296	50.00
9762	Everett Carlson	528	188.00
9763	John R. DePue	563	50.00
9764	Mrs. Bell Chatten	607	50.00
9765	George D. Olver	813	50.00
9766	Frank Bedacht	1582	200.00
9767	Louis Liller	299	50.00
9768	Cyril Gulek	427	200.00
9769	Wm. H. Hutchinson	483	200.00
9770	August E. Jesse	624	200.00
9771	D. Oullette (dis.)	755	400.00
9772	Mrs. Mary L. Kiley	1015	50.00
9773	Joseph H. Vallerand	1610	50.00
9774	Mrs. Loretta Monette	1790	50.00
9775	Thomas J. Bradford	1440	50.00
9776	John B. Benson	457	200.00
9777	Charles Lambrecht (additional)	73	150.00
9778	Mrs. Ida May Loos	1	50.00
9779	Mrs. Aris Guinan	43	50.00
9780	Thomas Saunders	116	50.00
9781	George Soper	116	50.00
9782	Robert Hanbrich	142	200.00
9783	Mrs. Edith Zimmer	461	50.00
9784	George Mosbacher	556	200.00
	Total		$24,312.50

Aberdeen, Wash.—L. L. Alexander.
Albany, N. Y.—Thos. Gilmore, Room 21, Beaver Block.
Alexandria, Ia.—R. H. Williams, 1415 Elliot st.
Alton, Ill.—O. V. Lowe.
Amarillo, Tex.—Sam. Brame.
Annapolis, Md.—George E. Wooley, 8 West st
Ardmore, I. T.—D. N. Ferguson, Box 522.
Asbury Park, N. J.—A. L. Clayton, 1305 Summerfield ave.
Atlanta, Ga.—H. J. Moris, 249 Formwalt st.
Atlantic City, N. J.—W. D. Kauffman, 1804 Atlantic ave.
Auburn, Ill.—J. E. Higgins.
Aurora, Ill.—E. R. Davis, 72 S. Broadway.
Baltimore, Md.—Wm, Albaugh, Boarder State Bank, Park ave. and Fayette st.
Barre, Vt.—R. L. Hayward.
Belmar, N. J.—A. L. Clayton, 824 Central ave.
Bergen County, N. J.—J. W. Courter, Ridgewood, N. J.
Binghamton, N. Y.—Jeremiah Ryan, 153 Washington st.
Birmingham, Ala.—G. F. Chisolm, 321½ N. 20th st.
Boston D. C.—Colin W. Cameron, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 33, J. E. Potts, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1393 (Wharf & Bridge), Joseph E. Kelly, 19 Patridge ave., Somerville, Mass.; L. U. 1410 (Shop & Mill), C. N. Kimbal, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1824 (Cabinetmakers & Mill), E. Thulin, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 954 (Hebrew), M. Goodman, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 386, Dorchester, J. E. Eaton, Fields Cor., Dorchester, Mass.; L. U. 67, Roxbury, Wm. D. McIntosh, 120 Dacia st., Roxbury, Mass.; L. U. 443, Chelsea, T. J. Smythe, 22 Carter st., Chelsea, Mass.; L. U. 441 and 1653, Cambridge, S. F. McArthur, 10 Magazine st., Cambridge, Mass.; L. U. 438, Brookline, W. H. Walsh, 166 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.; L. U. 218, East Boston, C. H. Morrison, 131 Brook st., East Boston, Mass.
Brainerd, Minn.—J. W. Welch.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Wm. Kraut, Box 316, Stratford, Conn.
Bristol, Conn.—E. G. Waterhouse, Locust st.
Brockton, Mass.—Walter Pratt, 158 Main st.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Geo. H. Waldow, Brown Bldg., 6 E. Seneca st.; Vincent Roth, Brown Bldg., 6 E. Seneca st.
Butler, Pa.—
Butte, Mont.—Wm. O'Brien, Box 623.
Camden, N. J.—E. F. Green, 333 Market st.
Canton, Ill.—M. Beam.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.—A. J. Cronkhite, Room 4, Acme Insurance Bldg.
Central City, Ky.—James R. Reynolds.
Charleston, W. Va.
Chattanooga, Tenn.—J. E. Harker, 5½ E. 8th st.
Chelsea, Mass.—T. J. Smythe, 22 Carter st.
Cheyenne, Wyo.—C. A. Elliott.
Chicago, Ill.—John A. Metz, president, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; Dan Galvin, secretary-treasurer and business agent, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; W. C. White, 502, 56 Fifth ave.; L. Schalk, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 1, J. J. Mockler, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 10, F. Donohue, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 13, Thos. F. Flynn, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 58, Chas. Grassi, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 62, L. Dickhart, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 80, Wm. Brims, Room 502, No. 56 Fifth ave.; No. 141, John Broadbent, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 181, T. F. Church, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 199, W. W. McGarry, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 242, John Baeumier, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 272, Dan P. Bergin, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 416, Fred Lemke, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; No. 434, Chas. Dexter, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.; Nos. 1307, 461, 250, 248, Geo. Lakey, Room 502, 56 Fifth ave. Millmen: Joseph Plachetka, secretary-treasurer and business agent; No. 1367, Jos. Dusek; No. 1784. Frank Kurtzer.
Chickasha, Okla.—R. C. Wise.
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. House, 1318 Walnut st.
Clairton, Pa.—H. R. Noonan, Box 427.
Clarksville, Ark.—J. H. Cline.
Cleveland, O.—Wesley Workman, 717 Superior ave.; Phil. Hyle, 717 Superior ave.
Coffeyville, Kas.—W. S. Watson, 804 W. 12th street.
Columbus, O.—H. K. Trimble, 228 Hamilton ave.; L. M. Fadley, 1257 Wesley ave.
Concord, N .C.—A. E. Bost, Box 190.
Corning, N. Y.—C. L. Miller, 239 Decatur st.
Dallas, Tex.—H. W. Holland, 175 Flemmings avenue.
Danbury, Conn.—Eugene Wright, Stan ave.
Davenport, Ia.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island, Ill.
Denison, Tex.—J. M. Davis, 420 W. Texas st.
Denver, Colo.—No. 528, W. H. Sheidenberger, 2418 Newton st.; No. 55, J. M. McLane, 343 S. Tremont st.
Des Moines, Ia.—J. C. Walker, 414 4th st.
Derby, Conn.—Steven Charters, 111 Wakelee ave., Ansonia, Conn.
Detroit, Mich.—Oscar Friedland, 330 Hunt st.
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 504 2d ave., E.
Dyersburg, Tenn.—A. S. Wright.
East Palestine, O.—George H. Alcorn.
East St. Louis, Ill.—B. W. Parres, 318 Missouri ave.
Eau Claire, Wis.—Roy E. Curtis, 825 2d ave.
Edmonton, Alta., Can.—J. H. Patterson, Box 1658.
Elizabeth, N. J.—J. T. Cosgrove, 843 Elizabeth avenue.
Elmira, N. Y.—A. D. Corwin.
Ely, Nev.—Geo. L. Acocks, Box 465.
Ensley, Ala.—W. T. Hutto, Box 666.
Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy.
Fall River, Mass.—F. X. Blanchette, 14 Wilbur st.
Fairfield, Conn.—H. U. Lyman, Box 224.
Farmington, Mo.—W. J. Dougherty.
Fort Smith, Ark.—B. J. Robinson, 1115 S. 18th st.
Fort Worth, Tex.—G. P. Lytle, 412 New Orleans st.
Galveston, Tex.—H. W. E. Rabe, 2012 Ave. M.
Gary, Ind.—L. U. 985, John T. Hewitt, Box 306.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.—Hugh Duffy.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—
Grant City, Madison and Venice, Ill.—George Watson.
Granville, Ill.—Geo. F. Scott.
Grayville, Ill.—J. W. Badishbaugh, Box 503.
Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.—Joseph W. Grady.
Greensburg and Mt. Pleasant, N. Y.—M. Touhey, Box 78, Irvington-on-Hudson.
Hackensack, N. J.—M. W. Holly, 29 Sussex st.
Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.
Hartford, Ark.—J. H. Moore, Gwynn Postoffice.
Holyoke, Mass.—Richard E. Bonneville, 325 Main st.
Houston, Tex.—W. G. Cook, 4813 Oak st.

The Carpenter

Huntington, W. Va.—L. H. Suddith, 908 Jefferson ave.
Ilion, N. Y.—W. C. Mack, 59 Railroad st.
Indianapolis, Ind.—S. P. Meadows, Reichwein Hall, cor. Market and Noble sts.
Ithaca, N. Y.—
Jackson, Mich.—Geo. J. Johnston, 315 E. Franklin.
Jacksonville, Fla.—R. M. Hill, 813 Albert st.
Jersey City, N. J.—J. R. Burgess, 452 Hoboken ave.; James G. Larkin, 359 4th st., Hoboken, N. J.
Kansas City, Mo.—Ed. S. Abdill, 2307 Monitor place.
Kensington, Ill.—John H. Deyoung.
Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky.—J. A. Morton, 15 St. Louis st.
Kewanee, Ill.—W. H. Whitney, 412 Grace ave.
Keyport, N. J.—Saml. Stryker.
Kirkwood, Mo.—G. A. Batting.
Knoxville, Tenn.—W. H. Block.
Krebs, I. T.—E. D. Miller.
Lafayette, Colo.—C. U. Jones, Louisville, Colo.; Sam Hicks, Lafayette, Colo.
Lake County, Ill.—W. O. Samson, Waukegan, Illinois.
Lake County, Ind.—J. C. Harlan, 801 Michigan ave., Hammond, Ind.
LaSalle, Ill.—R. J. McIntosh.
Lawrence, Mass.—A. B. Grady, 184 Broadway.
Lawton, Okla.—N. W. Gatewood, 902 7th st.
Lincoln, Neb.—
Lockport, N. Y.—John D. Freeman, 26 John st.
Louisville, Ky.—H. C. Kundert, 621 W. Chestnut st.
Los Angeles, Cal.—John Zaring, Station L.
Lowell, Mass.—M. A. Lee, 48 Bartlett st.
Lynn, Mass.—E. C. Walker, 62 Munroe st.
Mayaguez, Porto Rico.—Luis Perocier, Box 101.
Marissa, Ill.—Barnie Elliott, St. Clare court.
McKinney, Tex.—George Hughes.
Memphis, Tenn.—George R. Christie, Carpenters' Hall, 97 N. Second st.
Middlesex, Mass.—John G. Cogill, 3 Glen Court, Malden, Mass.
Middleton, Conn.—Wm. F. Kennebecker, Main st., South Farms, Middleton, Conn.
Miles City, Mont.—I. E. Dunn, Box 392.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Wm. Griebling, 318 State st.
Minneapolis, Minn.—W. H. Blair, 36 S. 6th st.
Moberly, Mo.—M. B. Menefee, 427 Union ave.
Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island.
Monmouth, Ill.—E. K. Brasel, 315 South B st.
Montclair, Bloomfield and the Oranges, N. J.—S. Botterill, 26 N. 19th st., East Orange, N. J.
Montgomery City, Pa.—Geo. M. Hill, Ashborne, Pa.
Montreal, Can.—Jos. Ainey, 127 St. Dominique st.; L. U. 134, L. Lefevre, 127 St. Dominique st.; L. U. 1244, Richard Lynch, 127 St. Dominique st.
Muskegon, Mich.—Jos. M. Epsin, Box 65.
Mt. Kisco, N. Y.—
Nashville, Tenn.—
Newark, N. J.—A. R. Wyatt, 406 S. 12th st.; Chas. J. Lehn, 301 Plane st.
Newport, R. I.—S. Cougdon.
Newton, Mass.—M. L. Chivers, 251 Washington st.
New Bedford, Mass.—Geo. A. Luce, 29 Willis st.
New Britain, Conn.—Wm. J. Annis, 182 Arch street.
New Haven, Conn.—J. F. Plunkett, 97 Orange street.
New London, Conn.—L. W. Beedle, 105 Riverview ave.
New Orleans, La.—Frank P. Haas, 2134 First street.
New Philadelphia, O.—Jos. Born, 227 Grimes street.
New Rochelle, N. Y.—Louis Helmrich, Linden st., Hug. Pk.
New York City—For Manhattan: L. E. Storey, 30 W. 117th st.; John J. Towers, 178 E. 87th st.; H. W. Blumenberg, 560 Fox st., Bronx; Richard Mortan, 440 E. 59th st. (shops and unfair trim); Chas. Peterson, 2497 Belmont ave., Bronx (stairs). For Brooklyn: Henry Erickson, 298 Sackett st.; E. P. Mosseln, 372 12th st.; Wm. O'Grady, 246 Bergen st.; Ernest Bradley, 661 Central ave. For Bronx: Chas. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave.; Geo. Fieser, 237 E. 214th st., Williamsbridge; Thos. Dalton, 780 Elton ave. For Queens: Geo. A. Lynch, 289 Greenwood ave., Richmond Hill, L. I.; Jas. B. Smith, 18 N. Fairview ave., Rockaway Beach, N. Y.; Aug. Nagel, 478 Broadway, L. I. City. For Richmond: Jas. Martin, 233 Richmond Road, Stapleton, S. I.; M. J. Lawlor, 90 Prospect st., Port Richmond, S. I.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.—John H. Kew, 518 23d st.
Norfolk County, Mass.—G. S. Aldrich, 280 Whiting ave., East Dedham, Mass.
Norfolk, Va.—W. B. Broughton, 71 City Hall avenue.
Northampton, Mass.—Thomas Waldron, 19 La Salle ave.
North Bristol, Mass., District—Jos. C. Gray, Nepouset st., Canton, Mass.
North Eastern Ohio District—Wm. B. Austin, 332 N. Union ave., Alliance, O.
North Yakima, Wash.—L. H. Shrimpton, R. D. No. 2, Box 197.
Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.
Nyack, N. Y.—W. S. Edwards, First ave.
Oakland, Cal.—Dave L. Wilson, 1500 Liese ave., Fruitvale, Cal.
Ohio Valley D. C.—E. T. Shriver, 908 W. Carlile st., Martins Ferry, O.
Olympia, Wash.—Geo. C. Burdick, Box 344.
Omaha, Neb.—Jas. Johnson, 3716 N. 30th st.
Oneida, N. Y.—Elihu Ackerman, 88 Stone st.
Oshkosh, Wis.—W. Cheney, 387 Wisconsin ave.
Owensboro, Ky.—A. L. Hudson, Box 874.
Passaic, N. J.—S. Greenwood, Emerald Hall, State st.
Paterson, N. J.—Charles C. Gravatt, Labor Lyceum.
Pawtucket, R. I.—Aug. Pigeon, 65 Adams st.
Pensacola, Fla.—N. Launsbery, Old Armory Bldg., Room 1.
Peoria, Ill.—W. W. Reynolds, 319 Maywood.
Perth Amboy, N. J.—Adolf H. Koyen, 230 Madison ave.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Samuel Campbell, 142 N. 11th st.; Robert Allison, 142 N. 11th st.
Pittsburg, Pa.—H. C. Whitfield, 1009 Wallace ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.; W. S. Bigger, 1119 Penn ave.
Pittsfield, Mass.—John B. Mickle.
Pontiac, Ill.—C. W. Sylcott, W. Water st.
Poplar Bluff, Mo.—Frank Jennings.
Portchester, N. Y.—George Chandler, 111 Adee street.
Portland, Ore.—R. O. Rector, E. Pine st. and Grand ave.
Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.—Chas. T. Wiggins.
Providence, R. I.—Thos. F. Kearney, 47 Atlantic Ave.
Quincy, Mass.—N. A. Johnson, 78 Garfield st.
Quebec, Can.—Paul Dumont, 128 rue Latourelle Fbg., St. Jean.
Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.
Reading, Pa.—J. P. Goldman, 24 N. 6th st.
Regina, Sask., Can.—Fred J. Richards.
Richmond, Va.—Jas. J. Rankin, Labor Temple, 5th and Marshall.
Roanoke, Va.—L. G. Stultze, 709 2d ave., N. W.
Rochester, N. Y.—J. M. Finley, 39 Reynolds Arcade; C. H. White, assistant, 39 Reynolds Arcade; L. U. 632, J. B. Macdonald, 96 Mathewson st.
Rock Island, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st.
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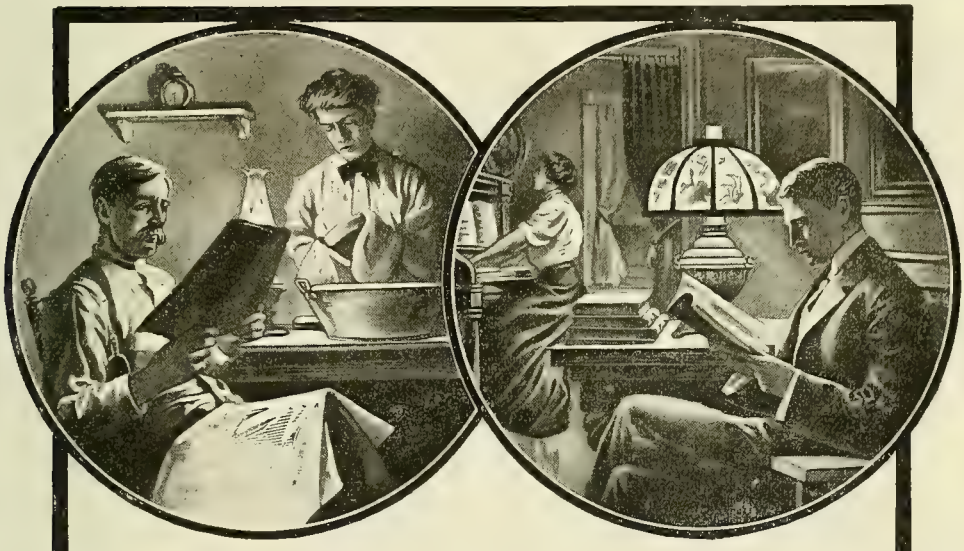
[Continued on page 64]



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But in the lower school,
Nor is he the wisest man who
Never proved himself a fool.

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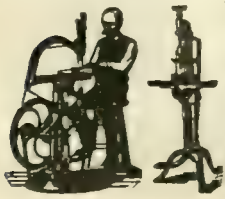

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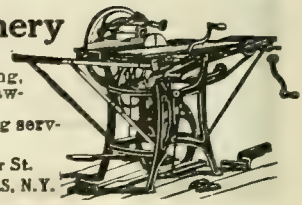

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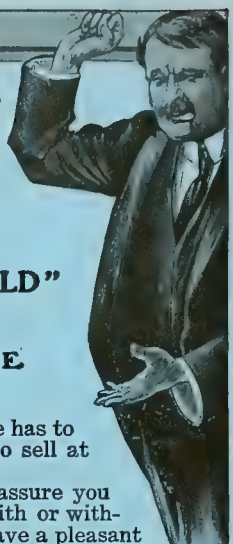

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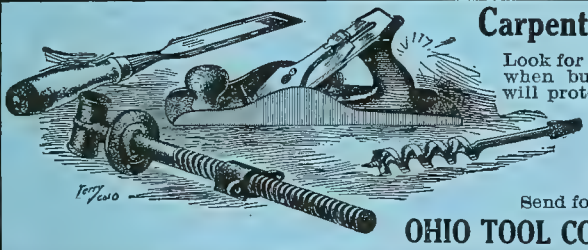

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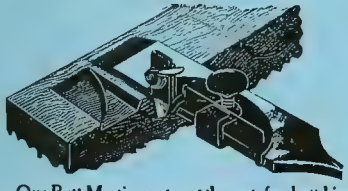
Miller's Specialties for Carpenters

Butt Mortiser



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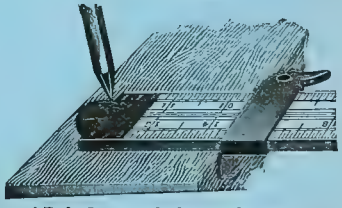

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DECEMBER

1908 1908

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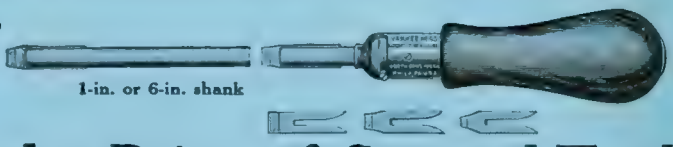

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXVIII—No. 12 **INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1908** **One Dollar Per Year**
Established in 1881 **Ten Cents a Copy**

CARE FREE

By MARGARET SCOTT HALL

I care not how "grouchy" some folks may be
Just so the cold world is not cross to me;
I labor to live, I laugh and I sing,
Whatever may happen, hope's the best thing.
Now is the time to be happy and gay,
Live and let live is the Christianized way.

Fierce, labor's conflict to conquer the wrong,
Injustice must yield for Union is strong;
Then meet the world smiling, laugh in its face,
And find it most ways a very good place.
For my part, I'm always glad and care-free,
And somehow that makes folks pleasant to me.

Jolly and merry I journey along,
My heart is in Union, hopeful my song;
In honest convictions, *differ who will*,
I dare to uphold and honor them still.
Then here's to Brotherhood. Greetings I send,
Good wishes, God-speed, success without end.

THE TRUST POWER OF CAPITAL.

(By John B. Powell.)

It is not so very long ago that commercial agreements to promote some certain enterprise or conduct or enlarge an already established business was looked upon as not a combination which had for its sole object absolute control over the undertaking and its kindred or reciprocal interests.

The spinning wheel rolled off the yarn, but the scissors of our grandmothers, mothers, sisters, cousins and aunts cut into strips the old "duds" which the "gals" wound into balls and were sold to the weaver, to be by him warped, carried and woven into continuous yards of good old-fashioned "rag" carpet.

The weaver's trade was not one so important or profitable that it was worth controlling, notwithstanding it was scarce, limited and peculiar. For centuries it had stood alone to the relief of poor and middle life, wealth seldom seeking even its finest productions, rather the Turk, Persian and Indiaman decorating the floors of the rich of the old and, later, the new countries of the world, oriental goods were finer in texture and material, more substantial in make and far more ornamental and attractive, only special and exclusive in price, yet all were under only home competition.

But the genius of inventive man, the science of his active brain, the skill of his hand and the industry of his physical and muscular powers strided forward and removed the spinning wheel and weaver's loom and entered sharply against the art of the Orientals, gradually reducing the demand and sale of the handiwork of the fading centuries and giving length and breadth and favor to modern cost, beauty and workmanship.

Capital saw the importance, value and strength of this genius, this brain work, skill and industry, and realized that it must reach out its helping hand, as the advance was sure and certain and safe, but that over it it must hold the hand of a master, stopping not in its eagerness and venture to discover that the factors constituting the advance could not possibly compose a combination, stronger than it was itself, to control local or universal trade.

Thus did and does capital take on and assert its power as a controlling trust, thus to shape conditions, direct restraint, conspire to and exercise absolute determining power over producer, purchaser and consumer.

Illustrations vary, but all have a background.

My next door neighbor, right and left, have each two dollars, I but one dollar, or, united, it is four to one, and plainly is it apparent that my purchasing power cannot compete with that of my neighbors on either side of me.

Opposite to us are three men who, like myself, depend upon a wage for a buying power.

We, numerically, outnumber our capitalistic friends, but it is our labor that furnishes them a margin that enables them to increase their quantity, but because of its inadequate, unequal and insufficient edge, our wage will not afford us increments enough to overbalance, in fact, hardly touch those of our wealthy friends.

Their margins increase more often than they decrease. When the latter event transpires there is a halt, and then capital diverts its service to the detriment of the wage earner by investing in values that require only the work of the broker or banker.

Neither the wage earner, nor manufacturer, merchant, producer or consumer is benefited by this service. It shows that capital has the strength to exert a will power almost absolute in itself and give reign or curb to either its productions or expenditures.

Labor has no such advantage and cannot place its numerical and financial strength against the combinative and combining force of capital, notwithstanding the latter is the least in number, but it will not

be denied that it is the greatest of all possible trusts.

Had labor such a despotic character how long would it be before the banker would be a bricklayer, the broker a barber, Parry a teamster, Van Cleave a stove mounter—all the millionaire members of labor unions. Nonsense! you say. Yes, it is nonsense to suppose that labor can or ever will assume the power of capital or combine or resolve itself to have and hold the power of a trust. The organized element is satisfied to be within the precincts of all reasonable, comfortable demands, but were it to claim the right and power to own the soil, and to plant, cultivate, can and sell the fruits of its industry and skill, it would soon be, very properly, a fat article for the public abattoir and to be classed as the most dangerous element over the industrial condition of the land.

Every impartial student of industrial problems cannot, however, but form the opinion that the enlarging aim of capital is not only to establish and maintain a controlling supremacy over all production, but also over the cost and disposition of everything that grows or is manufactured or produced.

In this all labor suffers a severe hardship since its co-acting and co-operating arm is the underlying factor that produces all profit and the latter's increments. The public eye cannot but see the distinctive assumption of such trust power, nor refuse sympathy to labor in this suffering, and that only the partial will deny that capital has any such power in or over the industrial conditions of the country.

I cannot consider that labor which offers itself for water without bread.

We cannot live without water, nor upon water alone, and life will not long sustain itself on simply bread and water, for food and fuel, roof and raiment are as necessary as bread and water.

What is before me is that class of labor that makes itself valuable to itself as well as to those who value and do not enslave it. I believe there is a class of labor very conscientious in its feeling of independence of the need of co-operation, another indifferent to its value, another content with relieving only the necessities of living and one that fawns for the favor of a single smile from the wealthy and the class which my intelligence and manhood refuses to consider.

None of these classes can be formed into or constitute a combination to control the higher destinies of dignified, profitable labor. Nor will any elevate it unless they adopt and follow the methods of and associate themselves with the organized class, while many could not be welded for their own good or the good of consumers. I am generous enough to believe, however, that there are many with that intelligence which will enable them to realize that no man surrenders any honor, blurs his character, blemishes his reputation or lowers his manhood by refusing to be led into paths which human law and nature tell him are dangerous to his personal and industrial liberties and freedom, for only the illiterate, ignorant, stubborn and indolent will trod such paths.

Human nature associates for good or for evil, but it is the evil disposed that regards no honor, not even if they be thieves—a fallacy never based upon truth. Malice may be overcome, envy destroyed and hate pacified if good performs its offices properly and truly. So it is in all associations of men for good that there is an exclusion of wicked tendencies to give place to mutual benefits elevating and desirable.

This is the basis of organized labor—no unkindly feeling for or repulsion of the well disposed, a welcome to the ambitious, intelligent, industrious, honorable and peaceful, assisting not one, but all, dividing burdens, incurring dangers alike, struggling for rights and sharing all benefits.

Is such an organization tyrannical, despotic and in conspiracy amongst us?

My two friends that have their four dollars to my one are not willing to pay me commensurately for what I do or for what I know. I may do more than what they thought I knew and I may know more than what I do. What knowledge I impart and what labor I perform I render a just due, but capital calls my judgment into question and insists that theirs is the one and the only one to measure my mind and effort and upon my dissent it turns to sympathetic courts to compel submission.

This, I say, is industrial tyranny, despotism, the power of a trust and the conspiracy of organized and combined capital against organized and associated labor.

A THANKSGIVING THEME.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

FTER the Carpenters' Convention, where as a craft our representatives faithfully contributed their part for unionism in the industrial struggle of the times, where all evidences of progress brought only inspiration and encouragement to organized labor after the frolic and after the business—a theme of thanksgiving is not only seasonable, but especially appropriate for the U. B. of C. and J.

The best expression of gratitude for the blessings that daily enrich our lives is to generously and freely share those blessings with others.

It is good to be unselfish. Responsive to each indulged impulse of generosity, the whole being thrills with satisfaction and content.

"He only breathes but never lives
Who much receives and nothing gives—
Whom none can praise, and none can thank.
Creation's blot, creation's blank."

Fortunately we do not have to be rich to be unselfish, for besides money there are many things we may share with others. The spirit of generosity operates without wealth. It reaches the lonely hearts that are bankrupt in treasures of love; it blesses those who are hungering and thirsting and soul-sick for the opportunities of education that misfortune has denied them; it helps and uplifts those who are making mute appeals for sympathy, and in blessing others, the spirit of love obtains its reward. From lack of capacity the infirmity of ignorance is to be deplored, but if such infirmity results from poverty, child slavery, and sweatshop hours for the toiler, then it is a reproach to the rich, a study for the educated, a disgrace to the nation, and the immediate concern of all who are more fortunate.

A great deal of humility must blend with the prayers of gratitude that celebrate the Thanksgiving service in the churches of America. Humility that we have received so much and done so little to help others! Human imperfection causes mutual dependence, so that all may in some way contribute to the comfort, happiness and advancement of others. Those who have learned the pleasure to be derived from doing good, crave the blessed privilege of service. The practice of unselfishness produces a wealth of sweet content that turns every day into a glad thanksgiving occasion, and it does not take money to secure this joy.

As we do good and not evil to our fellow mortals, we more and more come to realize the beauty of brotherhood. Living up to the true tenets of brotherhood embraces about all that is included in Christ's one beautiful commandment of love. The first principle of organized labor is unselfishness, and that grace is the mainspring of happiness in any condition of life.

Organized labor as a whole federation of trades has much to be thankful for in the magnitude of achievements and the wonderful good it has wrought for the masses. Individually and collectively the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, as a part of the great union of labor, has its share in the work of love for humanity that has been accomplished. A spirit of gratitude ever seeks to reach some other soul, and share its joy by giving to others cause for rejoicing.

"The best thing that hearts that are thankful can do
Is this, to make thankful some other hearts, too."

Adversity may afflict and harass us, we may not forget the inconvenience of poverty, but we may recount our manifold blessings until all our mercies are magnified and we find the sunny side of unfavorable conditions.

"The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof."

Complaining of penury will not help us to enjoy the much or little wealth we may possess; happier by far is the philosophy that makes the best of every situation.

The peace that passes understanding will start the melody of thanksgiving praise in our hearts, and its music will cheer us here, and pass with us beyond to join the never-ending song of the angels.

ADVANTAGE OF HIRING SKILLED MEN.

(By Frank Duffy.)

IT cannot be denied that the best mechanics are members of trades unions, they want the best pay for their work and they know they can get it only through organization. In the long run it pays to hire good men. The contractor makes more honest money by using skilled labor whose pay is high than by hiring poor workers whose pay is small and who are willing to work for anything they can get. Good work requires time, care and skill; botch work may be done in half the time, but it is neither satisfactory nor lasting. The good, careful mechanic leaves his work neat, complete and well done, his joints fit solid together, his moldings fit well, his sashes run smoothly and easily without rattling, his doors fit snugly, and so on all the way through with all his work. This gives satisfaction not only to himself, but also to his employer. It gives satisfaction to the architect and pleases the owner; but the botch who does twice as much work and covers twice as much ground—well, his work is never satisfactory; bad joints are plugged with chips, glue, sawdust or putty, his mitres are not mitres at all, his moldings don't fit, sashes stick fast at every move, doors are slashed and thrown at the openings, the hinges bind, locks won't catch, and when the door is closed you can almost see into the next room; if the whole job does not require refitting and rehanging before the contractor gets his money, he is a lucky man. Does it pay to hire such men? Does it give satisfaction? Is the work done a certificate of merit to the contractor? Does it help him to get future work? Can he point with pride and pleasure to it and say: "That is a sample of how I do my work?" Why, of course not. Then stop this "Cheap John" system, this slip-shod fashion of doing work. Hire good, reliable, skillful "union" mechanics, pay them "union" wages, and you will have peace of mind and in the long run, money in your pocket.

IMPORTANCE OF KNOWLEDGE TO THE MECHANIC.

(By G. B. Emerson.)

LET us imagine for a moment the condition of an individual, who has not advanced beyond the merest elements of knowledge, who understands nothing of the principles even of his own art, and inquire what change will be wrought in his feelings, his hopes, and happiness, in all that makes up the character, by the gradual impouring of knowledge. He has now the capacity of thought, but it is a barren faculty, never nourished by the food of the mind, and never rising above the poor objects of sense. Labor and rest, the hope of mere animal enjoyment, or the fear of want, the care of providing covering and food, make up the whole sum of his existence. Such a man may be industrious, but he cannot love labor, for it is not relieved by the excitement of improving or changing the processes of his art, nor cheered by the hope of a better condition. When released from labor he does not rejoice, for mere idleness is not enjoyment; and he has no book, no lesson of science, no play of the mind, no interesting pursuit, to give a zest to the hour of leisure. Home has few charms for him; he has little taste for the quiet, the social converse, and exchange of feeling and thought, the innocent enjoyments that ought to dwell there. Society has little to interest him, for he has no sympathy for the pleasures or pursuits, the cares and troubles of others, to whom he cannot feel nor perceive his bonds of relationship. All of life is but a poor boon for such a man; and happy for himself and for mankind if the few ties that hold him to this negative existence be not broken.

Happy for him if that best and surest friend of man, that messenger of good news from heaven to the poorest wretch on earth, Religion, bringing the fear of God, appear to save him. Without her to support, should temptation assail him, what an easy victim would he fall to vice or crime! How little would be necessary to overturn his ill-balanced principles and throw him groveling in intemperance, or send him abroad on the ocean or the highway, an enemy to himself and his kind.

But let the light of science fall upon that man; open to him the fountain of knowledge; a few principles of philosophy enter his mind and awaken the dormant power of thought; he begins to look upon his art with an altered eye. It ceases to be a dark mechanical process, which he cannot understand; he regards it as an object of inquiry, and begins to penetrate the reasons and acquire a new mastery over his own instruments. He finds other and better modes of doing what he had done before, blindly and without interest, a thousand times. He learns to profit by the experience of others and ventures upon untried paths. Difficulties, which before would have stopped him at the outset, receive a ready solution from some luminous principle of science. He gains new knowledge and new skill and can improve the quality of his manufacture, while he shortens the process and diminishes his own labor. Then labor becomes sweet to him; it is accompanied by the consciousness of increasing power; it is leading him forward to a higher place among his fellow men. Relaxation, too, is sweet to him, as it enables him to add to his intellectual stores, and to mature, by undisturbed meditation, the plans and conceptions of the hour of labor. His home has acquired a new charm, for he has become a man of thought and feels and enjoys the peace and seclusion of that sacred retreat; and he carries thither the honest complacency which is the composition of well-earned success. There, too, bright visions of the future sphere open upon him and excite a kindly feeling towards those who are to share his prosperity. Thus his mind and heart expand together. He has become an intellectual being, and, while he has learnt to esteem himself, he has also learnt to live no longer for himself alone. Society opens like a new world to him, he looks upon his fellow-creatures with interest and sympathy, and feels that he has a place in their affections and respect. Temptations assail him in vain. He is armed by high and pure thoughts. He takes a wide view of his relations with the beings about and above him. He welcomes every generous virtue that adorns and dignifies the human character. He delights in the exercises of reason—he glories in the consciousness and the hope of immortality.

ONE OF LABOR'S WORST ENEMIES: PREJUDICE.

(By H. B. Moyer.)

ONE of Labor's strongest adversaries is prejudice. Prejudice in itself, perhaps, can do little harm, but when it is applied to public opinion the damage at times is almost incalculable.

Honest criticism, it is said, will not injure anyone or anything. In fact, criticism may be looked upon as one of the most pronounced forms of flattery. It is the successful man of today that is criticised—not the failure.

Organized labor, because of its success in fighting its time-honored enemy, is in the limelight, and accordingly may expect to receive its measure of criticism, and even fault-finding. Labor is not perfect any more than is anything else that springs from human hands or minds, and there is perhaps room even for fault-finding in some instances.

There is a difference, however, between honest criticism and fault-finding. In the former the good points as well as the bad are brought out, and encouragement offered for better things.

Fault-finding and prejudice run hand in hand, and there can be little or no reason in the former and none in the latter.

For some reason or another the farm-

ing element of both the States and Canada are more strongly prejudiced against organized labor than any other class of people. Just why this should be does not appear, unless it is, that, being farmers, and knowing little of anything outside of farm life, they are incapable of sifting the good from the bad in what they hear and read of city life.

Not long ago the writer took a trip through northern Ontario, and while there overheard many interesting comments on the big strike of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company's machinists.

"Pretty big strike, that, eh?" said one big husky to another.

"Yep," was the reply. "What's it all about, anyway?"

"Hanged if I know," said the other fellow, "and I don't believe they know themselves. Something about hours or wages, I fancy. Makes me tired. Every paper one picks up nowadays is full of strike news."

The average farmer begins work at 5:30 a. m. and quits at 10 p. m., and because he works long hours he cannot see why others should not do the same thing. In fact, he cannot understand clearly anything that does not begin or end with something pertaining to agriculture.

We have all read glowing articles on the independence of the farmer. As a matter of fact the farmer is a slave to his environments. Knowing little or no amusement, he slaves day and night and as a rule ekes out an average possibly of $1,100 a year. This, of course, does not apply to the farmers of the great Northwest, who, with their thousands of acres and dozens of farm hands, vie with many city business men in the matter of incomes. It might be set down, however, that these self same farmer-capitalists pay an average of $25 a month to their help.

The very fact that the farmers themselves are prejudiced against organized labor is not in itself so significant, but when there is no apparent reason for the same, and it is considered that the self same farmers are raising sons who are being educated along the same lines, perhaps some day to fill honest strikers' places, the subject is well worth looking into.

By way of illustration it may be mentioned that a large number of the strike breakers now employed by the Canadian Pacific railroad are young farmers, who, lured by the highly colored promises of the company, are assisting in undoing what their American forefathers accomplished years ago when the United States was freed from English serfdom, namely, the gaining of independence.

It is perhaps a large undertaking, but it would seem to be not out of order to educate the farmers by some method or another as to the labor movement. A farmer openly boasts of his own independence and then in the next breath says, plaintively, that he "can't see what in thunder them there fellers are a strikin' over."

The carpenters' unions are perhaps as seriously affected by the farming strike-breaking element as any other trades organization for the reason that the average farmer is a natural hatchet-and-saw man from birth, learning to shingle barns and even houses and do other odd jobs of wood work around the farm almost from infancy.

Such a class of workmen cannot, of course, be serious contenders in the long run, but they can, and do, prove temporary stumbling blocks for the union men in times of strikes and sometimes develop a slip-shod variety of skilled workmen.

Organized labor needs no argument. The fact that the movement is being fought with tooth and nail by the capitalists is proof enough that it is a good institution. The war against child labor is just as bitter as the one against unfair conditions, and is being as stubbornly opposed. No one can say that child labor is good for a country or a people any more than starvation wages and poor houses. Were all employers just there would be no need of the latter, no more than there would of labor unions, but being human the capitalist cannot but feel that he is in the right and the other fellow in the wrong. We can always see another's faults easier than our own. Likewise we can find in ourselves virtues which no one else ever suspected us of possessing.

The Carpenter

The battle between labor and capital is one between right and wrong, and if it were fought out fairly, without foreign interference, right would win the day in short order. So long, however, as outsiders intrude to act as stumbling blocks to labor's progress, so long will the fight be temporarily prolonged.

One doesn't have to go to the rural districts, the cow paths or the hay fields for prejudice; in the great cities we find it on every hand, and while much of it is assumed, or is the result of jealousy on the part of inferior workmen, yet the harm done is not inconsequential.

For the farmer who perchance is limited to one paper a week, and that a half-baked country journal made up almost entirely of clippings from the dailies of the week before, there may be some excuse. For the man who has lived in the city and is in touch with the manifold vicissitudes endured by the masses there can be none.

We who know what labor has done, is doing and will yet do toward ameliorating the condition of the millions who are obliged to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow cannot offhand understand the prejudice and unfriendliness exhibited toward labor ofttimes by those whom labor directly or indirectly benefits. While there is ignorance there will be prejudice, and vice versa.

So long as the farmers insist on the highest prices for their produce, merchants seek all they can get for their wares, landlords burden tenants with heavy rents, and employers attempt to secure labor for the lowest wages, so long will there be need of labor unions, and one doesn't need to be told that this will be for ever and a day. Prejudice can and will be overcome, but the germs can only be exterminated by the rays of enlightenment.

A most striking instance of the need of labor unions was brought to the attention of the writer recently by a man with a family of five children, none of them old enough to earn its own living if thrown out upon the world.

The man in question was employed as a mechanic in a large factory and was paid $10 a week for his work. After several years this miserable stipend was increased to $12 a week. In the meantime, however, the work had increased, and as the workman was paid by the week he received no overtime when compelled to work late at night, as was often the case.

One day the man plucked up courage enough to approach the head of the firm, a Mr. Walker, and ask for more money on the grounds of increasing expenses and hours of work.

"We cannot afford to pay you any more money," was the reply. "We can get any amount of men to do your work for less money than we are paying you. However, I do not believe in working a man to death; so, if after investigation I find your statement as to overtime correct, I shall employ another man in your department." And this employer owned a yacht valued at $320,000, besides mansions, autos, etc., in abundance!

There was no room for appeal there. No room for argument—nothing left for the workman to do but to take his medicine or throw up his job and seek another. Such instances are in all probability numerous, but unfortunately they seldom find their way to print.

For a non-union man to quit a position means to begin at the bottom of the ladder in another place—if he is fortunate enough to find one; and were there no labor unions to protect him, the lot of the toiler would indeed be a lowly one.

\ Gentleness,
Which, when it weds with manhood, makes
a man.

LABOR IN POLITICS.

(By Arthur M. Watson in the Wage Earner.)

THE entry of Labor, as a unit, into politics, has been attended with caution and no prominent pro-labor party has yet been formed.

President Gompers, representing the A. F. of L., has been most conservative in his declarations and undoubtedly has the support of the great body of trade unionists.

Last year the efforts of the A. F. of L. were not concentrated and the general policy of hitting the head of an "enemy," wherever seen, was adopted. This year a more definite policy is adopted, and on the larger issues the most promising candidate is openly indorsed, and the membership urged to support him.

From this advanced step the next one will be a natural sequence when the time comes when organized labor will be dependent on no political party, but will nominate and elect their own members to office. Then, and only then, will Labor occupy the commanding position in politics to which they are entitled.

It should be the dearest wish of every member of a trade union that our movement should organize, politically, along the lines adopted by our English cousins. When Labor has its own representatives, owing allegiance to no political party in the municipal, state and national governments, then the power of the toiler will be felt and legislation will be helped along.

The colleges are, yearly, turning out thousands of young men who are entering all the avenues of livelihood, except manual labor. The son and daughter of the manual laborer can, with few exceptions, avail themselves of college educations, and yet, unless intelligent use is made of their franchises they will follow in the footsteps of their fathers, as "hewers of wood and drawers of water," while their united efforts support in idleness and luxury the privileged members of society, no better educated or fitted to reap rewards.

Instead of the bomb of the anarchist, we must use the ballot—instead of the bullet of the militia to force obedience from wage workers must be the force of arbitration and conciliation. Instead of the brutal injunction and the terrorizing contempt processes being used against the active, aggressive union man, we must have legislation which will compel the courts to cease becoming the representatives of either side in industrial conflicts and confine them to their proper function of enforcing and interpreting the law, made by the representatives of the people.

Labor in politics will be the balance of power and with no shackles from any political party, owing allegiance to no political machines, but in the exercise of their own franchises devoted to the election of sincere, patriotic, loyal union men, will bring justice to the workers, promote and enact legislation which will insure a more equable distribution of the wealth he creates and lessen the spectres of hungry, pitiful, unemployed men and women, which today are stalking through this land of plenty.

Labor must look to itself for its salvation, economically and politically.

Speak.

What use for the rope if it be not flung
Till the swimmer's grasp to the rock has clung?
What help is a comrade's bugle blast
When the peril of Alpine heights is past?
What need that the spurring paean roll
When the runner is safe beyond the goal?
What worth is eulogy's blandest breath
When whispered in ears that are hushed in death?
No, no! If you have any word of cheer,
Speak now, while I am alive to hear.

MARGARET J. PRESTON.

THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY CASE.

(By Henry George, Jr.)

N this country, as in Europe, there has been an active movement to make employers liable for injuries done employes through neglect of the former or their servants.

On July 11, 1906, this movement resulted in the passage of a law by Congress, entitled: "An act relating to liability of common carriers engaged in commerce between the States and between the States and foreign nations to their employes."

Two suits were brought against railroads under this act.

One Will Howard had been killed while serving as a fireman on a locomotive actually engaged in moving an interstate commerce train for the Illinois Central Railroad Company and the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad Company.

The other case was that of one Morris S. Brooks, who was killed while serving as fireman on a locomotive engaged in moving an interstate commerce train for the Southern Pacific Company.

Sound Contests Are Instituted.

The deaths were obvious, the responsibility of the companies proved and suits for damages that were expected to lie were brought by the administrators of each of the deceased men.

But railroad corporations, while ever hunting for privileges, are ever resisting responsibilities, charges and exactions.

The three named corporations resisted these damage suits. They carried the cases up to the Supreme Court of the United States, where, on January 6, they obtained a decision, five justices to four declaring the liability act unconstitutional.

The prevailing five justices were: White, Brewer, Peckham, Day and Fuller. The four dissenting were Moody, Harlan, McKenna and Holmes.

How the Court Viewed Matters.

Mr. Justice White, writing the opinion of the court, held that, while Congress had the right to regulate the relations of master and servant in matters of interstate commerce, that power cannot be lawfully extended so as to include the regulation of the relations of master and servant, or of servants among themselves, as to things which are not interstate commerce, but are intrastate; that is, are within the respective States. To the view of the court, this statute confused these two jurisdictions, thereby including subjects not within the constitutional power of Congress to regulate; and, therefore, the act was declared non-enforcible.

The unions of railroad employes embrace the persons immediately interested in this decision. To them it is a heavy blow. But they are advised that some simple changes in the language of the act will make it apply exclusively to interstate commerce, and hence remove its unconstitutional features. But what then?

Suppose the amending bill shall be safely worked through the committees of both houses, where railroad influence is so potent. Suppose that then it pass Congress. Suppose, then, that it go to the President, who has publicly urged this remedy, and who will surely sign it—what then?

The courts will yet have to pass upon it.

Argument Against Private Control.

New liability cases arising, the railroads, which concede nothing, are certain to drag them slowly through the courts up to the supreme tribunal, to find—what? Perhaps that a majority of the justices have found the act unconstitutional in some other particular!

In that event will come a new attempt to remedy by amendment, followed by a new appeal to the courts, and another act and another appeal as long as the railroad corporations can resist, for to pay the damage suits that might come under such an act would make a serious item in the expense of these privately and recklessly run corporations.

The railroads will therefore resist while there is any ground for resistance; but as surely as they do, they will bring many to the conviction that the only effectual remedy is to take railroads out of private hands and have them run by the government.

"VOX POPULI, VOX DEI"

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

IT has long been acknowledged that "the voice of the people is the voice of God." The undiscerning may hear in the people's voice only a great roar of discontent, or the mutterings of the misguided mass. But he who has understanding will hear the "still, small voice," which speaks the will of God.

The statesmen in every age who have accomplished the things which have produced the greatest good for all the people, got their inspiration because they kept close to the masses. Rarely does the vision come to the man who spends all of his time in the seclusion of the study. His touch on life is so slight, and his understanding of the needs of men so inadequate, that his outlook extends only to the limits of his own life and his own narrow experience. It is only as a man comes into contact with others that his own life becomes larger and fuller, and it is out of this fullness that he is enabled to speak of the greater problems of life.

No class of men have a broader experience than the "common people"—no class knows quite so well what it means to toil and to suffer and to sacrifice. None have higher aspirations and none exhibit deeper consecration. It is because of this that God speaks through them.

Sometimes their expression of God's will is crude. Sometimes it comes as a shock to men who have become accustomed to things as they are, who, quite satisfied with present conditions, are unwilling to be made uncomfortable by a change which may mean a readjustment in their method of living and in their way of doing business. But to stand in the way of progress is futile. It may be that it is necessary to oppose certain features—man-made and man-inspired—which have crept into the plans which the people present, but back of them all and beneath them all will be found the hand of God.

This has been proven in history. In every great fight for the right and for progress, the leisured classes, the so-called upper classes, have been on the wrong side of the battlefield. The common people—the men of uncommon sense—to these the world owes a debt of gratitude.

If you would hear the voice of God, keep close to the people.

MEN MUST WORK.

(By Rev. John Anderson Jayne.)

THE progress of the age in which we are living is marked by nothing more than by the thought which men give to all classes and conditions of labor.

Time is not so far removed from our day, when for a man to be compelled to earn his own living by the sweat of the brow was to have placed upon him the mark of a lowling, a serf, servant or slave.

In that day the man who wore the kid glove, the spotless shirt, the carefully-pressed clothes, was the gentleman. Artisans were rebuked for appearing in public upon a holiday without their leather apron, or some sign that would give evidence to the aristocracy that they were of the lower, the serving class.

But today all is changed. We are learning he is the truest gentleman who serves best.

Though there may linger in the minds of some the recollections of the time when blue blood and gentle birth gave to a man superiority over his fellows, yet in nearly every quarter men have learned the lesson that "true hearts are more than coronets and simple faith than Norman blood."

The fact of the matter is that the scions of aristocracy, so called, have made, as a rule, such lamentable failures to "make good" in the arena of life that the doctrine of blue blood fades in the light of

stern reality. The best blooded man of today is the man who gives of his blood, his strength, his power, for the uplift of the race.

The story of the scions of aristocracy being a story of idleness, licentiousness and crime too often has led men of brain power and intelligence to this dictum: Idleness is a crime, laziness a disease, effeminacy a sign of weakness. We are learning that between the idle poor and the idle rich there is no line drawn save that of dollars, and that this line does not prevent each party coming to the line from indulging in the same sins, crimes and licentious experiences. The question of the depth into which each class on either side of the line descends is not a question of degree, but a question of privilege. One has the money to spend for his indulgences, the other has not, but like the obiquitous house-fly, "gets there just the same."

The crimes of the submerged tenth, so called, and the crimes of the upper ten, so called, are one and the same. What difference can there be between the sot wallowing in the gutter full of cheap whisky that has embruted him, and the scion of aristocracy who has lowered himself to the level of the brute by his lascivious associations with vile women and men, and has debauched body and soul with high-priced wines, whiskies and champagnes? Both are victims of the same passion, the same bestiality. The only difference is that one has wrecked his manhood on the streets, the other has been able to surround himself with silken curtains, tapestry, carpets and rich frescoes on his walls. Both are brutes!

The true gentleman of the twentieth century is he who finds in his work the opportunity for the expression of the best that is within him, the uplift of those round about him, who bequeaths to his children a sound constitution and a willingness to live in honest toil, godly and righteously before God and man. It matters little whether such a man digs in a ditch, carries a pick over his shoulder, his lunch in a basket, a Bible under his arm, a thermometer in his vest pocket or a commentary on Blackstone in his grip. The man who digs the ditch is as honorable in the sight of true thinking men, if that is what he is called upon to do and does it well, as the preacher, the doctor or the lawyer doing their work. All men have not the same capacity. Evermore must there be "hewers of stone and drawers of water" as well as those "who can preach like Peter and pray like Paul." Evermore must there be the artist and the artisan. The one to conceive, the one to do. The one who visualizes the invisible and the one who is able to give to stern reality a dream or a picture of beauty. The spirit in which a man does his work sanctifies, redeems, purifies and blesses it.

Strong men, true men, are they who work with hand and brain in a man's world and are not ashamed of it. God help the man who is ashamed of the fact that he is compelled to work.

Jesus Christ, working at the humble trade of the carpenter, was as true a man, a man doing as much for the redemption of society, as he was when he was out in life preaching the great doctrinal sermons that have changed the destiny of the world.

Work is not a curse.

Work is the great law of our being. It is the vital principle of society that carries men and women forward, upward, onward to larger and better things.

There is no such thing as the curse of work, but there is such a thing as the curse of idleness.

Give a man employment, get him to see in it something more than a livelihood, get him to see that through it he is to make a character, and you have given to him a greater blessing than if you gave him release from toil, surcease from labor and money without limit to spend.

Work upbuilds, idleness tears down!

Work gives to nations character, idleness saps them of their strength.

Work gives grace and glory to the most humble and, pointing them the path of true honor, crowns those who persist in her way with independence and heroic virtues.

Idleness steals from the hand its dexterity, the brain its driving power, the heart its spirit and from the soul its ambition.

Work swings great tons of earth from its place, gives to the excavation thus made

a new responsibility, places tremendous stones, bars of steel and floors of cement therein, and presently a twentieth century miracle stands before the eyes, and a building, housing industries with ramifications in all parts of the world, is a city's pride or a state's glory. In and out of the building, from early morning until late at night, men and women pass, busily engaged in doing that which has been given them to do. Great elevators ascend and descend. A multiplicity of messages over telegraphic and telephonic wires are sent the world around. All life is blessed through its instrumentality. But suddenly the work within that building ceases. No longer the turnstiles swing in their merry roundelay. No longer the elevators soar skyward or descend earthward. No longer the people troop in and out. Deserted and idle, that building stands. Presently mould begins to gather on the marble, verdigris appears on the pipes and beams, dust covers all things. Soon, sooner than one would imagine, because no one cares for it, because it is idle, tenantless, it begins to decay, then to totter, then to fall. Work made it a blessing to humanity. Idleness makes it a curse.

So with men's lives. Used in honest toil they bless, purify, save. Spent in idleness they are a curse to themselves, a menace to civilization, a terror to society.

Just as rust eats out the strength of the great building, so does idleness eat out the heart of a man. Just as idleness makes of a great lot a menace, so it makes of men's lives a terror and a dismay.

Ofttimes you hear unthinking young men wishing for the possession of great wealth. Ask them what they would do with their wealth, the reply is that "they would have a good time." But can men have a good time unless the mind has been prepared by hard work for the entertainment of that good time? Does a good time consist simply in seeing things that are on foreign shores? Does a good time consist in simply satisfying one's various appetites with the excesses and indulgences that are sure to come to the heart and the hand of the man who is so rich that he has nothing to do? What good are riches to any man who does not know how to use them? Riches must take to themselves wings unless they are husbanded, controlled and wisely used. To husband wealth means that by study, work and self-discipline one has come to the place where wealth can be wisely handled. Put ten million dollars into the hand of a young man who has never learned the value of money, how to handle it, how to distribute it, and how long, think you, will that money be a blessing to him?

Two beings stood by the side of two youths. One was of hard visage, of stern countenance. The other was fairylike in appearance and gossamer-winged. Said the first to one youth: "Take thou me for thy guide. I will bring thee to the Temple of Success. I will write thy name among the earth's great ones. Come, follow me." But the youth saw the hard, harsh face of work and refused to go. The other said to him: "Follow me, I will give thee joy, pleasure, happiness. Together we will wander through the valleys of life. We will drink of springs of joy and eat the fruits of delight." And the youth went with Idleness. The other young man chose Work for his companion and went away with her up the hill. The years moved slowly. Then more rapidly. Then they neared the end with lightning-like speed. Old, haggard, weary and gray, he who had chosen Idleness as his companion looked across the mountain tops. There he saw his former friend, crowned with health, peaceful old age—children gathering round his knee, blessed and a blessing. He turned to his guide, Idleness, and lo, there was nothing by his side but remorse, disappointment and sorrow. He died surrounded by these!

A parable, a tale, a fancy! Yes! But true nevertheless, for choosing Idleness as their guide men do come to remorse, disappointment and sorrow. Choosing work, they are led by it to honor, nobility and love—the serene heights of independence, happiness, blessing and benediction forevermore.

Take the lesson to your heart! Ponder it in your lives!

If the organization of only a part of the wage workers has proved of so much benefit, an organization of the whole mass would prove of immeasurable benefit.

CHRISTMAS IN FAR-OFF INDIA.

(By George Cecil.)

NGLO-INDIAN employers of labor have the greatest veneration for Christmas, observing it in the traditional manner, so far as one can, in India. The colored carpenter, on the other hand, takes no notice of Christmas and Boxing Day. He even suggests that the "Sahib" for whom he works cannot be right in his head.

The white man, or the "Sahib" as the natives term him, attaches no little importance to Christmas Day. He looks upon it as the day of days; and even though he is forced to live in some "jungly" spot, far from the haunts of his fellow exiles, he takes a holiday and observes many of the time-honored customs. He presents his black servants with Christmas boxes, while they, in return, offer him baskets of native fruit, flowers and tasteless white grapes which are brought by Afridi peddlers from Afghanistan and Cashmere. He visits, and is visited by the local colored notabilities; and if he discovers that there is a "Rajah" in the neighborhood, he calls upon the potentate, who, after the manner of royalty, returns his call the same day, bringing more flowers and fruit. The "lukri-wallah Sahib" also devotes a part of Christmas Day to writing to all the loved ones at home; and, if by some fortunate chance it happens to be "mail day," the happy exile spends hours reading and re-reading his English letters and papers. Later in the afternoon he takes his siesta—a luxury which is everything to the expatriated European; and if his dreams are of the English home which is ever present in his thoughts, he feels that he has not slumbered in vain! By this time he is ready for his solitary Christmas dinner, at which the thoughtful "khansamah" serves a plum pudding, and, possibly, a dish of mince pie. And, if circumstances permit, the black cook manages to secure for his "Sahib" a turkey. Should he have the good fortune to find himself in one of the large "stations," such as Lucknow, Meerut, Bangalore or Rawalpindi, he is the gayest of the gay. The festive soul attends the Christmas parade of the troops, spending the rest of the morning calling upon his acquaintances. He gives a luncheon party, or takes "tiffin" with a friend; and if he is a bachelor, some married neighbor—who gives a "burrah khanah"—is certain to take compassion on his lonely state by inviting him to dinner.

The "Burrah Khanah."

The Christmas "burrah khanah" (literally "big dinner") is an institution in India. The menu includes "marseer"—a sort of "hill" salmon, prawns—which (horrible suggestion!) are said to fatten on the bodies of dead Hindoos, or delicious curry—which is made from freshly ground spices, plump, little rice-fed quails, ortolans—which he eats bones and all—and toothsome native fruit, are served at the banquet. Champagne circulates freely, and by the time the white-robed "khrit-mutghar" makes his appearance, proudly bearing on high the plum pudding in its sea of flaming brandy, the guests are on the best of terms with each other. Conversation is general, many Anglo-Indian expressions being used, and every "Sahib," "Mem-Sahib," and "Miss Sahib" drinks health after health. * * * "Delighted to see you, old chap! Merry Christmas to you, and a Happy New Year. * * * My twenty-fifth Christmas in India, by Jove! * * * I hear that Lal Mahomed, the "lukri wallah," has got the contract for timber for the new postoffice. I'm sure his tender isn't the lowest. I'll bet a few dibs have changed hands! * * * The best of good health to you my dear fellow; long may you continue to * * * Have a look at my Christmas cards afterward. * * * "Luki-wallah Sahib!" * * * My last Christmas at home was ten years ago—ten years, by Gad! 'Wonder if I'll ever seen another—cheer up, old man! Of course, you'll see many of 'em! * * *. Yes, I'm going to the "Topkhana" dance * * * The best cook in the 'station'—out and out! * * * I told my "khansamah" I would not pay more than eight "annas" each for "murghis" * * * Well, I don't say that my carpenters are better than his; but I know that the work can't be done properly at the price the fel-

low quotes. * * * That old foreman of mine has been thirty years—thirty years, by Jove! in my employ. * * * Good old Ram Din! * * * The worst of it is that the soft wood they use won't stand the heat, and my head "mistri" says * * * Good health! * * * I'd sell my business tomorrow if I could get a "lakh" for it. I'm deadly sick of India. * * * Cheer up, old man! Here, Ram Din, champagne to the "Sahib!" Merry Christmas to you * * * I hear the Naini Tal boat club will order three new boats; that'll be a chance for you—especially if you've still got that clever "mistri" you had last year. * * * What with everything getting dearer, I'm likely to end my days in this country, instead of going "home," as I had——nonsense! you're a bit hipped. Here's your jolly good health! * * *"

Christmas Under Various Conditions.

If the exile spends the Christmas week in Calcutta, Bombay or Madras he will not suffer from lack of gaiety. In Calcutta he has his choice of picnics up the river and jaunts to the botanical gardens, and he can pay a visit to the beautifully kept Zoo. If he is a good shot, an expedition may be made to the Sunderbunds—a marshy tract of jungle where "Royal Bengal" tigers prowl, and where less ferocious beasts are equally plentiful, while well stocked snipe "jheels" are within half an hour's railway journey. The rivers swarm with alligators; and if the "Sahib" has the patience to go a-fishing—well, he is unlikely to return empty-handed! Madras offers much the same recreations; and at Bombay Christmas yachting parties are a feature of the place. Golf is obtainable at all three towns, and the "mistri-wallah Sahib" who can afford the time—and the rupees—takes advantage of the holiday to go a short sea voyage, a change which considerably benefits his health. Occasionally, the man who pines for a contrast to such civilization as Calcutta, Madras and Bombay afford, hies him to the jungle, where he and two or three chosen friends camp out, living in tents and depending for their meat on the snipe and deer which are accommodatingly waiting to be slaughtered. From soon after sunrise till dusk the members of the camp lead an ideal open-air life, and after dinner they gather round a roaring camp fire. Wrapped in thick overcoats, and provided with "cheap and nasty" cheroots of native manufacture, and whisky "pegs," they feel at peace with all men! By 9 o'clock everyone is in bed. For the "shikari" who rises with the lark finds himself getting drowsy at an equally early hour.

Christmas in the Hills.

Although in the "plains" it often is unpleasantly hot at Christmas time, in Simla, Naini Tal, Darjheeling and other "hill stations," the weather is "Christmasy" enough to suit the most exacting exile. The roads probably are several inches deep in snow; icicles hang from every tree, and the "Sahib" may experience the joy of waking to find that every drop of water in the place is frozen! Indeed, in some "hill stations" it is possible to get a few days' skating, and holly and mistletoe grow in welcome profusion. It also should be borne in mind that the man who can secure "ten days' casual leave," often devotes his holiday to visiting Lucknow, Agra, Delhi, Benares and other "stations" which are famous for their interesting old mosques, tombs and palaces. On the other hand, a percentage of exiles do not stir outside their bungalows. They, alas! prefer to pass the time indoors —with a bottle of whisky for company.

The Native Carpenter's Christmas.

As has already been explained, the black postman never attaches the slightest importance to Christmas. He does not ask his white employer for a holiday; and if he discovers that he is not expected to put in an appearance at the works, he spends the day doing a little work on his own account. He may eat more than usual, and he probably will smoke an extra "hookah" full of the extremely mal-odorous native tobacco which his soul loves. But the only notice he takes of the day is to discuss with his friends the madness of the "Sahib log" in keeping Christmas! * * * "Yes, O brother, truly, they are mad, these white men! They spend their "burra din" making music or shooting fierce animals, instead of making money. * * * Sometimes they go across the "kala pani" in a gigantic steamer. * * * The owls! What pleasure can there be in braving the terrors of the deep? Besides, they may be seasick. * * * Yes, O Ali, they are mad—the "Sahib log," quite mad. * * *

And my ''Sahib'' is the maddest of the lot. He has actually gone to Darjeeling that most devilishly cold place, where all is snow and ice. * * * He is indeed foolish, O Ali. * * * Inyat Ulla says his ''Sahib'' shot three tigers last Christmas Day. * * * ''Wah! Wah!'' He might have been killed himself! Why does not he pay some one to do it for him? He should give the job to the ''Burra Sahib;'' then my ''Sahib'' would get promotion. * * * But they never make the most of the opportunity—these extraordinary English! * * * On Christmas Day, O Mahomet, they put a tree in the ''gol-kumrah'' and fasten toys to its branches. * * * Ridiculous, O ''mistri-wallah.'' Trees should only be seen out of doors. A tree in the drawing room! What next, I wonder? * * * But we must not blame them, O Ram Din, for they have not our advantages—the poor, mad creatures. Remember, in their country, where many a mad act is permitted, there is no business done on Sunday. * * *''

An Exception to the Rule.

If the native carpenter has been converted by the good missionaries, he keeps Christmas Day like any other Christian—even going the length of providing a Christmas tree for the delectation of his offspring. These exceptions, however, are remarkably few and far between.

American People Are Idealists.

Governor Hughes of the State of New York recently said:

''The American people are idealists. The man who goes about picturing our communities as filled with men having no higher ideal than the amassing of wealth, thinking solely of selfish enjoyment, utters the basest libel upon the American people. If we can only keep the successful man, the leader in business, in politics, or in any of the activities of our great life true to the sentiments of the heart of the average American we should have less cause for alarm.

''The American people are full of zeal for good things, good ideals of their fathers are still cherished in their hearts, the spirit of liberty and the desire to maintain incorruptibility of their institutions are just as conspicuous today as they were in the days of '76.

''Different periods give new duties and furnish new opportunities for patriotic endeavor. Washington had his troubles, and all the members of the continental army were not devoted patriots. Washington and those who fought with him to establish our liberties had anxieties in order to keep his army in the field, and who today would fail to take note of the fact that in every community throughout this broad land the real sentiment of the people, whether radical here or conservative there, is simply that the administration and the government shall be straightforward and impartial.''

Old Age Annuities.

The Wage Earner can perform no greater service to the workingmen and women of Massachusetts than by keeping constantly before them the importance of providing themselves with savings bank old age annuities and life insurance.

Old age, with earnings lessened, or ceasing, will come to most wage-earners who do not die prematurely. But in Massachusetts no industrious wage-earner or his family should have to become a burden upon the community. The recent savings bank insurance and annuity law, for the first time, enables working people to provide themselves with old age annuities.

The cost of doing this is as much a part of the daily cost of living as meat, food or clothing. No wage is a living wage which does not permit the workingman to make this provision. No one really pays his way who does not thus provide for the future.

The recent savings bank insurance and annuity law puts old age annuities and life insurance within the reach of all wage-earners.

A person who takes out a policy at the age of 18 can get for $1.36 a month, at least $500 insurance if he dies before the age of 65, and if he lives to the age of 65 he will get at least $4.00 a week thereafter as long as he lives.—The Wage Earner.

The democrat is a young conservative; the conservative is an old democrat.—Emerson.

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter

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LABEL PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1908

The year now ending has been one of severe trials and vicissitudes for the toiling people of this and other countries. In its course the financial stringency so wantonly brought about, and which came upon us so unexpectedly a year ago, developed into an industrial panic of the most virulent kind, from which we have as yet not recovered. The number of unemployed, in the large industrial centers especially, is still alarmingly high, and despite the assurance of the public press that there is evidence of returning prosperity, the business outlook is at this time still exceedingly bad.

Labor organizations, as in all previous panics, have naturally been more or less affected by the business depression—they have suffered a loss in membership, and so has our U. B. Yet, as the reports of our general officers to our last convention show, we are holding our own remarkably well, and where our Local Unions have come to the rescue of their unemployed members and have adequately provided for their relief, their numerical standing of the third quarter of 1907, before the financial flurry set in, has almost been maintained.

Of great significance is the fact that the greatest suffering from the enforced idleness caused by the panic is to be found among the unorganized. Reports of charitable societies and investigations by public officials show that most all appeals for charity are made by persons having no connection with labor organizations.

Where unfair employers have taken advantage of the glutted condition of the labor market and attempted the cutting of wages, the organized workers have resisted these attempts by putting up a strong and in most instances a successful fight, while the unorganized were forced to unconditionally accept a reduction bringing their wages down to almost the starvation point.

The year 1908 has thus served the unorganized workers an object lesson which they may not soon forget; its events on the industrial field have demonstrated the fact that the only safeguard of the unorganized toilers, in prosperous as well as in hard times, lies with the organization of their trade or calling.

Yet we ourselves, the organized, should from the events of the past year draw the lesson that a higher degree of self-sacrificing on our part is of imperative necessity for the safeguarding of our interests and the maintenance of our organization.

In the past year the fact has become more apparent than ever that a union adhering to a system of low dues cannot accomplish the purpose for which it is organized in times of prosperity, nor maintain itself in times of business depression. Where the dues of a union are as low as 50 cents a month, or even less, it is a union

only in name, and has scarcely any standing in the modern labor movement. Let us therefore resolve that in the coming year, and as soon as business has resumed its normal state, we will be more self-sacrificing than in the past; that we will begin paying into our organization an amount of dues that will enable us in every instance and in all emergencies to successfully fight future battles, and let us adopt some permanent system for the relief of unemployed members.

Hoping for a speedy revival of business and better opportunities for our toiling people, we wish all our members a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

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As it was to be expected, the reports appearing in the public press this past month stating there were sure signs of returning prosperity in this country have had their effect in Europe, much to the detriment of American labor. These reports have been spread broadcast by representatives of American capitalist interests and the immigration agents in Europe, generally a class of people similar to our real estate agents commonly called "land sharks." As a result the flow of immigration is again directed to the United States, the ocean liners arriving at our eastern ports during the latter part of November have landed thousands of steerage passengers. These new arrivals will inevitably swell the number of our unemployed. Their appearance on the labor market will have a tendency of prolonging the suffering of as many thousands who for months have found it impossible to earn a livelihood.

This unscrupulously fomented, renewed immigration forcibly demonstrates the necessity of closer relationship between our trade unions and those of Europe. Only through the agencies of the former and a regular exchange of reports will the working people in Europe ever be informed as to the true conditions existing in America.

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The first annual convention of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. convened at Denver, Colo., after the adjournment of the A. F. of L. convention, entering into session November 23. Our U. B. is represented at this convention by Frank Duffy, James Kirby, D. F. Featherston, P. H. McCarthy, E. J. Henderson, J. T. Cosgrove and Dan Deegon. The report of our delegates will appear in our January issue.

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The Old Age Pension question, a matter in which organized labor in this country is at last beginning to take some interest, is again occupying the governments and legislatures of some of the European countries in an effort to regulate and improve the existing laws governing this feature.

The Austrian government recently submitted a bill to Parliament which combines all provisions regulating sick benefit, old age pension and accident insurance into one unit law. As a material change to the existing law, the bill provides that not only persons working for wages, but also small business people and farmers, who by reason of their small income cannot lay aside enough money to live on in their old age, shall be subject to the old age pension provisions, which means that they shall contribute towards the maintenance of this feature and be entitled to benefit same as employes, commonly speaking.

The bill proposes another important change of law inasmuch as it exempts employes from contributing towards the payment of accident insurance, the employers only to be responsible in case of an accident befalling an employe.

The Mexican "Stone" Tree.

A traveler from Mexico tells of some samples of a wonderful tree he saw in that country. It is called a stone tree, and the wood, though turning as hard as stone with age, is easily worked when green, being of a fine grain. The tree is of enormous proportions as to height and thickness, being wide spreading with foliage of a yellowish tinge. The wood is not inclined to either warping or splitting. Its most remarkable feature is that it gets harder with age until it is very much like stone, whether it is left in the open air or buried in the ground. Houses built of this wood become almost fireproof and last as though built of stone.—Woodworkers' Review.

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Proceedings of Fourth Quarterly Session, 1908, of General Executive Board.

The following matters were acted upon by the Board by correspondence with the G. S. in the interim between the July and October meetings:

August 6.

Fernie, B. C., Can. Request from L. U. No. 1220 for financial assistance for relief of members made destitute by the destruction of Fernie by fire. The Board appropriated the sum of $200.00 for their relief.

August 17.

Montreal, Canada. Request from the D. C. for financial assistance in support of the members of L. U. No. 1888 on strike on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Board authorized the G. O. to render financial assistance as required.

August 19.

Bergen Co., N. J. Request from the D. C. for additional assistance in the support of members on strike. The Board appropriates the sum of $300.00.

August 31.

Morristown, N. J. Request of L. U. No. 638 for additional financial assistance in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $200.00.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 17.

The G. E. B. met in regular session on the above date with all members present.

St. Louis, Mo. Appeal of L. U. No. 1596 from the decision of the G. S. in disallowing the death claim of the late Emil Kummer. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Jacksonville, Fla. Appeal of L. U. No. 224 from the decision of the G. S. in disallowing the disability claim of Wm. White. Action is deferred until additional information can be secured.

Vallejo, Cal. Appeal of L. U. No. 180 from the decision of the G. S. in disallowing the death claim of the wife of Charles Gunderson. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Sept. 18.

All members present.

Boise, Ida. Appeal of L. U. No. 635 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the late C. W. Martenas. The appeal is sustained, the decision of the G. S. reversed and the claim ordered paid on the ground that the evidence shows that the late brother had been a member in good standing for more than twelve months.

Des Moines, Iowa. Appeal of Fred Kemp from the action of L. U. No. 106 in the election of a delegate to the Salt Lake City Convention. The matter is referred to the Credential Committee.

Cleveland, Ohio. Request from L. U. No. 11 for a donation covering the per capita tax for June as the bank in which the funds of No. 11 were deposited had failed. Action is deferred and the G. S. is requested to procure from L. U. No. 11 a detailed statement of their financial condition.

Rawhide, Nevada. Request from L. U. No. 584 for financial assistance. Action is deferred and the G. S. is requested to write for additional information.

Sept. 19.

All members present.

Chicago, Ill. Appeal of L. U. No 1367 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the wife of A. E. Belslew. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Springfield, Mass. Request from the New England Convention of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. that the Board make certain changes in the constitution relative to clearance cards, was read and referred to the Constitution Committee.

Hot Springs, Ark. An accounting was received from L. U. No. 891 of an appropriation made for the purpose of maintaining trade conditions and same was examined and filed for future reference.

Colorado State Federation. Communication received requesting an appropriation for the legal defense of the Federation. Request denied.

Hudson City, N. J. Request from the D. C. for additional appropriation in support of members involved in maintaining trade conditions. The sum of $1000.00 is appropriated.

Sept. 21.

All members present.

Juncos, Porto Rico. Request from L. U. No. 1696 for financial assistance. The matter is referred to the G. P. with the request that a thorough investigation be made and the findings reported to the Board.

Catona, Porto Rico. Request from L. U. No. 1114 for financial assistance. The matter is referred to the G. P. with a request that a thorough investigation be made and the findings reported to the Board.

Los Angeles, Cal. Request from the D. C. for an additional appropriation for organizing purposes was received and the sum of $1000.00 is appropriated to be expended under the supervision of the G. P.

Stamford, Conn. Appeal of L. U. No. 210 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the late Fred C. Boisner. The decision of the G. S. is reversed and the claim is ordered paid.

Sept. 22.

All members present.

The delegation from L. U. No. 309, New York City, appeared before the Board in regard to the Wood Carvers and Modelers' Association, now in convention in New York City. The Board instructed the G. S. to extend fraternal greetings to the Wood Carvers and Modelers and in addition to request them to appoint a committee to meet with a like committee from the U. B. to the end that amalgamation of both organizations may be consummated.

Elizabeth, N. J. Statement from the D. C. in regard to present condition of trade movement and requesting additional financial aid in support of members involved. The sum of $500.00 is appropriated.

Jacksonville, Fla. Appeal of L. U. No. 224 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the disability claim of Wm. White. The appeal is sustained, the decision of the G. S. is reversed and the claim is ordered paid.

Resolution No. 25 from Youngstown, Ohio, L. U. No. 171 requesting an appropriation for the purpose of maintaining trade conditions. The Board appropriates the sum of $300.00.

Sept. 23.

All members present.

Resolution No. 45, introduced by delegates from Washington, D. C., and referred to the Board by the Convention, asking for financial aid to assist members in that city who are now on strike. The delegation from Washington, D. C., appeared before the Board in support of the resolution. The Board appropriates the sum of $500.00 and the G. P. is empowered to render further assistance if, in his judgment after investigation of the facts in the case, the condition warrants the same.

Resolution No. 26, introduced by the District Council of Baltimore, Md., asking an appropriation of $2500.00 for organizing purposes in that city and referred to the Board by the Convention. The delegate from Baltimore appeared before the Board in regard to the same. The matter is laid over until an investigation of the facts in the case can be made by the Board.

Resolution No. 73, introduced by the delegates from L. U. No. 76, New Orleans, La., requesting that an organizer be placed in New Orleans and contiguous territory and that sufficient sum of money be appropriated to thoroughly organize that district. The Board recommends that the G. P. place an organizer in New Orleans and vicinity as soon as possible.

New York City. A delegation from L. U. 309 appeared before the Board in support of a request from the aforesaid L. U. asking for financial assistance in organizing the shops under control of the Manufacturers' Association. The Board appropriates $1000.00 and the G. P. is authorized to forward additional $500.00 if required.

Sept. 24.

All members present.

Jacksonville, Fla. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for the purpose of organizing that city. The Board appropriates $500.00, to be expended under the supervision of the G. P.

Springfield, Ohio. Delegate from L. U. No. 660 appeared before the Board in support of a request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $200.00, to be expended under the direction of the G. P., and the G. P. is requested to place an organizer in that city when in his judgment the condition of trade warrants the same.

Boise, Ida. Delegate from L. U. No. 635 appeared before the Board in support of a resolution requesting the services of an organizer in Boise and adjoining cities. The matter is referred to the G. P.

Tacoma, Wash. Request from L. U. No. 470

for an appropriation of $3000.00 for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $500.00, to be expended under the direction of the G. P., and the G. P. is authorized to render additional financial support if the reports received at the G. O. warrant the same.

A delegation appeared before the Board in support of Resolution No. 29, asking for an appropriation of $5000.00 to be used for organizing purposes in Colorado. The delegation informed the Board that money is not actually needed, but that an organizer is the real object sought for. The Board recommends that an organizer be placed in Colorado and kept there as long as results warrant.

Resolution No. 72. Delegation from Colorado Springs, Colo., appeared before the Board in support of the above resolution relative to the establishment of a sanitarium for the treatment of members of the U. B. who may be afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis. This matter is referred to the incoming G. E. B.

Sept. 25.

All members present.

Phila., Pa. A delegation from Phila. appeared before the Board in support of Resolution No. 43, asking for an appropriation of $10,000.00 for the purpose of combatting a dual organization of carpenters in that city. The Board appropriates the sum of $1000.00, to be expended under the supervision of the G. P.

Resolution No. 100, asking for an appropriation of $500.00 for organizing purposes for Atlanta, Ga. Delegate from that city appeared before the Board in support of same and the Board appropriates the sum of $200.00.

Resolution No. 44. Delegation from Topeka, Kan., appeared before the Board in support of the resolution asking for an organizer for the State of Kansas in general and the city of Topeka in particular. The Board recommends that the request be complied with as soon as possible.

Resolution No. 102. The delegate from Pekin, Ill., appeared before the Board in support of the resolution asking for an appropriation of $1000.00 for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $100.00.

Resolution No. 99. A delegation from Moline, Davenport and Rock Island appeared before the Board in support of a resolution asking that an organizer be placed in the territory contiguous to the tri cities or an appropriation be made for organizing purposes to the Tri-Cities D. C. The Board requests the G. P. to send an organizer to the above-mentioned territory.

Sept. 28.

All members present.

Nashville, Tenn. Request from the D. C. for an additional appropriation to continue the work of organizing in that city. The Board appropriates $250.00, to be expended under the supervision of the G. P.

The matter of formulating a plan for the creation of a defense fund, referred to the Board by the Convention, was taken up and the following agreed to and submitted to the Convention:

Your Executive Board submits the following report and recommendations to be submitted to a referendum vote of the U. B. to govern the establishment and disbursement of a Defense Fund to be used for the benefit of the members of the U. B. who are involved in strikes and lockouts:

1. This fund, to be derived from a per capita tax of five cents per member per month, to be forwarded to the General Secretary monthly from each Local Union under the same conditions as specified in Section 67 of the General Constitution, relating to the payment of per capita tax.

2. Each Local Union shall in addition forward to the General Secretary monthly the sum of one dollar for each member reported as initiated during the month.

3. These amounts shall be set aside by the General Treasurer and deposited in such bank and under such conditions as the G. E. B. may direct, and shall be used for no other purpose than the payment of strike and lockout benefits as hereinafter prescribed.

4. Payments from the Local Unions to this Defense Fund shall begin on the month when this Constitution as amended by this Convention shall become operative, and shall be allowed to accumulate and no payments shall be made therefrom until January 1, 1911.

5. Whenever a general strike takes place with the sanction of the G. E. B. or members of the U. B. are forced into a general lockout by their employers, they shall be entitled to financial assistance from this fund as follows:

No payment shall be made to any member from this fund for the first week he is on strike or is locked out.

For the second, third, fourth and fifth week he shall be paid the sum of six dollars per week.

For the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth week, seven dollars per week.

For the tenth week and thereafter during the continuation of the strike or lockout, eight dollars per week.

Each Local Union or District Council receiving benefits from this fund must render a weekly account to the General Secretary of their disbursements, under penalty of forfeiture of further payments.

Should this fund prove insufficient to properly finance the strikes or lockouts in which the U. B. may become involved, the G. E. B. shall be empowered to transfer from the General Fund to meet emergency cases such sum as in their judgment will become necessary and not to endanger the safety of the insurance feature and regular running expenses of the U. B. as set forth in the Constitution.

Resolution No. 101. A delegation from Peoria, Ill., appeared before the Board in support of this resolution asking for an appropriation of $2000.00 for organizing purposes and the appointment of an organizer for that city.

The Board requests the G. P. to send an organizer to that city at as early a date as possible.

Resolution No. 27. Request for an appropriation of $3000.00 for the purpose of maintaining an organizer in Washington, Oregon and Idaho. The Board requests the G. P. to place an organizer in the territory mentioned.

Washington, D. C. A committee from L. U. No. 132 appeared before the Board in regard to the death claim of the late Rufus C. Wells. As this claim was acted upon by the Board, on appeal, on April 20, 1908, no further action can be taken at this time.

New York City and Rochester, N. Y. Delegations from the above-mentioned cities appeared before the Board in relation to the condition of wages of the men working in the Hayden shop in Rochester, N. Y., and requesting financial aid in improving the same. The Board will sanction a movement for better conditions on the part of the men employed in said shop and will render financial assistance as reports are received at the G. O.

Sept. 29.

All members present.

Port Chester, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. No. 77 from the ruling of the G. S. in the matter of overpayment of per capita tax to the G. O. The matter is laid over until the January (1909) meeting of the Board in order to secure additional information.

Elizabeth, N. J. Request from the D. C. for an additional appropriation to assist members on strike. Six hundred dollars appropriated.

Rawhide, Nev. Request from L. U. No. 584 for permission to send out an appeal to sister locals asking financial aid for relief of members who suffered a loss from a recent fire. The request to send out an appeal is denied. The Board appropriates $50.00 for their relief.

Austin, Texas. Appeal of L. U. No. 300 from the decision of the G. S. in disallowing the death claim of the late M. Blount. As this appeal was received by the G. S. while at Salt Lake City and the papers in the case are on file at the G. O., the matter is laid over until the next meeting of the Board.

Corinth, N. Y. Request from L. U. No. 491 for additional financial assistance in support of members on strike. One hundred dollars is appropriated.

Chicago, Ill. Appeal of L. U. 10 from the decision of the G. S. in refusing to reinstate Louis Fournier. This case was appealed to the Convention without first going to the G. E. B. and was referred to the Board by the Convention. The papers are on file at the G. O., and the matter is laid over until the next meeting of the Board.

Oct. 2.

All members present.

Bluefield, W. Va. Request from L. U. 976 for financial assistance in maintaining union conditions. One hundred dollars is appropriated.

West Blocton, Ala. Request from L. U. No. 670 for financial assistance for organizing purposes. Fifty dollars appropriated.

Fernie, B. C., Canada. Report of L. U. No. 1220 of the disbursement of a former appropriation received from the G. O. was audited and filed.

Wilmington, Del. Request from the D. C. for an additional appropriation on account of recent strike. Five hundred dollars appropriated.

Los Angeles, Cal. Report of the D. C. of the disbursement of an appropriation received from the G. O. was audited and filed.

The G. S. submitted fire insurance policies to the amount of $5000.00 on the furniture and fixtures of the G. O. After inspection they were returned to the G. S. to be filed.

Communication from the Federated Trades of the Canadian Pacific Ry. relative to the condition of the strike on that system was read and filed.

Communication from Max Morris, Secretary-Treasurer of the Retail Clerks' Association in reference to a law suit filed against the Colorado Federation of Labor was read and filed.

Port Richmond, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. No. 606 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 606 vs. L. U. No. 1472 of Rockville, Conn., in the matter of initiating one Jacob Pohl. The appeal of the L. U. is dismissed and the decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein.

Quanah, Texas. Appeal of L. U. No. 704 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of J. T. Babb vs. L. U. 704. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Cleveland, Ohio. Appeal of J. J. Phare from the decision of the G. P. in the case of J. J. Phare and L. U. No. 105 vs. Cleveland D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

St. Louis, Mo. Appeal of W. M. Michaels from the decision of the G. P. in the case of W. M. Michaels vs. L. U. No. 73. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Boston, Mass. Appeal of Myer Goodman from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 954 vs. Myer Goodman. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

New Castle, Pa. Appeal of Carl Moser from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 206 vs. Carl Moser. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

New York City. Appeal of the Joint District Council of New York City from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 606 vs. the J. D. C. in regard to L. U. No. 606 receiving a member on clearance card who had been rejected by the J. D. C. Examining Board. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

The bond of the General Secretary was submitted to the Board and placed in the care of the chairman.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time, the minutes were read and approved and Board adjourned to meet at Pittsburg, Pa., on October 26, 1908, as per instructions of the Convention.

R. E. L. CONNOLLY,
Secretary.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 26.

Pursuant to instructions of the Salt Lake City Convention, the G. E. B. met in special session on the above date to make a thorough investigation of the conditions prevailing in the above-mentioned city and to apply such remedies as they in their judgment deemed necessary.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Schardt, with Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present.

The secretary of the D. C. and the two business agents appeared before the Board as a committee from the D. C. and made a lengthy and detailed statement of the conditions previling in the district.

A committee from the McKeesport D. C. appeared before the Board in support of a request from the D. C. for financial aid and the assistance of an organizer. The committee expressed the opinion that organizing would not prove very effective during the winter months. The Board appropriates $100.00 to the McKeesport D. C. for present emergencies and requests the G. P. to place an organizer in that territory on or about March 1, 1909.

Monongahela Valley, Pa., D. C. A representative of the Monongahela D. C. appeared before the Board in support of a request from the D. C. for financial aid and the assistance of an organizer to establish the eight-hour workday in the entire district. The Board appropriates $100.00 for the immediate use of the D. C. and requests the G. P. to place an organizer in that district on or about March 1, 1909.

Akron, Ohio. The president of the Akron Central Labor Union submitted credentials and appeared before the Board in support of a request from the Akron C. L. U. that the G. E. B. endorse a circular letter asking financial aid from Local Unions to defend several union men in a lawsuit in that city. The request is denied.

Oct. 27.

Chairman Schardt, Post, Watson, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present.

Elizabeth, N. J. Request from the D. C. for additional financial assistance in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $600.00 for their relief.

Morristown, N. J. Request from the D. C. for additional financial assistance in support of members on strike. The Board appropriates $150.00.

Baltimore, Md. A communication was received from the D. C. requesting the G. E. B. to visit that city and investigate the conditions prevailing due to the late strike. The Board decided to meet in Baltimore on the 29th inst.

Springfield, Ohio. A communication was received from L. U. No. 660 requesting the G. E. B. to visit that city for the purpose of investigating the conditions. The Board is unable to visit Springfield.

Los Angeles, Cal. A communication was received from the representatives of the building trades of that city requesting that an appropriation be made for the purpose of organizing. As the U. B. is already financing organizing work in Los Angeles, the letter is placed on file.

Hoboken, N. J. Request from L. U. No. 467 that it be kept in good standing at the G. O. while in arrears for per capita tax. The request is denied.

Peoria, Ill. An accounting was received from L. U. No. 183 of an appropriation previously made by the Board, and after examination the same was filed.

Ottawa, Can. An accounting was received from L. U. No. 93 of an appropriation previously made by the Board, and after examination the same was filed.

Austin, Texas. Appeal of L. U. No. 300 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the late M. Blount. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Oct. 28.

Chairman Schardt, Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present.

Committees appointed by Local Unions Nos. 254, 164, 230, 402, 1186, 890, 852, 237, 571, 288, 202, 1273, 142, 430, 1732 and 165 appeared separately before the Board during the day, stated their present and past financial and numerical condition, the situation in the district as it appeared to them, what in their opinion was the cause of the same and such other information as was requested of them by the Board, going into the matter in detail.

At night the Board attended a special called meeting of the Pittsburg D. C. and secured such additional information as the D. C. had to impart.

Oct. 29.

Chairman Schardt, Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present.

The situation in Pittsburg and vicinity was taken up and after consideration the following was decided upon:

The G. E. B. after listening to the representatives of the various Local Unions affiliated with the Pittsburg D. C. in relation to the conditions prevailing in the Locals, as well as trade conditions in general in the city and vicinity, and after carefully considering the same, found as follows: That hundreds of former members who still work in the city and vicinity have fines against them ranging from $25.00 to $80.00 and many of the representatives who appeared before us are of the opinion

that these fines should be reduced. That the dues are but 30 and 50 cents per month, except in the case of two or three Locals. That the initiation fee is $20.00. That not more than fifty per cent of the carpenters belong to the U. B. In view of these facts we would recommend as follows: That except in aggravated cases of violation of the constitution or trade rules and wherever the best interests of the U. B. will not be injured thereby, the fines be materially reduced so that these men be again brought into the organization and under its control, as it appears that many of the men fined are not in a position financially, nor will they be for a long time, to pay the amount of their fines. While an initiation fee of $20.00 is not excessive for a city of the size and importance of Pittsburg, yet owing to the fact that practically a reorganization must take place, we would recommend a temporary reduction of the initiation fee until such time as the U. B. has better control of the situation than at present. The dues being but 30 and 50 cents per month, and knowing from the experience of hundreds of Local Unions that it is impossible to provide sufficient funds with such small dues to properly protect trade conditions, as well as to enable the establishment of a defense fund to sustain the Locals when attacked by their employers or in times of a panic, as at present, we recommend that the dues be increased to a minimum of 75 cents per month. Owing to the disorganized condition of the district, and believing that a thorough and systematic plan of organizing must be carried out in order to again place the U. B. in control of the situation, we recommend to the G. P. that an organizer be placed in the Pittsburg district and he to remain there until the district is reorganized. Realizing the need of funds in the work of organizing the district, the Board appropriates $1000.00 to the Pittsburg D. C. for the present. We find that several Local Unions with but a small membership are having a difficult time in meeting their financial obligations, and we would recommend to the D. C. that the question of consolidating these Locals be given their careful consideration.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 29.

The G. E. B. attended a special meeting of the D. C. of Baltimore, Md., at night and listened to a report of the conditions prevailing in that district as given by the officers and members of the D. C.

Oct. 30.

Chairman Schardt, Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present.

The condition of affairs in Baltimore was taken up and after carefully considering all the facts in the case the Board appropriates $500.00 to the Baltimore D. C. for organizing purposes and recommends to the G. P. that an organizer be placed in that city to assist the D. C. in the work of organizing.

A communication was received from the executive committee of L. U. No. 132, Washington, D. C., requesting the G. E. B. to meet with No. 132 tonight. The request is granted.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 30.

The Board attended the meeting of L. U. No. 132, were informed as to the conditions of the Union, the state of the trade in the city, as well as the methods of conducting the affairs of the organization in the district.

Oct. 31.

Chairman Schardt, Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet again at the G. O. on January 11, 1909.

R. E. L. CONNOLLY,
Secretary.

Attest:
FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Secy.

Expulsion.

Wm. Braun, the ex-treasurer of L. U. 291, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been expelled for embezzlement of funds belonging to the L. U.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Memphis, Tenn.	Benboro City, Ill.
Three Forks, Mont.	Mitchell, S. D.
Guthrie, Okla.	Granger, Tex.
Enfield, Ill.	

Total, 7 Local Unions.

Localities to be Avoided.

Amarillo, Tex.	Memphis, Tenn.
Anadarko, Okla.	Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Ashland, Ky.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Miami, Fla.
Austin, Tex.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Baltimore, Md.	Mulberry, Fla.
Belleville, Ill.	Nashville, Tenn.
Brantford, Ont., Can.	New Haven, Conn.
Bridgeport, Conn.	New Orleans, La.
Buffalo, N. Y.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.	New York City.
Cleveland, O.	Norfolk, Va.
DeLand, Fla.	Oakland, Cal.
Demopolis, Ala.	Owensboro, Ky.
Detroit, Mich.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Duluth, Minn.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Pottsville, Pa.
El Reno, Okla.	Pueblo, Colo.
Ely, Nev.	Richmond, Va.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Rockford, Ill.
Gary, Ind.	Salineville, O.
Hartford, Conn.	Sayre, Pa.
Helena, Mont.	Seattle, Wash.
Hendersonville, N. C.	San Francisco, Cal.
Houston, Tex.	Tacoma, Wash.
Johnson City, Tenn.	Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Kansas City, Mo.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Lawton, Okla.	White Plains, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Youngstown, O.
Louisville, Ky.	

Report of the Delegates Representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to the 28th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 22, 1908.

To the General Officers and Members of the General Executive Board:

The Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in Denver, Colo., in the New Auditorium and was called to order promptly at 10 o'clock Monday morning, November 9, 1908, by President Samuel Gompers and remained in session for the following two weeks from that date.

Governor Buchtel warmly welcomed the delegates and assured them that the city of Denver was honored by their presence. In part he said:

"The State of Colorado is one of the States where labor has had a great reward, and where it has come to have a notable recognition in a law adopted by the Legislature, signed by the then governor and passed by unanimous vote of the Supreme Court. I refer to the law which shelters the life of the toiler and amounts to a practical insurance on his life—the Employers' Liability Law. I am very proud to be able to say that the opinion handed down by the Supreme Court on that subject was a unanimous opinion.

"I want to congratulate you on the fact that you are citizens of this great republic, where every man is a sovereign, the one country on earth where there is a right appreciation of the value of labor and of the dignity of labor. You know among all peoples of the earth the one nation where we have contempt for only one man is this nation—that is, we have contempt for the man that has contempt for labor, and that is the only man for whom we have contempt."

The Mayor of the city, the president of the State Federation and the president of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly also welcomed the convention to Denver and expressed the hope that much good to the workers of our country might come from its deliberations.

The convention was composed as follows:

	Delegates.	Votes.
82 National and International Unions	208	15,094
24 State Bodies	24	24
55 Central Bodies	55	55
14 Trade and Federal Labor Unions	14	27
6 Fraternal Organizations.	6	3
Total	307	15,203

The seven delegates elected at our Fifteenth Biennial Convention, held in Salt Lake City, Utah, last September, were in attendance and took an active part in the work of the convention. Our voting power amounted to 1,796 votes. President Gompers gave us ample recognition at all times. He placed Brother O'Reilly on the Committee on President's Report; Brother Flynn on the Committee on Secretary's Report; Brother O'Brien on the Committee on State Organizations; Brother Botterill on the Committee on Boycotts; Brother Sexton on the Special Committee on Electrical Workers' Dispute; Brother Huber on the Committee on Building Trades, and Brother Duffy on the Special Committee on the Admission of the Plasterers to the A. F. of L., and on the special committee to consider the advisability of building headquarters for the A. F. of L. in Washington, D. C.

The report of President Gompers was considered the best he ever made. It dealt with the labor question in all its phases in an able and comprehensive manner.

During the past year 2 industrial departments were organized, 4 State federations, 73 city central bodies, 55 federal labor unions and 100 local trade unions (having no internationals).

The American Federation of Labor now consists of 116 international unions, 2 industrial departments, 38 State federations, 606 city central bodies and 583 local trade and federal labor unions, with a paid up membership of 1,586,885.

Relative to international unions President Gompers had this to say:

"The international unions have done magnificent work in regard to membership, as well as in uplifting their respective crafts and callings. They have at least

partially supported their unemployed. The declared policy of our Federation against wage reductions has found fruition, despite the industrial panic. Organized labor, even those unions unaffiliated, have taken up and accepted the advice given by our Federation, to resist wage reductions under any and all circumstances; even the unorganized have taken some degree of courage and partially resisted.

"For the first time in the history of our own or any other country an industrial crisis has come and will pass away, and a wholesale cutting in wages, or, for that matter, cutting in wages at all, has practically been averted. Time has demonstrated the wisdom of our Federation's declaration on this, as upon other economic questions. We have clearly proved the soundness of the philosophy, that wage reductions are not only injurious, but their resistance and prevention are the most rational and most rapid method of emergence from an industrial crisis or panic, whether brought on by the manipulations of 'Princes of Finance' or the blundering of the 'Captains of Industry.' I again strongly urge Labor's persistent resistance to any wage reductions."

On the injunction question he says:

"Injunctions as issued against workmen are never applied to, or issued against, any other citizen of our country. These injunctions are an attempt to deprive citizens of our country, when they are workmen, of the right of trial by jury. They are an effort to fasten an offense upon workmen who are innocent of any illegal act. They are issued in trade disputes to make outlaws of men who are not even charged with doing things in violation of any law of state or nation. These injunctions issued in labor disputes are an indirect assertion of a property right in men, when these men are workmen engaged in a legitimate effort to protect or to advance their natural rights and interests.

"The writ of injunction, beneficent in its original purpose, has been perverted from the protection of property and property rights, and extended to the invasion of personal rights and human freedom.

"It is an exhibition of crass ignorance for anyone to assert that we seek to abolish the writ of injunction. The fundamental principles upon which injunctions may rightfully be issued are for the protection of property and property rights only.

"He who seeks the aid of an injunction must come into court with clean hands. There must be no other adequate remedy at law.

"The injunction must never be used to curtail or invade personal rights.

"It must never be used in an effort to punish crime. It must never be used as a means to set aside trial by jury.

"Yet injunctions as issued against workmen are used for all these purposes and are never used or issued against any other citizen of our country for such purposes, and not even against workmen unless they are engaged in a labor dispute. Such injunctions have no warrant in law, and are the result of judicial usurpation and judicial legislation, which usurp the place of congressional legislation and are repugnant to constitutional guarantees.

"In all things in which workmen are enjoined by the process of an injunction during labor disputes—if those acts are criminal or unlawful—there are already ample law and remedy provided.

"Labor asks for no immunity for any of its men who may be guilty of violence or crime. It has no desire to become a privileged class, much less a privileged class of wrongdoers.

"Labor protests against the discrimination against workmen which denies them equal justice with every other citizen of our country. If any man of labor be guilty of a violation of any law, we contend that he should be apprehended, confronted with his accuser, and tried by a jury of his peers; that he, like all other citizens, be presumed to be innocent until proven guilty.

"This course of justice is reversed by the practice of the injunction in labor disputes; for, as already stated, our form of government and principles of justice maintain that it shall devolve upon the prosecution to prove beyond the peradventure of a doubt the guilt of the accused. In the injunctions issued against workmen,

they are required to show cause why they should not be fined or imprisoned. In other words, the burden of proof is shifted from the prosecution or plaintiff upon the shoulders of the accused or defendant. It is not necessary to prove his guilt. He must prove his innocence. And yet the acts which he is charged with doing may be in violation of no law, though they may be enjoined by a court's injunction."

Besides the "injunction cases" from which organized labor is suffering at the present time the federal courts have declared unconstitutional—

"The law of the State of New York, limiting the hours of workmen in bake shops to ten per day;

"The law prohibiting common carriers engaged in interstate commerce from discharging employes because of membership in a labor organization, or discharging them for any reason;

"The law limiting the hours of telegraphers and other railway employes of common carriers engaged in interstate commerce;

"The Eight-Hour Law so far as it applies to dredge men in government employ.

"The Supreme Court has decided in the Arago case, Robertson vs. Barry Baldwin, that seamen may be forcibly brought to their vessels and forced to work against their will, notwithstanding the vessels may be in safe harbor, thereby imposing involuntary servitude upon them."

He urges labor not to falter for one instant; for the most grave and momentous crisis ever faced by the wage workers of our country is now upon us. Our industrial rights have been shorn and our liberties are threatened.

It therefore rests with each of us to make the most earnest, impressive and law-abiding effort that lies within our power to restore these liberties and safeguard our rights for the future if we are to save the workers and mayhap even the nation itself from threatened disaster.

He claims this is not a time for idle fear and advises every man to be up and doing. Action consistent, action persistent, action insistent should be the watchword.

He defines the trade union movement very finely in the following words:

"The trade union movement, true to its history, its traditions and aspirations, has done, is doing, and will undoubtedly do more in the interest of mankind to humanize the human family than all other agencies combined. Devoting primarily our efforts to the membership of our organizations, yet there is not a declaration which we can make, or an action we can take for their protection and their advancement but which will have its correspondingly beneficent influence upon the unorganized workers and upon the masses of the people. Resistance to wage reduction by union workers is the check upon still further encroachments upon the unorganized. To secure an advance either in wages or the reduction in hours of labor by union workers is to correspondingly bring these advantages to the unorganized toilers.

"Our movement is the barrier and check to aggression and tyranny on the one hand; on the other it is the leaven for the common uplift for all.

"The labor union movement as understood and expressed by the American Federation of Labor is the historic struggle of the toilers; it has brought light and hope into the factory, the workshop, into the lives and homes of our workers; it has borne the brunt of battle and bears the honorable scars of past battles. It embodies Labor's hopes and aspirations for a brighter and a better day, not only for the future, but for today, tomorrow and tomorrow's tomorrow, each a better day than the one which has gone before."

The report of Secretary Morrison shows receipts and expenses as follows:

Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1907	$127,910.02
Income from all sources during the year	207,655.23
Total income	$335,565.25
Total expenses for year	196,937.36
Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1908	$138,627.89

The report of the Executive Council is a very instructive and interesting one, dealing not only with the labor movement in a general way, but with the great questions that arise from time to time affecting labor, in a detailed and particular way. It also deals with the disputes, both local-

ly and nationally, over the question of jurisdiction between trades.

Believing it of interest to our members, we herewith attach a copy of the letter sent by President Gompers by order of the Executive Council to Wm. J. Spencer, secretary of the Building Trades Department, at the formation of that body less than a year ago, so that it may be clearly understood by all the terms and conditions under which said charter was granted:

"Office of the American Federation of Labor.

"Washington, D. C., March 26, 1908.

"Mr. William J. Spencer, Secretary-Treasurer, Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, P. O. Box 7, Dayton, Ohio:

"Dear Sir and Brother—The application submitted by you and others on behalf of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, for a certificate of affiliation, came duly to hand, and in compliance with the request, and in conformity with the action of the Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor, we take pleasure in issuing the same.

"The action of the Norfolk Convention upon this subject was upon report and recommendation of a committee constituted entirely of representatives of building trades unions. The committee reported, having given the subject its earnest consideration, and expressed its belief to be that the form of building trades sections or alliances, whether local or national, should be under one head and in full affiliation to the American Federation of Labor. The committee recommended, and the convention unanimously adopted the recommendation, which was as follows:

"'That a department of building trades of the American Federation of Labor be created; said department to be chartered by the American Federation of Labor, to be composed of bona fide national and international building trades organizations, duly chartered as such by the American Federation of Labor, and to be given autonomy over the building trades, with authority to issue charters to local building trades sections; said sections and central body to be affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, to be composed of bona fide local unions and recognized as such in the building trades.

"'We further recommend that all local unions of the Building Trades Section shall be affiliated with central bodies of the American Federation of Labor.'

"Permit me to extend to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor a hearty welcome in the ranks of our great trade union movement under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, and to take this opportunity of sincerely expressing the hope that the department may be entirely successful and fulfill the highest hopes and aspirations its most devoted adherents anticipate. For my colleagues and myself I can but give the assurance that we shall exert our every effort to aid wherever possible in the fulfillment of that purpose.

"You will not fail to bear in mind, nor perhaps is it necessary that I should do more than refer to the fact that the Building Trades Department is the development of the federated idea of the trade union movement in the several departments of industry, applied now to the building trades. Efforts in this direction were made by the Metal Trades, but owing to circumstances unnecessary to enumerate, it failed of its purpose. Since the formation of the Building Trades Department the Metal Trades Department has been revived, and, in all likelihood, will be as closely allied and affiliated to the American Federation of Labor as is now the Building Trades Department.

"My only purpose in making reference to the matter here is to impress upon all whom it may concern that much of the future orderly development and growth of the trade union movement upon the lines of the Building Trades Department and the Metal Trades Department and such other departments of industry composed of national and international trade unions will depend upon not only the ability of the men intrusted with the administration of these departments, international and local, but particularly upon their devotion to the underlying principles of the trade union movement and the Federation of Labor of

our continent; for upon the demonstration that departments of various industries can be successfully conducted in full co-operation with each other in federation, which recognizes the identity of the interests of labor; the interdependence of workmen upon workmen, and that in the last analysis we have one purpose and one goal, we shall then disappoint enemies of our movement and bring hope, encouragement and success to our fellow workers, our fellow unionists.

"In addition, let me say that it will prove conclusively that the carping critics of our movement who charge, or insinuate, that the trade union movement does not progress, advance or develop, is baseless and a mischievous untruth. It may not be uninteresting to recall the fact that in the report which I had the honor to make to the St. Louis Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in 1888, I took occasion to express the following:

" 'The thought has frequently occurred to me whether in the near future the basis of our Federation should not be modeled upon a somewhat different basis from the present one, by having the various industries classified by the division of these industries; such as, for instance, the iron, steel or metal industry to have a convention of the representatives of all the trade unions in that industry; the building trades to have their convention of the representatives of the unions of their trade, the railroad employes theirs, and so on, each legislating upon the questions that affect the general interests of their particular trades and interests; these industrial divisions to be in turn represented by their proportionate number of delegates in the convention of the American Federation of Labor, and a representative of each industry elected a member of the Executive Council.

" 'The conventions of the industrial divisions might be held simultaneously in different halls, of course, but in the city in which the Federation would hold its convention immediately after their adjournment. The idea may not be practical for immediate adoption, but discussion of it can only lead to good results. One thing is certain—the autonomy of each trade and industrial division would thus be more firmly secured.'

"It will, therefore, be observed that the thought of just such industrial divisions or industrial departments as the Building Trades or Metal Trades, or others within the Federation, is not a new idea brought about by what any antagonist to our movement might charge or insinuate; and yet perhaps the thought expressed in that recommendation, the recommendation made twenty years ago, the action of the American Federation of Labor at Norfolk, the conferences held since, are all of them a series of steps in the great development of the American trade union movement, and that even today we are some distance from the full realization of what we hope to accomplish.

"It is clearly understood that in issuing a charter to the Building Trades Department, it is in compliance with the direction and upon the conditions as set forth by the Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor. When this entire subject-matter was under discussion at Norfolk, a number of questions were asked and authoritative answers given, and upon which action of the convention was based.

"I shall cause to be forwarded to you an authentic transcript of the stenographer's notes of the statements, questions and answers, which I trust will form a part of the archives of your department.

"Again expressing the hope for the success of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, I am,

"Fraternally yours,

(Signed) "SAMUEL GOMPERS,

"President American Federation of Labor."

Resolution 104 of the Norfolk Convention of the A. F. of L., dealing with

"Old Age Pensions"

was referred to the Executive Council with instructions to investigate and report at this convention.

Herewith we attach the report of the Executive Council on that matter from the data and information received from European and Australian countries:

Austria.

"Invalid pensions of at least $12.50 per year for men and $21.25 per year for women, and widows' and orphans' pensions to the amount of three-quarters of the invalid pension rate are paid and the fund is maintained for paying these pensions by equal contributions of employers and employes. This only applies for employes in mines, for whom such insurance is compulsory, and it is administered through miners' relief funds.

Belgium.

"Since the year 1850 the question of old age insurance and pensions has been made a matter of public discussion, but nothing very substantial has yet been accomplished. In 1891 the government paid a subsidy to be divided among certain recognized friendly societies, with a view to encouraging the affiliation of their members with the state savings banks. In 1898 there were 933 friendly societies, through which payments were made into the superannuation fund, the amount paid being $191,455. In that year the state granted $56,385 to this fund. In the year 1897 there were 3,000 old age pensioners, the average amount received by them amounting to 300 marks. In 1898 compulsory insurance for miners through the miners' relief clubs was instituted, and the miners were entitled to an old age pension after thirty-five years' service in the mines.

Denmark.

"In 1891 a special form of old age relief was established in Denmark, which is granted to any applicant sixty years of age or over, without regard to occupation, who is unable to provide the necessaries of life and the proper treatment in case of sickness for himself or dependents; but the relief granted under this system is more of a charitable character than an insurance annuity; the recipient of relief must not be in poverty due to his own fault. He must, for a period of ten years, have had a fixed residence, and never been sentenced for vagrancy or begging, and never have received other poor relief.

"Up to 1899, 56,656 persons had drawn such relief, costing $1,264,260, of which equal amounts, or $632,130, were paid by the municipalities and by the state. Taking the average for three years, 1896, 1897, 1898, about one-fifth of the population of Denmark was over sixty years of age and entitled to old age pensions. In 1899, the sum of $555,555 being rigidly fixed as the limit of the state grant and being insufficient to make up one-half of the sum required, an additional sum of $24,030 was voted by the state to make up the deficiency.

Iceland.

"In 1890 a system of old age and invalidity pensions was put in operation under these terms: Annual contributions must be paid into the relief fund of the commune by all servants between twenty years of age and sixty, except those who are responsible for the maintenance of one or more persons who are unable to provide for themselves, and those unable to earn wages owing to sickness or other causes, and those who have made personal provision against the time when they will have reached the age of sixty-five. The contribution amounts to twenty-seven cents per year for males and eight cents per year for females.

France.

"Compulsory insurance for old age exists in France for seamen and miners only, but the state undertakes the assurance of old age pensions for all classes who care to make the necessary payments through a state institution known as the National Savings Bank of the Retreat for the Old, which provides a certain amount of assistance for old age for those who avail themselves of this pension. The people contribute the necessary funds themselves. The government superintends the investment and distribution.

"The compulsory insurance for seamen is controlled by state institutions, which receive the contributions of the insured and the subscriptions from the state. The invalid pensions are paid from the fiftieth year. In the case of the death of the seaman, the widow is entitled to one-half the annuity and the orphan or orphans to the other half.

"The miners' regulations are: Compulsory insurance for all miners receiving

less than $460 per yearly earnings. The old age pensions are paid from the fifty-fifth year, and the fund is paid in equal shares by the employers and the employes. The total amount of all pension funds paid by the friendly societies only in France at the end of 1895 was $23,050,690.

Germany.

"Old age insurance is compulsory in Germany. It is administered through district organizations and also through state organizations that cover employes on railways and in mines. The weekly contributions are paid half by the employer and half by the employe, and the state pays $12.50 per year to each annuity. And the state also pays the weekly contributions of workmen while they are serving the periods of conscription in the army or navy. The government also meets specified expenses of administration.

"The old age pensions are paid to persons seventy years of age and over, providing they have made contributions for 1,200 weeks. Government officials, teachers and soldiers are exempt from these weekly contributions. The old age pension is proportioned to the wages received, and varies from $15 to $45 per year, to which the state subsidy of $12.50 per year is added. The last figures attainable were for 1899. The expenditures during that year for old age pensions amount to $6,721,370, of which $4,148,190 was contributed by employers and employes, and $2,573,180 by the government.

Italy.

"Old age insurance is voluntary for all wage workers, the premiums being paid by the insured and the state granting a subsidy. All working people may become members by paying not less than ten cents a year, and not to exceed $20 in any one year. Such member must declare whether he wishes his contributions to go to the common benefit of all members subscribing on mutual terms, or if he prefers that in case of his death before the closing of his account that the amount paid in by him up to the time of his death should be handed over to his family. The account of each member is closed after twenty-five years from his first payment, providing the sixtieth or sixty-fifth year of his age has been reached. When the account is closed, the sum standing to his credit is converted into an immediate life annuity in his favor. The state subsidy amounts to $2.00 per person per year.

New Zealand.

"The science of old age pensions has developed with greater exactitude in New Zealand more than in any other part of the world. It has captured the hearts of the people of New Zealand. It appeals to the kindliness of the people and their sense of justice, and is one of the most popular of all the progressive measures carried by the people who live in those islands. Of all the progressive, economic and political measures adopted by the New Zealanders, such as graded taxation, government loans, land resumption, land value taxation, compulsory arbitration, there was none more bitterly contested than the old age pension act, but now that it is an established institution, the people as a whole indorse it as an institution. To quote from the law gives one a clearer conception of the ideas prevailing in the minds of the New Zealand people when they adopted it. The law says:

" 'Whereas, it is equitable that deserving persons who, during the prime of life, have helped to bear the public burdens of the colony by the payment of taxes, and to open up its resources by their labor and skill, should receive from the colony a pension in their old age; therefore, be it enacted,' etc.

"Any citizen over sixty-five who has resided in the colony twenty-five years, of moderate good character, and not possessed of property amounting to more than $1,600 clear of all encumbrances, nor an annual income of $260 net, is entitled to a pension, provided he has not directly or indirectly put property or income out of his hands in order to qualify. If the net income is under $175 and the property above debts is not over $250, the maximum pension of $90 a year is given, but for each $5 of net income above $170, and also for each $75 of clear property above $250, the sum of $5 is deducted from the pension, so that the pension vanishes when the clear property reaches $1,600, or the net income rises to $260 per year. No distinc-

tion is made between men and women, but in case of married couples living together no pension is to be granted that would make their combined total net income more than $390.

"The law applies to native Maoris as well as whites, but aliens, nomads, Asiatics, criminals, drunkards, wife deserters, and those not living a sober, reputable life, are not included.

"The original act of 1898 provided an annual pension of $90 per year, but in 1905 this amount was increased to $130 per year.

"In computing the amount of pension for husband or wife, the net capital value of all the accumulated property of each shall be deemed to be half the total net capital value of all the accumulated property of both.

"In the year 1902 the number of pensions in force at the end of the year was 12,776. The population of New Zealand at that time was 845,000. A little over 4 per cent. of the people are sixty-five years old. About 15 out of each 1,000 persons are pensioners, or about 1 per cent. in every 67. Less than 40 per cent. of those over sixty-five years of age come within the law. The cost of administering the law that year was about $13,000, or almost $1.00 per pensioner.

New South Wales.

"The pension age in New South Wales is sixty-five years. The amount paid is $1.80 for each person per week for married persons. For unmarried, $2.40 each per week. Persons having $2,200 worth of property or an income of $260 per year are not eligible. A minimum residence of twenty-five years in some Australian colony is obligatory. During that time the person must have been free from penal servitude or imprisonment for five years or more. The applicant must not be a criminal, a lunatic, a confirmed drunkard, or one who had deserted his or her family.

Victoria.

"The pension age in Victoria is sixty-five years, or any age upon permanent disability. The amount may be determined by the commissioner of old age pensions, as he may deem reasonable, providing it does not exceed $1.92 per week. The applicant must be without means of support, unable to maintain himself and without relatives able to provide for him. If the applicant possesses $1,175 worth of clear property, or a net annual income of $100, he is not eligible. Other provisions, such as residence, etc., are similar to those in New Zealand and New South Wales.

England.

"The question of old age pensions is one of the live political issues in England, and has been a subject of discussion for several years. A select committee was appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the subject-matter and report its findings. This select committee spared no pains or expense in its investigation, and in its report of July 27, 1903, it agrees to report the bill without amendment which was then before the House, making several observations on the main features of the bill, such as the age a person should be to be entitled to pension, property qualifications, and, the most difficult of all, its doubt as to how the old age pension fund should be raised, saying in Section 6 of its report:

" 'Your committee desires to express its opinion that the provision of old age pensions for the deserving poor is a matter which might well be proceeded with step by step. If it is not considered possible to provide by taxation the full sum which would be required each year in increasing amounts for the scheme of pensions contemplated by the bill referred to your committee, the provision of a considerably smaller sum would, in the opinion of your committee, meet many of the most necessitous cases. This result might be obtained either by raising the age at which a pension might be claimed or by reducing the amount of weekly income the possession of which disqualifies for a pension.'

"And in Section 8 the committee was in doubt whether it could 'transfer the cost of maintaining the aged poor from the rates to the taxes, and the sums needed for the various schemes propounded are all matters of considerable doubt. Your committee is of the opinion that the reduction of poor law expenditure will be considerably less than has often been represented, because the proportion of the aged poor who are now or may be in future in the

workhouses could with advantage to themselves live outside with the help of a pension.'

"The last bill introduced in the House of Commons providing for old age pensions was submitted February 13, 1908, and from its general provisions we take the following details:

" '1. The act shall not apply to Scotland or Ireland.

" '2. In the case of a person having no income or less than $1.20 per week, the amount of $1.20 per week shall be allowed.

" '3. In the case of a person having an income of $1.20 per week and less than $2.40 per week, such sum as is equivalent to the difference between the income of such person and $2.40 per week.'

"The usual provisions for disqualification, such as bad conduct, habitual laziness, drunkenness, etc., are a part of the bill. And in this bill the method suggested to provide the necessary funds to finance old age pensions is made a local matter for the county councils, as the following extract from the bill provides:

" 'The moneys required for the payment of pensions and such salaries of officers as shall be fixed by the Pension Committee, and such expenses of carrying this act into effect, as shall from time to time be sanctioned by the County Council, shall be paid out of moneys provided by a county rate to be levied in equal proportions on owner and occupier.'

"In considering the advisability of recommending legislation providing for old age pensions in the United States, it must be borne in mind that the technical legal questions surrounding federal and state jurisdiction will be some of the most difficult of solution. The Federal government, through Congress, could only provide pensions for those immediately in the employ of the Federal government, or the employes of those engaged in interstate commerce, and then the states would have to be depended upon to care for the residents in the jurisdiction of the state. It would require many years of constant effort to even get this subject seriously considered in many of the states of our country, when we take into due consideration the stupendous difficulties that have been and are necessary to be overcome in order to obtain legislation for the workers of a much more moderate character.

"Constitutional discussions would ensue relative not only to federal and state jurisdiction, but to power of taxation, and even though it were proposed to raise an old age pension fund from a new system of taxation or inheritances or land values or internal revenues of other characters, it would have the effect of raising many new and complex issues that would be most difficult to solve and finally win the approbation of the public.

"Then, again, you will observe that in the compensation laws of nearly every country there are the 'usual' provisions for disqualification such as 'bad conduct, habitual laziness, drunkenness,' etc. Of course, a law of such a character must take into account these human derelictions; but it is also a matter for consideration whether men who are active in the cause of labor, whether men who stoutly defend their rights and the rights of their fellow workers, may not by some distortion be regarded as guilty of 'bad conduct;' whether this fact and the fear of its result may not 'take the heart out' of some men who seek to defend, to protect or to promote their rights and interests.

"In a speech of Honorable George A. Bartlett of Nevada, published in the Congressional Record of June 8, 1908, is given a comprehensive statement of compensation acts prevailing in the several countries which have such laws."

The erection of an office building for the American Federation of Labor was dealt with at considerable length by the Executive Council. So that our members may more thoroughly understand this proposition we herewith append that part of the report referring to that matter:

Several conventions have had the subject of adequate and appropriate office rooms for our Federation under consideration, authority having been given to the Executive Council to take action for the erection or the improvement of a building containing suitable quarters.

Acting upon this at our meeting in September, we outlined a course for the matter to be submitted to our directly affiliated

Local Unions for consideration and vote. Our action is set forth in the following circular letter of President Gompers:

"Office of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., September 21, 1908.

"To the Directly Affiliated Local Unions of the American Federation of Labor:

"Dear Sirs and Brothers—The conventions of the American Federation of Labor have on several occasions considered the subject of constructing a building in Washington, D. C., the nation's capital, where the affairs and business of the great labor movement of America may be conveniently and efficiently carried on; in other words, the construction of a structure which would be a home for the general offices of the American Federation of Labor. Various projects have been considered, but up to this time none have been deemed feasible or practical.

"Adequate offices in office buildings cannot be obtained in this city owing to two facts—first, rents in modern office buildings are exceedingly high, and there is not one office building in Washington in which a sufficient number of rooms adjoining each other can be obtained. Committees of the Executive Council have given this subject their careful investigation and consideration, and at the meeting of the Executive Council it was decided to submit the proposition to the unions directly affiliated by charter to the American Federation of Labor for a referendum vote. The proposition is as follows:

"That a sum not exceeding $50,000 be loaned from the defense fund for the erection of a building for the American Federation of Labor; that the directly affiliated Local Unions shall select by referendum vote three persons who shall act as trustees for the Local Unions, who shall have power of attorney, and in whose name a mortgage shall be given to the full amount of the money loaned from the defense fund for the erection of the building referred to; that the American Federation of Labor shall annually pay over to the defense fund from its general fund not less than $2,500 until the entire loan has been liquidated; that the above proposition shall become effective only when ratified by a majority vote of the members of directly affiliated Local Unions voting upon the proposition, and then only to become effective if ratified and approved by the forthcoming convention of the American Federation of Labor which is to be held at Denver, Colorado, November 9-21.

"In connection with this matter it may be well to say that there is now in the defense fund the sum of $104,885.69, and that should an emergency arise by which the money loaned from the defense fund should be needed there can be no doubt that nearly the entire amount can be raised at short notice and money obtained from other quarters as mortgage upon the structure.

"The Executive Council desires me to assure the Local Unions that the proposition is not only one which would safeguard the funds, but it will be of great advantage to the great cause of labor.

"The Local Unions are required to consider and vote upon this proposition at the first meeting after the receipt of this notice, and return all votes, both in favor and against, on the inclosed blank. Do not fail to give the exact number of votes cast in favor, as well as the exact number of votes cast against the proposition, and have the inclosed ballot signed by the President and Secretary of your union.

"Secretaries of locals will forward all returns of the result of the voting within forty-eight hours after the meeting to the undersigned. Returns received later than October 21 will not be counted.

"Fraternally yours,

(Signed) "SAM'L GOMPERS,

"President American Federation of Labor."

Voting blanks were issued to the locals. Eighty-nine Local Unions sent in their vote, 2,075 members voting in favor of the proposition, 294 members voting against. In addition, six unions sent in votes as having voted "unanimous" in favor, four unions voting "Yes" in favor, one union voting "unanimously" against.

The votes as returned are open to the inspection of this convention. We recommend that this subject-matter, together with our recommendation, be referred to a special committee, the appointment of which to be authorized by this convention, to make report thereon before our adjournment.

The special committee to which this was referred reported as follows:

"The special committee appointed by President Gompers, by and with the consent of the convention, to whom was referred that part of the Executive Council's report referring to and dealing with the erection of an office building at Washington, D. C., suitable for the transaction of the affairs and business of the American Federation of Labor, held several meetings, at which President Gompers and Secretary Morrison were present. We carefully considered that part of the report referring to the erection of an office building and are satisfied, after listening to President Gompers and Secretary Morrison, that the present headquarters in Washington, D. C., are not suitable nor large enough to transact business in a business manner. More floor space is wanted; larger offices for the president, secretary and Executive Council are necessary, and reception rooms are required. We, therefore, concur in the recommendation of the Executive Council that the American Federation of Labor build suitable and appropriate headquarters in Washington, D. C., that will be a credit to the organizations affiliated, and a monument to the organized labor movement of America in the time to come.

"The local trades and federal labor unions directly affiliated by charter have already voted in favor of a loan of $50,000 from the defense fund for that purpose, as per the letter submitted to them by President Gompers under date of September 21, 1908, by instructions of the Executive Council. Your committee, however, believe that this sum is not sufficient to buy ground and erect a building thereon large enough to transact the business of the American Federation of Labor. We would, therefore, recommend that authority be given the Executive Council to devise ways and means to raise $30,000 more, making in all $80,000, and we feel sure that with this amount at their disposal land can be purchased and an office building erected in which the business and affairs of the American Federation of Labor can be transacted and conducted in an up-to-date manner; and in which its wants and requirements can be attended to without undue delay.

"We consider it unjust to the officers of the American Federation of Labor, or any other labor organization, to be required to work and transact business in small, stuffy, dingy, ill-ventilated and poorly lighted offices.

"We therefore concur with the Executive Council in the proposition of buying ground outright, and building offices thereon for the American Federation of Labor, in Washington, D. C."

The convention unanimously concurred in the report.

The old jurisdiction fight between the carpenters and woodworkers came up as usual through resolutions from both organizations as well as through the report of the Executive Council. The woodworkers introduced the following resolutions:

Whereas, The delegates representing the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union introduced a set of preambles and resolutions in the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Norfolk, Va., known as Resolution No. 119, and printed on Page 270 of the proceedings of that convention, and

Whereas, That instrument recited the record and position of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union in relation to the American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas, Said convention decided that the president and secretary of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, together with the president of the American Federation of Labor, should meet and make recommendations to both organizations in controversy, and

Whereas, The meeting was held at Washington, D. C., January 25, 1908, which adjourned to convene in Indianapolis, March 19. Owing to circumstances the second conference was postponed by President Gompers, and

Whereas, The officers of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union submitted a proposition on April 18, which appears in the report of the proceedings of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor held in Chicago, June 13, 1908. This proposition was submitted to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners by President Gompers. No information has been given to the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union as to action thereon by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and

Whereas, In October, 1908, a proposition in accordance with the Minneapolis agreement was submitted to the membership of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union through the referendum which was defeated; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention demand that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners desist from further molesting or interfering with the Amalgamated Woodworkers'

International Union in exercising their right to organize and maintain local unions of factory workers as defined in charter issued by the American Federation of Labor to the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America.

The Executive Council reported on the carpenters-woodworkers' controversy as follows:

"The subject-matter of Resolution No. 119 deals with the dispute between the woodworkers and the carpenters. The matter was taken up between the officers of both organizations, with the result that a conference was held between the representatives of both organizations and President Gompers. No agreement was reached at this conference and it was decided to hold another. However, the proposition looking toward the amalgamation of both bodies was proposed by the Woodworkers and submitted to the officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters."

In accordance with the orders of our Fifteenth Biennial Convention, held at Salt Lake City in last September, we introduced the following resolutions:

Whereas, An agreement was entered into between the representatives of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America and the representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at the Twenty-Sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Minneapolis, Minn., in 1906, distinctly stipulating that complete amalgamation shall take place within two years from November 1, 1906, and that any evasion or violation of said agreement by either organization shall merit immediate revocation of the charter of the organization so violating, and

Whereas, The agreement was concurred in by said American Federation of Labor Convention, with but one dissenting vote, and

Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America endorsed said agreement by referendum vote, as recommended by its Executive Officers, and

Whereas, The Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union did not endorse the plan of amalgamation, as their Executive Officers did not recommend same, but, on the contrary, advocated distinct and separate organizations (see Page 270, Proceedings of the Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor to bear this out), and

Whereas, The stipulated two years' time having now expired, within which amalgamation should have taken place; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to forthwith carry out the preamble of said agreement and revoke the charter of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America.

These resolutions and the report of the council were referred to the Adjustment Committee. Your delegates appeared before said committee in defense of our organization, and plainly stated our position in the premises. The adjustment committee reported as follows:

"The committee recommends that the president of the American Federation of Labor be present at the convention of the Amalgamated Woodworkers, which is to be held in March, 1909, and that the Amalgamated Woodworkers' officials are advised to invite the officials of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters to be present, and to endeavor to comply with the intent and purpose of the Minneapolis decision, affecting the interests of the carpenters' and woodworkers' organizations."

Although we protested against any further time being granted to the woodworkers to comply with the terms and conditions as stipulated and set forth in the Minneapolis agreement, and although we pointed out that the two years, as designated in that agreement, expired on Nov. 1, 1908, and that the woodworkers had not complied with same, still the convention thought it only right to give them one more chance to comply with said agreement.

The report of the committee was therefore concurred in by the convention.

We also find the International Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers still finding fault with us. Mr. Hugh Kirk, national president of said organization and delegate to the A. F. of L. convention, introduced the following resolutions:

Whereas, In Boston, Mass., and vicinity, the District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America have instituted a campaign of proselytism among the already organized members of the International Union of Shipwrights, and

Whereas, The methods employed emulate those of the life insurance companies of our country, namely, they offer to pay greater financial benefits to seceders and others than that which they (the seceders) were already guaranteed by the international union of their trade, and

Whereas, The employment of such vicious and discreditable methods, within the trades union movement, are a menace and a hindrance to the advancement of that noble cause,

inasmuch as it has caused some of our most ardent and devoted workers to retire in disgust from the trades union movement altogether; therefore, be it

Resolved, As a remedy for so deplorable a condition within our great movement, that Section 1, Article XI, of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor be amended to read as follows: "No Central Labor Union, or any other central body of delegates, shall admit to, or retain in their councils, delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, national or international, hostile to any affiliated organization, or that has been suspended or expelled by, or not connected with a national or international organization of their trade herein affiliated, or whose membership in part, or in whole, have seceded from or refused to affiliate with the national or international organization of their trade, under penalty of having their charter revoked for violation of the same, subject to appeal to the next convention."

Whereas, The dispute between Local Union No. 60, Shipwrights' International, and Local Union No. 696, United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners of America (located at Tampa, Fla.), as contained in Resolution No. 89 of the Norfolk Convention, was referred (by said convention), on recommendation of Committee on Adjustment, to the general officers of the respective international unions, and

Whereas, The General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, reporting on the subject-matter to the International Union of Shipwrights, stated that upon investigation he had found the matter had been satisfactorily settled by a committee representing the two Local Unions interested; and

Whereas, Third Vice-President Hankins of the International Union of Shipwrights (domiciled at Tampa, Fla.), reports that nothing whatsoever has been done to adjust the grievance; that members of Local 696, United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners of America, still continue to work for less than the standard rate of shipwrights' wages, and also work in harmony with non-union ship caulkers, thereby perpetuating the open shop, and

Whereas, Such conduct on the part of members of Local No. 696, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, is contrary to the principles of organized labor and should not be tolerated; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates attending this Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention request the president of the American Federation of Labor to instruct a district organizer to proceed to Tampa, Fla., and investigate this grievance with a view of bringing about an amicable settlement between the two Local Unions interested.

The first resolutions were referred to the Committee on Laws, and were reported on unfavorably. The convention concurred in the report.

The second resolutions were referred to the Adjustment Committee.

That committee, after listening to both parties, reported as follows:

"The committee recommends that President Gompers be instructed to send a representative of the American Federation of Labor to Tampa, Florida, to meet representatives of the carpenters and shipwrights for the purpose of settling their controversy."

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Duffy (Frank)—There is no dispute at Tampa between the shipwrights and the carpenters. This question came before the Norfolk convention and was referred to the Adjustment Committee. The committee recommended that it be referred to the two international organizations in interest. The secretary of the shipwrights took the matter up with the president of the carpenters. President Huber took the matter up with our local in Tampa, and received the reply that there was no trouble there; that representatives of both organizations had met and settled their own difficulties.

Vice-President O'Connell—There is no doubt in the minds of the committee but that what Delegate Duffy says is true. We feel, however, that an investigation might be made by a representative of the American Federation of Labor who is in that locality. That will take the matter away from the American Federation of Labor altogether.

Delegate Kirk—There is no question of the good faith of both organizations, but there is conflicting testimony on both sides, and we would like to have an independent investigation made.

The report of the committee was concurred in over our protest.

Considerable time was taken up in discussing the stand taken by the A. F. of L. in the last political campaign. While fault was found by some, the large majority of the delegates present took the opposite view and so expressed themselves.

When the vote was taken it showed an overwhelming majority in favor of standing by the action of the A. F. of L. in entering the political arena in order to secure relief for the wage workers of the

country from the unjust manner in which the courts have dealt with them during the past few years.

Sixth Vice President Keefe refused to stand for re-election and Brother Huber was elected in his place. That left a vacancy on the council and President Alpine of the plumbers was elected to that position by a handsome majority over President Mahone of the street railway men.

After selecting Toronto, Canada, for the Convention city in 1909 the convention adjourned Saturday evening, November 21.

Respectfully submitted,

S. BOTTERILL,
M. J. O'BRIEN,
J. P. O'REILLY,
THOS. FLYNN,
W. A. SEXTON,
WM. D. HUBER,
FRANK DUFFY,
Delegates.

Rejection of Candidate.

Wm. Norman, applied for admission to L. U. 58 Chicago, Ill., and was rejected at three consecutive meetings.

Trust Bread in St. Louis, Mo.

A trust concern composed of several large firms has been fighting the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union since last May when it locked out all union men and declared for the open shop. It takes but little for the union men of other trades or callings in St. Louis to help the above organization to win this fight and compel the trust firm to make peace with the union. All that is necessary is to ask for bread bearing the union label.

Be Appreciative.

Never withhold from an employe well-deserved recognition for services rendered, fearing lest you cause magnum cerebellum.

Without it, the most liberal salary will secure you only his head loyalty; a dollar's work for a dollar paid him.

But make him feel that his work is appreciated, and you will be awarded his heart-loyalty, even if his salary be very small.

Praise prudently bestowed is a tremendous engineer. It costs you nothing, yet as a result producer there is no investment equal to it.

The Struggle for Liberty.

What you call liberty I call liberties; and what I call the struggle for liberty is nothing but the constant living assimilation of the idea of freedom. He who possesses liberty otherwise than as a thing to be striven for, possesses it dead and soulless; for the idea of liberty has undoubtedly this characteristic, that it develops steadily during its assimilation. So that a man who stops in the midst of the struggle and says, "Now I have it!" thereby shows that he has lost it.—Henrik Ibsen.

The Cause of Poverty.

Is this struggle for a living to ever end? It would seem that our poverty and degradation is not due to the unproductiveness of labor nor to the niggardliness of nature. The land and machinery and the skillful and willing workers are here. All that is necessary to supply every human need is to give the worker access to the machinery and land, but because we permit the capitalist class to stand between the working class and the opportunity to produce wealth we are compelled to starve and die in the midst of plenty.—Terre Haute Toiler.

Little Things.

A good-by kiss is a little thing;
With your hand on the door to go.
But it takes the venom out of the sting
Of a thoughtless word or a cruel fling
That you made an hour ago.

A kiss of greeting is sweet and rare
After the toil of the day;
And it smooths the furrows plowed by care,
The lines on the forehead you once called fair
In the years that have flown away.

'Tis a little thing to say, "You are kind;
I love you, my dear," each night;
But it sends a thrill through the heart, I find—
For Love is tender and Love is blind—
As we climb life's rugged height.

We starve each other for love's caress;
We take, but we do not give.
It seems so easy some soul to bless,
But we dole the love grudgingly, less and less,
'Till 'tis bitter and hard to live.

ANDREW LANG.

N. Arcand.

Since writing my last report for publication in The Carpenter, I have visited all the Local Unions of my district of Quebec, holding meetings in all places and encouraging those of our members who, on account of the long and disastrous depression in the building industry, were inclined to relax in their strife for the maintenance of living conditions. We have kept our position fairly well and, as better days have come, we are preparing for the gaining of new ground when the spring season arrives.

In Three Rivers, where we had a prosperous and progressive Local Union, our membership has been seriously affected by the great conflagration which destroyed the commercial part of the city. Their meeting hall, with charter outfit and records, have become a prey to the flames. The president, Brother F. X. Michelin, has generously offered his home for a meeting place in the interim, and thus the L. U.'s business transactions were not interrupted.

The L. U. has now secured quite a comfortable, permanent meeting hall, and I hope it will resume its forward march without delay.

A notable and interesting incident recently occurred in Sherbrooke—L. U. 1684 of that locality had called a mass meeting, which was held in one of the public squares. A musical number and speechmaking by outsiders, one of them being the provincial deputy, Dr. Peletier, who was regarded as being in sympathy with labor's cause, were features of the program. Brother Lynch of Montreal spoke first, showing in forceful and convincing language the advantages of unionism and the nobility of its aims and objects.

Then Dr. Peletier stepped upon the platform, and before he had uttered many words, we sized him up at what he really was—a wolf in sheepskin. He began by condemning our union as being an international organization and claimed that in sending our per capita tax to the States we were throwing away our money; that we were socialists in disguise, and strike makers, and that the object of our Brotherhood, as laid down in its constitution, was anti-Christian, and so he continued in his slurring remarks and malicious attacks for about an hour.

When my turn came I availed myself of the opportunity to refute the slanderous statements of the learned doctor and deputy, and showed him to be an ignoramus on labor matters. It was an easy task and, happening to be in extraordinary good humor and spirit for controversy, I showed him up in a manner unexpected by our opponents. Dr. Peletier then got out of the scrape, leaving the ground the object of ridicule, and unless he is altogether beyond the reach of persuasion, he has learned a lesson on international unionism that he will never forget.

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S. A. Bye.

Ever since my appointment as a special organizer for the Minneapolis and St. Paul (Minn.) districts, I have been active in behalf of the shop or millmen, devoting most of my time and efforts to the improvement of their condition, which, from the fact that others before me labored in the same field with very little success, was considered a difficult task.

My own L. U. 1568, Minneapolis, has ever since its organization in 1903 had, from various causes not to be mentioned here, a hard struggle for existence. Despite adverse circumstances I have succeeded in adding to this L. U. 104 members. I also finally succeeded in transferring to our U. B. the remnant of L. U. 80 of the A. W. W. of St. Paul, Minn. In all 180 members were initiated by that L. U. through my activity.

Besides my efforts to increase the membership I have between the meetings en-

deavored to establish conditions that would make it possible for a small struggling Local Union to exist. With this object in view I succeeded in obtaining signed agreements, four in Minneapolis and three in St. Paul, which entitled the respective firms to the use of the U. B. label, which has been granted them by the general office. There are also several shops in these cities where union men exclusively are employed and union conditions obtain, although the union label is not being used.

This summer I have secured agreements from the brewers of the Twin cities, both as individuals and through their association, to the effect that they will demand our label on all their bar and saloon fixtures. This is quite a gain for our cabinetmakers, as the label question has been lying low here for years.

In September last I was sent to Eau Claire, Wis., to help L. U. 1074, which was rapidly going to pieces, on their feet again. After some weeks of hustling by their old members and myself, we succeeded in instilling new life and vigor in what was left of the old local. New members were taken in every following meeting night, and before a month had passed we had nearly doubled the membership. They are now earnestly at work building up their L. U. on more solid basis.

While in Eau Claire I also approached two of the brewery firms and obtained their signatures to an agreement for the demand of our U. B. label on saloon furniture. I have good reason to believe that the other breweries in that section can be prevailed upon to sign similar agreements at my next visit.

At this present moment I am at La Crosse, Wis., where the interests of our L. U. 1308 are the object of my efforts. This is also a Local Union composed of millmen, with a small membership. But there is plenty of material in that locality with which to build up a large Local Union, as there are some large manufacturing plants here that are sending their work East and West, and ought to be unionized.

Here also I secured label agreements from five breweries, and it now remains for us to prevail upon the manufacturing concerns to look at the adoption of the label and the required establishing of union conditions in their shops as a business proposition that will enable them to supply the breweries with union fixtures from their home town.

I have held a series of open meetings here in La Crosse with some success. New members are added to the roll every meeting night.

I have had conferences with some of the shop managers, who expressed themselves willing to have the men organized, and even promised their assistance to that end as far as it was consistent with their business interests. I hope to secure agreements with them after stopping at Red Wing, Minn., for a short visit.

By order of the G. P., I will have to return to Minneapolis at an early date to assist the millmen there while the dispensation granted them is in operation, and also to visit other towns and cities in this same district. Much permanent good can be done here and elsewhere by some one who has the cause of the shop and millmen at heart, who is willing to do some hard work along conservative lines and has the full support of our U. B. The fact is apparent that a Local Union of outside men only, with the shop and millmen unorganized, is no power with which to successfully combat the interests we are up against.

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D. J. Farley.

During the past three months, and up to November 7, I have had ample opportunity to learn the poor condition of most all our small Local Unions in the territory covered by me.

Their condition, however, I am pleased to state, as discouraging as I found it at the time, has since immensely improved. At present you will scarcely find an idle carpenter, and though some of them report short jobs, they all are engaged. Most of the building operations going on are in the rural districts.

As a result of the greater opportunities for employment numbers of ex-members are getting ready to rejoin the organization, the members of lapsed unions are talking of reorganization and a few new Local

Unions are in sight. The organization of a D. C. in two different districts is also under way.

Many of the membership contemplate going to Indianapolis to be present at the dedication of our own building for general headquarters. I have assured them that old and young alike would be welcome at the occasion and that the Illinois Local Unions could look forth for an invitation.

Since my return from the convention I had to fulfill many promises to Local Unions who were not financially able to send delegates to the convention, to visit them and let them know what has been going on and what was accomplished at this great gathering of our U. B. Some of the localities visited for this purpose were Auburn, Benld, Gillespie, Taylorville, Mt. Olive, Litchfield, Coffeen and Granville, all of Illinois. To each one of the Local Unions in these localities I have given the best of my advice as to the necessary steps to be taken to get delinquent members in line again and to build up their organization on firmer basis.

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Leonardo Pacheco.

Reporting on my work as organizer for Porto Rico, I wish to state that the first week in October I was in Jabucoa, where I succeeded in organizing a Local Union. On October 9 I went to Maunabo, calling an open meeting of carpenters and holding several conferences with men particularly interested in our movement. Failing, however, to obtain a sufficient number of men to apply for a charter, some of the candidates went over to Jabucoa to be initiated in the L. U. of that locality.

I was more successful in Pattillas, which place I visited October 14. After holding several meetings with men of the craft, a Local Union was organized.

From Pattillas I went to Arrojo, visiting L. U. 1767. I am sorry to say that I found this Local Union in rather bad shape and in arrears with their per capita to the G. O. for the last three months. I held a conference with the officers and called a special meeting of the membership, instructing and advising them on lines of organization and agitation in the furtherance of our cause. During my stay in Arrojo we gained a number of new members and the Local Union remitted the per capita tax due to the G. O.

On October 24 I arrived at Guayama and at once set to work to canvass the town and get in contact with the resident carpenters. Here my labors also resulted in the organizing of a Local Union. I next visited Yanco, on October 30, attending and addressing the meeting and otherwise looking after the interest of L. U. 1474, of which I am a member.

A Bungler.

He was a twentieth century hustling builder, and under his auspices cottages and buildings seemed to spring up like mushrooms.

"Please, sir," said one of his foremen, rushing up to him one morning in a state of mental collapse, "one o' the new houses has fallen down in the night."

"What!" he roared. "You mean to say that one of my well-built, desirable residential houses has come to grief? Ah, I suppose you took the scaffolding down before you put on the wall paper?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, what can you expect, you rank outsider? Call yourself a foreman! Get off the works! You're sacked!"—National Builder.

An income tax, an eight-hour workday law, an old-age pensions law, a law prohibiting child labor—any of these measures, as advocated by the Socialist party on behalf of the working class, would be unamerican and unconstitutional, say the defenders of capitalism, because it would mean virtual confiscation of the property or the profit-making opportunities of the possessing classes. But when the receivers of a street railway company, appointed by a United States court, summarily cut off transfer rights and thus take a thousand dollars a day from the pockets of ten thousand persons and put them into the pockets of the stockholders and bondholders—that is not confiscation; that, although done without the consent of the elected representatives of the people, and by the sole authority of an appointed judge, is a legitimate stroke of business.—New York Call.

W. L. Douglas Shoe Company Does Not Use the Union Stamp.

Editor The Carpenter:

It is especially requested by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union that you publish the inclosed reference to the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company in your official journal. Your prompt attention to this matter will be very much appreciated:

To Whom It May Concern:

So many misleading articles have appeared in the public press with reference to the Douglas controversy, we issue this brief and accurate statement of facts:

In January, 1908, the Douglas Company transferred 25 cases (600 pairs) per day of $3.50 shoes from their No. 1 to their No. 2 factory and expressed their willingness to accept inferior work, for which they would pay the same wages as paid on their $3.00 shoes.

In June, 1908, they had increased the $3.50 shoes so transferred to 1,800 pairs per day. These shoes were then transferred back to the original No. 1 factory, at which time the wages on their entire $3.50 product, amounting to between 6,000 and 7,000 pairs per day, were placed under this No. 2 or reduced scale of wages, thus establishing a condition wherein no transfer had taken place, which justifies us in the conclusion that the transfer of shoes was for the purpose of securing a reduced labor cost, contrary to the arbitration method in vogue between the Douglas Company and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union for the previous nine years.

We contended that this method of securing reduced wages was inconsistent with collective bargaining and we assert, contrary to our arbitration contract with the company. The company, sustained by the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration, both in their right to transfer and to pay a lower labor cost, we exercised our legal and moral right to discontinue the arbitration contract at its expiration November 1, 1908. We have complied with all the decisions of the State Board of Arbitration and all our obligations under the contract without a stoppage of work in any department during ten months of disagreement as to the right of the company to transfer and to impose a new scale of wages without the consent of the union.

Hereafter the Douglas shoes will not bear the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Please bear in mind that no shoe is union made unless it bears a plain and distinct impression of the union stamp. Respectfully yours,

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION,
By JOHN F. TOBIN, Gen. Pres.,
246 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
November 4, 1908.

Anent Tool Insurance.

Editor The Carpenter:

In looking over the circular letter sent out by the G. S., calling for a referendum vote on the amendments to our general constitution, I was very much surprised to find a question like No. 18, Constitution and Rules for Tool Insurance Fund. Especially was the preamble to the latter, astonishing me greatly, as for the last thirteen years I have been holding a policy with the Springfield (Mass.) Fire and Marine Insurance Company, covering my chest of tools anywhere in Hampton county, Massachusetts, except in a planing mill for $150, for $100 a year, in consideration, as the policy reads, of the payment by me of the sum of $2.00 per year.

My new policy, issued August 21, 1908, is even more liberal, as it states that my tools are insured on the above terms against loss occurring anywhere in the State of Massachusetts.

Furthermore, I have been informed by the president of the above company that any of its agents in any of the states of

the United States would write a policy covering chest and tools wherever these might be at the time of loss or damage in the State where the policy was written; the premium, however, would vary a little in the different States.

The Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company is the largest insurance company chartered by the State of Massachusetts and is one of the companies that paid dollar for dollar on its loss at San Francisco two years ago.

I have no interest in this company except three policies, for which I have paid full premium. I am merely writing this to remind the brothers of the U. B. that they can obtain insurance on their tools in a good, reliable company under reasonable and favorable conditions.

Fraternally yours,
GEORGE L. HAYES,
L. U. 1105 (Millmen.)
Springfield, Mass.

A Brother's Tour of America.

Editor The Carpenter:

I have just finished a three years' tour of America, making the trip in 2 years 11 months and 1 week, and covering a distance of 27,000 miles. I had set out on my mission from Columbus, Ohio, on November 21, 1905, and since that date I have pursued my vocation in twenty-seven cities, and always traveling first-class from point to point, paying railroad transportation from money earned at my trade. I have been in every State in the Union, save four, and worked in the principal cities of each one, and have also visited and followed my vocation in twenty-two States of the republic of Mexico, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Grand Canon of the Colorado, the Petrified Forest, big trees of California, Yosemite National Park, Yellowstone Park, etc. I have also taken a trip up the Hudson, Columbia, St. Lawrence and Mississippi rivers. Some of the places I found very expensive; my visit to Yellowstone Park and the Yosemite Valley cost me over $60 in each instance.

I arrived in San Diego on the 30th of October and am now going to settle in southern California. My card is at present deposited with L. U. 515, Colorado Springs, Colo. I have probably traveled further than any other man belonging to a building trades union at this time, and I doubt whether any carpenter in America has belonged to more local unions than I have. If you see fit, make mention of my travels in The Carpenter.

Fraternally yours,
G. A. WALKER, San Diego, Cal.

Local Union 453, Auburn, N. Y., Celebrating Their 20th Anniversary.

One of the grandest and most successful functions that ever occurred in Auburn, N. Y., labor circles was the twentieth anniversary of L. U. 453, held Wednesday evening, October 28, 1908, at the Auditorium Annex.

The occasion was celebrated with an elaborate banquet, 350 persons sitting down to a splendid repast served in very fine style. The hall was well filled by members and their friends, quite a number of the employers being among the invited guests. Musical entertainment, which was one of the principal features of the evening, was furnished by the Local Union's own band, consisting of twenty-four pieces. Brother H. J. Painter acted as toastmaster. The opening address was delivered by the L. U.'s president, Brother W. H. Hickey, who gave a short history of the Local Union. He was followed by Jas. A. Horton, president of the New York State Council, by T. M. Guerin of Troy, our First General Vice-President, by Frank Duffy of Indianapolis, our General Secretary, and other local officers. The speeches, which were on the lines of organization, the benefits derived therefrom and on the principles of unionism, were very enthusiastically received and the speakers were heartily applauded.

The committee of arrangements, composed of H. J. Painter, G. A. Van Liew, W. D. Harris and S. C. Coddington, did all in their power to make things pleasant for those present, and, though there was no dancing, the celebration, as befitting the occasion, was of a rather solemn character, it proved a complete success and will long

be remembered by all who participated. Everyone had a most joyous time.

H. J. PAINTER.

Brother H. J. Painter, the toastmaster, whose picture we are here presenting, is the recording secretary of the Local Union. He has faithfully served in that capacity for the last nine or ten years.

Ten Trade Union Commandments.

(By W. J. Shields.)

1. Thou shalt attend the meetings of the union, and be not tardy, nor leave before adjournment. Your interests are at stake, see that they have the attention of your personal consideration.

2. Thou shalt take an active part in the meetings and regard thyself as the chief pillar of the union and the one without which the structure could not stand.

3. Thou shalt shake hands and welcome all the newly initiated brothers and thou shalt see to it that this service is continued until all are within the fold.

4. Thou shalt love thy brother as thyself and prove it by helping in cases of need. Cultivate feelings of mutual concern to the effect of securing employment one for the other.

5. Thou shalt at all times insist on the union rate of wages and work within the limit of hours prescribed by the laws. In the doing of this you improve the trade.

6. Thou shalt make an engagement to be present at all open meetings of the union, that your social conditions as well as your intellect may be improved.

7. Thou shalt leave thy prejudices and personal dislikes at the door and enter the union in the true spirit of brotherly love and a desire to serve humanity.

8. Thou shalt do thy part in the union faithfully and well, before thou shalt deem thyself fit to judge another's lack. Judge not lest you yourself be judged.

9. Thou shalt consider thyself the advance agent of each coming meeting and bring to the same some thought that will prove instructive as well as profitable to the union.

10. Thou shalt regard thine own acts and character as the criterion by which the public will judge the union. Remember its humane mission and strengthen it by flawless acts and dignified support.

The Greenfield Mitre Box.

The Goodell Manufacturing Co. of Greenfield, Mass., realizing the demand for a strong and accurate Mitre Box at a medium price, are offering this Greenfield Box, believing that it will be found the most convenient and the best value for the money on the market.

It has a single piece of iron bed back, steel legs, and emery boards to keep work from slipping.

The saw guides are quickly adjustable for any thickness back or panel saw, and when using the former, stops are provided to saw any depth. Rawhide is in the gib to prevent a panel saw striking metal.

Provision is made for taking up any wear of the saw guides by adjustment of the screws on the inside of the posts.

Besides automatically locking at all the regular angles, by simply turning a lever, it can be instantly set and locked at any angle.

This box gives 7⅛ inches width at right angles and 4½ inches at mitre.

For prices, see advertisement in this journal. All tools manufactured by the firm bear the International Association of Machinists' union label.

A jest
In time of danger shows the pulses even.

Temperance and labor are the two best physicians of man.—Rousseau.

To force of character we must add the emotion of tenderness and love.

Norfolk, Va.—As a result of the floaters coming into this district by the dozens last winter, and the season being extremely dull, about two-thirds of our membership had to walk the streets and suffer great hardship. These floaters would, and some of them even now, keep their cards in their pockets, failing to deposit them in any of our Local Unions. Trade conditions are somewhat better just this moment, but indications point to a winter as hard as the last one was, and we would urgently call on all transient carpenters to give this city and vicinity a wide berth until further notice. Please list Norfolk, Va., among the localities to be avoided.

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Houston, Tex.—Migrating carpenters will please steer clear of this city and vicinity until further notice. Trade is very slack, business is at a standstill and the town is full of floaters. The editor will please insert Houston, Tex., in the list of localities to be avoided.

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Portland, Ore.—For some months past this city has been the dumping ground in this part of the country for the union element from far and near, and as a result the town at this time is full of this undesirable type of men. We are trying our utmost to maintain union conditions wherever possible, but are up against a hard proposition. As the influx of more carpenters would seriously aggravate the situation, we would request all traveling brothers to hold aloof from Portland, Ore., and vicinity for the next few months at least.

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Enid, Okla.—As a result of much free advertising in our local and out-of-town papers, we are overrun with carpenters and the supply is considerably in excess of the demand. Many of those who are now on the premises will be obliged to leave town or starve; hence, migrating brothers are earnestly warned to keep shy of this city at this time.

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Chafey, Nev.—Our Local Union 1622 is in a flourishing condition and, although organized as recently as October 13, 1908, it took us but a very short time to raise enough funds among our membership to build a hall of our own. All the members turned in to help build it. The hall is 12x28 feet in size, is one of the most handsome and substantial buildings in the camp, and shows how we are doing things out here in the sage brush. We are now properly installed in our new home. The Local Union recently held a grand ball at the assembly hall, which proved a decided success and was the biggest social event in the camp's young history. Dancing commenced at 9 o'clock and lasted until 2 in the morning. The happy throng tripped over the floor to the strains of the best music ever heard in this part of Nevada. Brother George Walters as chairman of the floor committee, assisted by Brothers Tom H. Makin and J. C. Ogden, performed their duties in a most creditable manner and took particular care that the stranger had his full quota of enjoyment and share of the dances. At midnight a splendid supper was served at the Northern cafe, where the music again was brought into requisition to assist the appetites of the revelers. The Local Union will long be remembered in Chafey as most royal entertainers.

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Salt Lake City, Utah.—Having learned from brothers coming here that some of the eastern delegates to our last convention are circulating reports to the effect that this city is a Garden of Eden, where work is plentiful and conditions ideal, we would warn all brother carpenters not to be misled, as only disappointment awaits those coming here at this time of the year. The facts are, that conditions in Salt Lake City are no different from those in other

cities on this continent; competition here is just as keen and rent and other necessaries are higher than in the Eastern and Middle States. It is quite common for building mechanics to remain idle three and four months at a stretch during the winter season, which generally is long, severe and always extending late into spring. It is usually about May before building operations get into full swing. Carpenters are quite plentiful in this city and not in demand, and consequently we would advise brothers contemplating a trip to our city to provide themselves with funds to keep them for some time or to take them to some other part of the country. Men coming here at this time take great chances of obtaining employment.

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Quanah, Tex.—Brother carpenters are hereby warned to remain away from this place; there is no work for scarcely anyone at this time, and from all indications there will not be any for some time to come.

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Port Chester, N. Y.—This city, as well as Greenwich, Conn., should absolutely be avoided by traveling carpenters at this time. We have a good many men out of work and numbers of members from outside places are coming into this vicinity, failing to secure employment. Some of them had to be assisted financially to get out of town again. Traveling brothers, be wise and stay away.

A Massachusetts judge has decided that a labor union has no right to impose a fine upon a member for violating a rule which has been adopted by the union as a whole and subject to which the member joined the organization. On the other hand, no court has ever questioned the right of an employer to impose fines upon employes for disregard of rules which they have no voice in making. Let no one say the courts are inconsistent, however. They are frightfully consistent. But their consistency becomes evident only when one realizes that the right of drawing profit from property, not the right of working and living, is the fundamental right recognized by the existing system of law.—New York Evening Call.

Information Wanted.

W. O. Patrick, the subject of the sketch below, and treasurer of L. U. 71, Fort Smith, Ark., in the forepart of July last, absconded with about all the funds of the Local Union, presumably going to Texas.

W. O. PATRICK.

He is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, weight about 155 pounds, blue eyes and brown mustache. Anyone who can locate him or should learn of his whereabouts will please communicate with the undersigned secretary without delay.

A. E. GOODWIN, R. S.,
Box 36, Fort Smith, Ark.

About $1,000 will drop into the Dominion treasury, being the fines assessed against Labor and Socialist candidates who failed to poll half as many votes as the winner, says the Voice. There is no other country that we know of where the workers are given the boot in just this manner for daring to interfere in the game of politics as it is played by the commercial or capitalist classes. It is time for a change all right. Better get wise and vote right. It would not take many men in Parliament to shame the crowd into remedying this imposition.—Hamilton Herald.

Truth may stand forth unmoved of change.

Bolting Cement and Wood Together.

(By George Rice.)

It often happens that a concrete slab has to be secured to a wood base by means of bolts. Sometimes the wood is fastened to the cement by means of lag screws, in which case a hole is tapped in the cement and threads are cut. The threads are likely to be defective and often prove too feeble to sustain the work under any unusual strain. One may find all sorts of shabby methods employed for joining two thicknesses of cement and wood. Frequently, when clamping bolts are employed for this purpose, the condition will be found prevailing as illustrated in Figure 1. In this cut the cement

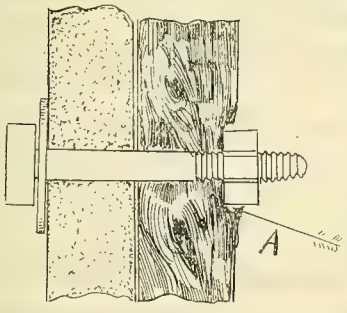


Figure 1.

piece is placed in position and bored for the shaft of the bolt, as shown. The woodwork is correspondingly drilled for the bolt and the bolt passes through and is fixed with the nut. Oftentimes the nut is screwed down until the nut sinks into the fiber of the wood, as represented at A. This makes an imperfect and unreliable union. The nut has cut into the wood and made a bad place. The wood foundation at that particular point may wear away and become more depressed by the nut, thereby making the joint loose. This trouble could be avoided by the use of a liberal sized washer. The washer will distribute the pressure of the nut over a wider area and support the nut thereon, even if the wood itself is lacking in resisting properties under strain of supporting cement pieces.

In another case which came to the observation of the writer recently the system of employing drive-lag screws was adopted, as in Figure 2. The bore is made in the

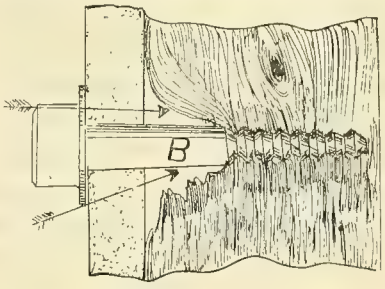


Figure 2.

cement slab as usual. A hole is started in the wood. Then the lag screw is driven into place with a hammer. Of course the threads of the lag screw tear and strain the woodwork, as represented at B. The screw fails to get a hold because of the condition which is brought about by driving. The best way is to make the bore in the wood just the right size to receive the threads of the screw by turning the screw into the same by means of a wrench. If this is done, and no driving is adopted, the slab can be fastened quite firmly to the wooden base.

When possible to have a head on each side of the surface of cement and wood, the bolting plan shown in Figure 4 is advisable.

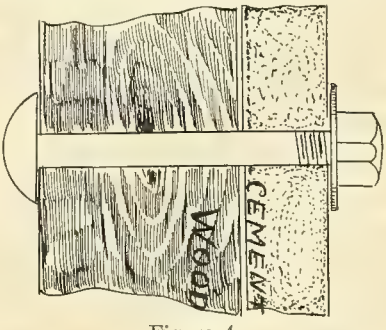


Figure 4.

One may find all manner of devices employed for securing the two pieces of materials together. Some of the methods are very poor. Some involve the use of keys and cylindrical shafts which are driven. Sometimes dovetailing is resorted to. Then there are systems involving the employment of artistically finished brass and other metal pins and bolts for fastening the stone and woodwork. Some of the monogram figures in bronze, which are secured to the surfaces by the same fastening devices which connect the wood and cement, are really attractive.

In cut Figure 4 the clamping of the cement and wood sections is accomplished by simply boring through the two pieces and inserting the bolt and nut as shown. Usually a smooth finished nut and bolt head are used for this purpose, so as to set off the plan as much as possible. When the wood is of some special character, and is intended for show purposes, the varnish finish is often improved by using white metal nuts and washers. Figure 5 illustrates one of the

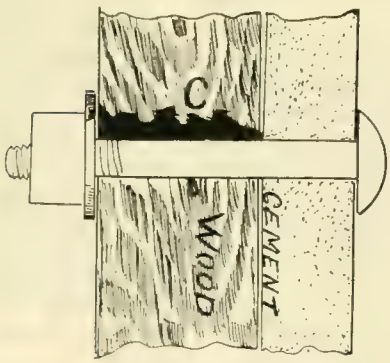
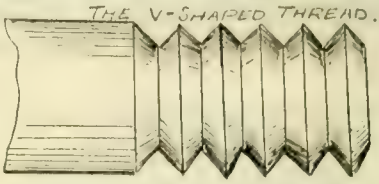


Figure 5.

troublesome defects in corroding of metal shafts in wood and cement bores due to the dampness. Rust will gather at first, and in the course of time the rust will develop corroding activities to the extent of eating into the woodwork until in a few years the nut gets wabbly in its place because of the absence of part of the material, as at C, Figure 5. This trouble is remedied by cleaning out the decayed and corroded matter. Then the hole is plugged and a new boring attempted. Then the bolt is replaced and the nut once more turned on tight.

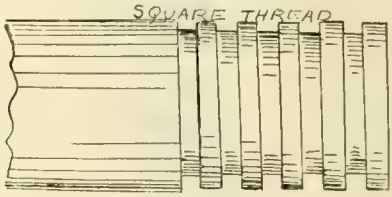
We next show some of the types of threaded shafts found in use in the bolts and clamping shafts used in uniting wood and cement surfaces. The V-shaped thread



is quite common and useful. The worn thread is disastrous to any work in which it may be employed. Worn threads are choppy, defectively created and ought to be thrown out. But often there are just

enough shafts, and to reject one would mean a delay getting a substitute. Therefore the defective bolt is utilized. It pulls out in time and the work may fall apart.

The square thread is used frequently be-



cause it is very powerful. Often this form of thread is turned on in the hole of the cement block, and the union is made by turning the shaft into the threads thus created. In this instance the nut is abandoned.

"The Dignity of Labor."

The paeans that are perpetually sung to the dignity, honesty and worth of manual labor by our ministers, teachers and politicians are natural, and in a way sincere enough; for it is recognized that if there were none to do the hard labor there would be no ease and comfort for the retainers. But for all the honesty, dignity and worth of his toil, the manual laborer is commonly looked upon as a socially inferior being.—W. J. Ghent, in "Mass and Class."

Verhandlungen der letzten Vierteljahres-Sitzung, 1908, des General Exekutiv-Board.

Zwischen dieser und der vorhergegangenen Sitzung wurden folgende Angelegenheiten durch brieflichen Meinungstausch zwischen den Mitgliedern des Board erledigt:

L. U. 1220 Fernie, Can., ersuchte um Unterstützung ihrer, infolge des Großfeuers in jener Stadt, notleidenden Mitglieder. Die Summe von $200 wurde bewilligt.

Der Montreal, Can., D. C. ersuchte um finanzielle Unterstützung der an dem Canadian Pacific Eisenbahner-Ausstande beteiligten Mieglieder der L. U. 1888. Die G. O. wurde ermächtigt nach Bedürfnis finanziellen Beistand zu leisten.

Dem Bergen County, N. J., D. C. wurde die weitere Summe von $300 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

Zu demselben Zwecke wurde der L. U. 638 Morristown, N. J., die Summe von $200 angewiesen.

17. September.

The Board tritt in Salt Lake City, Utah, in Sitzung.

Alle Boardmitglieder sind anwesend.

Appellation der L. U. 1596 St. Louis, Mo., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes Emil Kummer die Auszahlung des Sterbegeldes verweigernd. Die Appellation wird abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 224 Jacksonville, Fla., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. in der er den Anspruch Wm. Whites auf Arbeitsunfähigkeits-Benefit, zurückwies. Der Fall wird bis zum Eintreffen weiterer Information in der Sache, zurückgelegt.

Appellation der L. U. 180 Vallejo, Cal., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle Charles Gundersons, die Sterbegeldforderung abweisend. Die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten.

18. September.

Appellation der L. U. 636 Boise, Idaho, gegen die abschlägliche Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle C. W. Martenes, Sterbegeld betreffend. Der Board findet, daß die Forderung berechtigt ist, stößt die Entscheidung um und ordnet Auszahlung des Sterbegeldes an.

Beschwerde Fred. Kemps von L. U. 106 Des Moines, Iowa, über ungesetzliche Erwählung eines Delegaten zur Konvention. Wird an das Mandatprüfungs-Komite verwiesen.

Gesuch der L. U. 11 Cleveland, Ohio, um eine Geldbewilligung im Betrage ihrer Kopfsteuer für den Monat Juni, da die Bank in welcher die Gelder der L. U deponirt sind ihre Zahlungen eingestellt hat. Der G. S. wird angewiesen die Einsendung eines detaillirten Ausweises über die Finanzverhältnisse der L. U. einzufordern und die Angelegenheit vorläufig zurückgelegt.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 584 Rawhide, Nev., um finanzielle Unterstützung, aus Gründen die dem Board nicht klar erscheinen, wird zurückgelegt und eine Untersuchung der Lage der L. U. angeordnet.

19 September.

Appellation der L. U. 1367 Chicago, Jll., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S., in welcher er dem Mitgliede A. F. Belslew Frauensterbegeld verweigert. Wird abgewiesen.

Vorschläge der Staats-Konvention der V. V. der New England Staaten, Konstitutions-Veränderungen betreffen, werden an das Konstitutions-Komite verwiesen.

Gesuch der Colorado State Federation um Geldbewilligung zur Bestreitung der Verteidigungskosten in einem gegen die Federation eingeleiteten Gerichtsverfahren. Wird nicht gewährt.

Dem Hudson County, N. J., D. C. wird die weitere Summe von $1,000 als Streikunterstützung bewilligt.

21. September.

Die L. U.'en 1696 Juncos, Porto Rico, und 1114 Catona, Porto Rico, ersuchen um finanziellen Beistand und wird die Angelegenheit an den G. P. verwiesen mit der Weisung eine genaue Untersuchung der betreffenden Lokalverhältnisse einzuleiten und über deren Resultat zu berichten.

Dem Los Angeles, Cal., D. C. wird die weitere Summe von $1,000 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

Appellation der L. U. 210 Stamford, Conn., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. Die Sterbegeldforderung im Falle Fred. C. Boisners abweisend. Die Entscheidung wird verworfen und Auszahlung der Forderung angeordnet.

22. September.

Die Delegaten der L. U. 309 erscheinen vor dem Board um denselben darauf aufmerksam zu machen, daß der Verband der Wood Carvers gegenwärtig in New York eine Konvention abhält und empfehlen eine Aufforderung an letztere den Anschluß an die V. V. in Erwägung zu ziehen. Der G. S. wird angewiesen dieser Konvention die

Grüße der V. V. zu übersenden und sie zu ersuchen ein Komite zu ernennen um mit einem Komite der V. V. über eine Verschmelzung beider Organisationen zu beraten.

Von Elizabeth, N. J., läuft Ausweis über erhaltene und verausgabte Streikunterstützung ein und wird dem dortigen D. C. die weitere Summe von $500 bewilligt.

Der Fall Wm. White von L. U. 224 Jacksonville, Fla., wird nochmals erwogen und die Auszahlung der Arbeitsunfähigkeits-Benefit an obigen, angeordnet.

In Erledigung der Konventions-Resolution No. 25 wird der L. U. 171 Youngstown, Ohio, die Summe von $300 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

23. September.

Die, der Konvention seitens der Delegaten von Washington D. C. unterbreitete und an den Board verwiesene Resolution No. 45, wird dahin erledigt, daß $500 bewilligt werden und der G. P. ermächtigt wird weitere Hilfe zu leisten wenn er dies nach Untersuchung der lokalen Lage für nötig findet.

Betreffs der vom Baltimore, Md., eingereichten Resolution No. 26 erscheint der Vertreter von Baltimore und plaidert um die Bewilligung der gewünschten $2,500. Die Angelegenheit wird zurückgelegt bis in der Sache eine nähere Untersuchung stattgefunden hat.

Resolution No. 75 verlangt Entsendung eines Organisators nach New Orleans, La., welche verfügt wird.

Die Delegaten der L. U. 309 New York erscheinen zur Bekräftigung eines Gesuches ihrer L. U. um finanzielle Unterstützung in ihrem Bestreben die, unter der Kontrolle der Manufacturers' Association stehenden, Shops zu organisiren. Die Summe von $1,000 wird bewilligt und der G. P. ermächtigt L. U. 309 weitere $500 zugehen zu lassen wenn es die jeweiligen Umstände erfordern.

24. September.

Dem Jacksonville, Fla., D. C. wird die Summe von $500, der L. U. 660 Springfield, Ohio, $200, der L. U. 470 Tacoma, Wash., die Summe von $500, und den L. U.'en in Colorado wird in Erledigung der Resolution No. 73 die Summe von $500 zu Organisationszwecken bewilligt. Der Board empfiehlt außerdem die Entsendung eines Organisators nach Colorado für unbestimmte Zeit, die Gewährung weiterer Unterstützung für Tacoma, Wash., und beschließt, daß der G. P. die Verausgabung der bewilligten Beträge überwachen soll.

Die von L. U. 635 Boise, Idaho, gewünschte Entsendung eines Organisators wird erwogen und die Angelegenheit an den G. P. verwiesen.

Resolution No. 72, die Errichtung eines Sanitariums in Colorado Springs zur Aufnahme von, an Tuberkulose leidender, Mitglieder betreffend, wird dem neuen G. E. B. zur Erledigung überwiesen.

25. September.

In Erledigung der Resolutionen Nr. 43, 100 und 102 wird dem Philadelphia, Pa., D. C. die Summe von $1,000, dem Atlanta, Ga., D. C. $200 und der L. U. 644 Pekin, Ill., die Summe von $1,000 zu Organisationszwecken bewilligt. Die Delegaten der betreffenden Städte erscheinen vor dem Board im Interesse der den Resolutionen zu Grunde liegenden, wie oben gewährten Gesuche.

Der Board gibt den Resolutionen No. 44 und 99 seine Zustimmung und empfiehlt die baldmöglichste Entsendung eines Organisators nach Topeka, Kans., und eines solchen nach der Drillingsstadt Moline, Davenport und Rock Island, Ill.

28. September.

Dem Nashville, Tenn., D. C. wird die weitere Summe von $250 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

Die Frage der Schaffung eines Verteidigungs-Fonds, welche die Konvention dem Board zur Ausarbeitung eines Planes überwies, wird diskutirt und die Vorlage angenommen welche den Lokal-Union gegenwärtig zur Urabstimmung vorliegt.

Laut Resolution Nr. 101, wünscht L. U. 183 Peoria, Ill., einen Geldbewilligung im Betrage von $2,000 und die Entsendung eines Organisators nach diesem Orte. Der Board ersucht den G. P. sobald als tunlich einen Organisator dorthin zu senden.

Resolution Nr. 27, welche um Bewilligung von $3,000 zur Organisirung in den Staaten Washington, Oregon und Idaho nachsucht, wird ebenfalls dahin erledigt, daß der G. P. ersucht wird einen Organisator nach diesen Staaten zu senden.

Delegaten aus den Städten New York und Rochester, N. Y., erscheinen vor dem Board und ersuchen um finanziellen Beistand in einer Bewegung zur Verbesserung der Lohnverhältnisse in Haydens Shop in Rochester, da die Mitglieder obiger Städte unter der Konkurrenz dieses Shops schwer zu leiden haben. Der Board beschließt eine solche Bewegung, wenn sie von den Arbeitern des Shops ausgeht, moralisch und finanziell zu unterstützen je nachdem Berichte hierüber in der G. C. einlaufen.

29. September.

Dem Elizabeth, N. J., D. C. wird die weitere Summe von $600 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

L. U. 584 Rawhide, Nev., ersucht um Erlaubnis Subscriptionslisten an die L. U.'en versenden zu dürfen um mit deren Erös ihre, durch das Großfeuer in Mitleidenschaft gezogenen, Mitglieder zu unterstützen. Dem Gesuch wird nicht entsprochen, doch wird der L. U. zu diesem Zwecke die Summen von $50.00 angewiesen.

Eine Appellation der L. U. 300 Austin, Tex., Sterbegeld, im Falle M. Blounts betreffend, wird bis zur nächsten Vierteljahres-

Sitzung zurückgelegt, da sich die einschlägigen Papiere auf der G. O. befinden.

Teils zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder, teils zu Organisationszwecken werden folgende Bewilligungen gemacht:

L. U. 491 Corinth, N. Y., $100; L. U. 976 Bluefield, W. Va., $100; Wilmington, Del., D. C. $500; L. U. 670 West Blocton, Ala., $50.

Appellation der L. U. 10 Chicago, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S., in welcher er die Wiedereintragung Louis Fourniers in die Mitgliederliste als unzulässig erklärt. Diese Appellation wurde auf der Konvention eingereicht ohne vorher dem Board unterbreitet zu werden, und da sich die diesbezüglichen Papiere auf der G. O. befinden wird die Angelegenheit bis zur nächsten Sitzung zurückgelegt.

2. Oktober.

L. U. 1220 Fernie, B. C., Can., und der Los Angeles, Cal., D. C. senden Ausweise über die Verausgabung bewilligter Gelder ein, welche den Akten einverleibt werden.

Der G. S. unterbreitet die Versicherungspapiere zur Sicherung des G. O. Mobiliars für den Betrag von $5,000, welche für gut befunden und dem G. S. zur Aufbewahrung übergeben werden.

Von der föderirten, an dem Canadian Pacific Eisenbahner Ausstand beteiligten Gewerkschaften, lauft ein Situationsbericht ein welcher zu den Akten gelegt wird. Dasselbe geschieht mit einem Schreiben der Retail Clerks' Association das Gerichtsverfahren gegen die Colorado Federation of Labor betreffend.

Appellation der L. U. 606 Port Richmond, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen L. U. 1472 Rockville, Conn., die Aufnahme Jacob Pohls betreffend. Der Board schließt sich der Entscheidung an und weist die Appellation ab.

Appellation der L. U. 704 Quanah, Tex., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle G. T. Babbs gegen Appellanten. Wird aus den in der Entscheidung geltend gemachten Gründen abgewiesen.

Appellation J. J. Phares im Falle des Appellanten und der L. U. 105 Cleveland, Ohio, gegen den D. C. daselbst. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation W. M. Michaels im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 73 St. Louis, Mo. Die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation Meyer Goodmans gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 954 Boston, Mass., gegen Appellanten. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation Carl Mosers gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 206 Newcastle, Pa., gegen Appellanten. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation des New York City Joint D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 606 New York gegen Appellanten, wobei es sich um die Aufnahme, seitens der L. U. 606, eines Mitgliedes handelt das der Joint D. C. zurückgewiesen hattet. Die Entscheidung des G. P. bleibt zu Recht bestehen.

Der G. S. überreicht seine Bürgschaftspapiere, welche dem Vorsitzenden des Board zur Aufbewahrung eingehändigt werden.

Einem Beschlusse der Konvention gemäß wird sich der Board zunächst in Pittsburg, Pa., versammeln um die dortige Situation zu untersuchen und zur Beseitigung vorherrschender Mängel in der Organisation daselbst, Schritte zu tun. Der 26. Oktober wird als Tag des Zusammentritts in Pittsburg festgesetzt und diese Sitzung vertagt.

R. E. L. Connolly, Sekretär.

16. Oktober.

Der Board tritt in Pittsburg, Pa., in Sitzung.

Vorsitzender Schardt, Sekretär Connolly und die Mitglieder Watson, Post, Walquist und Foley sind anwesend.

Der Sekretär des Pittsburg D. C. und beide Geschäftsagenten erscheinen vor dem Board und machen detaillirte Angaben über den gegenwärtigen Stand der Organisation im Distrikt und die Lage im allgemeinen, wovon Notiz genommen wird.

Nach Anhörung von Komites des McKeesport, Pa., D. C.'s und des Monongahela Valley D. C.'s, wird jedem dieser Körper die Summe von $100 zu Organisationszwecken angewiesen und der G. P. ersucht, am 1ten März 1909 einen Organisator nach beiden Orten zu senden.

27. Oktober.

Den in Elizabeth, N. J., ausstehenden Mitgliedern wird die weitere Summe von $600, und den in Morristown, N. J., ausstehenden werden $150 bewilligt.

Ein Schreiben des Baltimore, Md., D. C. wünscht, daß sich der Board nach dieser Stadt verfüge und von dortigen, in Folge des letzten Ausstandes entstandenen, Verhältnissen persönlich Einsicht nehme. Der Board beschließt am 29. Oktober in Baltimore in Sitzung zu treten.

Auch Springfield, Ohio, wünscht eine kurze Tagung des Boards in jener Stadt, doch sieht sich der Board außerstande dem Wunsche zu entsprechen.

Der Baugewerks Centralkörper in Los Angeles, Cal., ersucht in einem Schreiben um Bewilligung einer Summe für Organisationszwecke. Da eine, seit Monaten vorsichgehende Agitation in dieser Stadt und Richtung von der G. O. finanziell unterstützt wird, wird das Schreiben einfach zu den Akten gelegt.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 467 Hoboken, N. J., um Stundung ihrer Kopfsteuer, wird nicht gewährt.

L. U. 183 Peoria, Ill., und L. U. 93 Ottawa, Can., senden Ausweis über verausgabte früher bewilligte Gelder ein.

Appellation der L. U. 300 Austin, Tex., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S., die Sterbegeldforderung im Falle M. Blounts abweisend. Die Entscheidung des G. S. wird aufrecht erhalten.

28. Oktober.

Komites der L. U.'en 251, 161, 230, 402, 1186, 890, 852, 237, 571, 288, 202, 1273, 142, 130, 1732 und 165 erscheinen eins nach dem andern vor dem Board und machen Angaben über den finanziellen und numerischen Stand ihrer L. U. sowie über die mißliche Lage des Distrikts und deren Ursachen.

Der Board wohnt am Abend dieses Tage einer Spezial Sitzung des D. C. bei und holt weitere einschlägige Information ein.

29. Oktober.

Die Situation in Pittsburg und Umgegend wird nochmals eingehend besprochen und der Board kommt bezüglich der Zustände in dieser Stadt zu folgendem Schlusse:

Nach Anhörung der Vertreter der verschiedenen, mit dem Pittsburg D. C. affilirten, L. U.'en und einer sorgfältigen Untersuchung der Gewerkslage, finden wir, daß Hunderte ehemaliger Mitglieder, die immer noch im Distrikt arbeiten, unter einer Strafe von $25 bis zu $80 stehen, und daß viele der Vertreter die vor dem Board erschienen und Angaben gemacht haben, der Ansicht sind, daß diese Geldstrafe erniedrigt werden sollte. Daß die von den L. U.'en erhobenen Beiträge, zwei oder drei derselben ausgenommen, viel zu niedrig sind indem diese nur 30 oder 50 Cents per Monat und Mitglied betragen. Daß die Eintrittsgebühr $20 beträgt, und nicht mehr denn 50 Prozent der im Distrikt beschäftigten Carpenter der V. B. angehören.

In Erwägung dieser Tatsachen kommt der Board zu dem Schlusse, daß, außer in Fällen wo sich ein früheres Mitglied schwer gegen die Gewerksregeln oder die Konstitution vergangen hat, und wenn die Interessen der V. B. nicht dadurch geschädigt werden, die Straffummen bedeutend erniedrigt werden sollten, um diese Gewerksgenossen wieder für die Organisation zu gewinnen und unter deren Kontrolle zu bringen. Es ist offenbar, daß die meisten dieser abtrünnigen Mitglieder nicht in der Lage sind, und für geraume Zeit nicht sein werden, diese Geldstrafen zu entrichten.

Wenn nun auch eine Eintrittsgebühr von $20 für eine Stadt wie Pittsburg als nicht so sehr hoch bezeichnet werden kann, so ist dieselbe doch zu hoch wenn man in Betracht zieht, daß tatsächlich eine Reorganisation stattzufinden hat. Der Board empfiehlt daher eine zeitweilige Erniedrigung der Eintrittsgebühr.

Die Erfahrung lehrt daß man bei einem Monatsbeitrage von 30 oder 50 Cents keine Organisation aufrecht erhalten kann; viel weniger noch kann man damit genügend Gelder ansammeln um die Interesse der Mitglieder zu wahren; noch ist es unter solchen Umständen möglich Gelder zur Abwehr der Angriffe der Arbeitgeber zu beschaffen noch um die Organisation, in Zeiten einer Krise, wie die jetzige, vor Verfall zu bewahren. Der Board empfiehlt daher, daß der Beitrag für den Pittsburger Distrikt auf monatlich 75 Cents Minimum erhöht werde.

In Anbetracht des niedrigen Standes der Organisation in Pittsburg und von der Ansicht ausgehend, daß hier eine durchgreifende Agitation und Reorganisation einsetzen muß, um das Gewerk wieder unter Kontrolle der V. B. zu bringen, empfiehlt der Board: der G. P. möge einen Organisator nach Pittsburg senden und denselben so lange dort belassen bis der Distrikt wieder vollständig organisirt ist.

Da zur Ausführung des Reorganisationswerkes, Gelder unbedingt erforderlich sind, bewilligt der Board hierfür vorlaufig die Summe von $1,000.

Der Board findet ferner, daß einige L. U.'en des Distrikts numerisch zu schwach sind um ihren finanziellen Verpflichtungen nachkommen zu können und empfiehlt, daß der D. C. die Frage der Verschmelzung dieser L. U.'en ernstlich in Erwägung ziehe.

Die Boardmitglieder reisen nach Baltimore ab und wohnen Abends einer Sitzung des D. C. bei, in welcher über die Situation in Baltimore berichtet wird.

30. Oktober.

Der Board befindet sich in Baltimore und tritt hier in Sitzung.

Die Situation in dieser Stadt wird erörtert und die Summe von $500 zu Reorganisirung bewilligt. Der G. P. wird ersucht einen Organisator nach Baltimore zu senden um dem D. C. bei dieser Arbeit an die Hand zu gehen.

Eine Einladung der L. U. 132 Washington, D. C., zum Besuche dieser Stadt und der Versammlung der L. U. am Abend dieses Tages, wird angenommen.

Der Board begibt sich zu obigem Zwecke nach Washington und hört Berichte über die Lage dieses Distrikts und den Stand der lokalen Organisation an.

31. Oktober.

Das Protokoll wird verlesen und angenommen und der Board vertagt sich um am 11. Januar 1909 in Indianapolis wieder zusammenzutreten.

R. E. L. Connolly, Sekretär.
Frank Duffy, Gen.-Sekretär.

Unsere letzte Convention.

(Eingesandt.)

Das alte Lied; aus 1,917 Lokal-Unionen nur 286 Delegaten! Man muß ja zugeben, daß diesmal die Geldfrage sehr schwerwiegend in Betracht kam; die gründlichste Ebbe herrscht in allen Kassen, ganz besonders aber in den Kassen der fortschrittlichen, deut-

schen Lokals, die seit der vorigen Herbst begonnenen Krisis bei verminderten Einnahmen durch Unterstützung ihrer Arbeitslosen vergrößerte Ausgaben hatten. Sodann die vom Centrum des Landes so entfernte Conventionsstadt Salt Lake City, für deren Hin und Rückfahrt allein schon 8 Tage Lohn und Unterhaltungskosten bezahlt werden mußten, nebst dem hohen Eisenbahnfahrpreise; all' dies kam namentlich für unsere östlichen Lokals in Betracht.

Aber eben das ist ja der Fluch der bösen Tat, daß fortwährend sie Böses muß gebähren. Weßhalb hat man die Niagara Falls Convention nicht besser beschickt? Dort konnte man verhindern, daß die diesjährige Convention in jene Gegend verlegt wurde.

Was würden wohl unsere radikalen Brüder sagen, wenn es einmal einer solchen, vom Zufall zusammengesetzten, Delegation in einer Convention einfiele, Vierfünftel der Mitgliedschaft das Recht, Delegaten zur Convention zu schicken, zu bestreiten, oder gar nehmen zu wollen!

Ich höre schon die entrüsteten Proteste gegen solche Rechtsschmälerung, und als Resultat wäre (man könnte ruhig 10 gegen 1 wetten) eine vollzählig beschickte Convention, die einem solchen Eingriff in unsere Repräsentationsrechte folgen würde. Uebrigens erleben wir dies Schauspiel in seiner ganzen Traurigkeit bei unseren politischen Wahlen, wo sich ja unser would-be radikales Element auch in jeder Hinsicht passiv verhält.

Aus einem in der N. Y. Volkszeitung erschienen Bericht, den von der Convention zurückkehrte Delegation abgaben, ist so wenig zu entnehmen, daß man sich enttäuscht davon abwenden muß.

Und dennoch behaupte ich, daß Fragen von weitgehendem Interesse dort vorlagen, und jedenfalls auch debattiert wurden, so zum Beispiel die Lehrlingsfrage, die Frage der Erhöhung der Beiträge, der Schaffung eines Verteidigungsfonds, einer Werkzeug-Feuerversicherungskasse, und last, but not least, der einzuführenden Altersspension.

Wenn alle hier erwähnten Vorlagen nicht in unserem Sinne erledigt wurden, an wem liegt da die Schuld?

Doch in erster Linie an den Nicht-Anwesenden, obwohl Berechtigten, und zweitens an der Passivität der Anwesenden, an deren Wurschtigkeit, die sie schon mit dem Gedanken abreisen läßt: „What's the use," wir können ja doch nichts ausrichten. Wer mit dieser Ueberzeugung nach einer Convention fährt, bleibe allerdings besser daheim.

Betrachten wir uns doch die einzelnen Fragen, die der Convention vorlagen: zuerst die Erhöhung der Beiträge. Deren Notwendigkeit, wenn man die Beschaffung von Altersunterstützungs und Verteidigungsfonds in Betracht zieht, ebenso wie deren Nützlichkeit lassen sich nicht bestreiten. Die Frage ist aber, ob die schlechten Zeiten den meisten Mitgliedern eine solche Erhöhung ermöglichen. Wäre die von 309 und andere New York Lokals gemachte Anregung der Suspendierung von Beiträgen arbeitsloser Mitglieder angenommen worden, dann könnte man die Frage ohne Weiteres mit Ja beantworten; unter gegenwärtigen Verhältnissen ist aber eine Erhöhung der Beiträge gleich beteutend mit der Verminderung der Mitgliederzahl unserer Lokals. Aus dem Berichte des Gen. Sekretärs sowohl wie des Gen. Schatzmeisters entnehme ich folgende Zahlen: Juli, 1907, $61,246; Mai, 1908, $43,431. Das heißt auf gut Deutsch, ein Drittel der Mitgliedschaft war, jedenfalls, in Folge der im Laufe des verflossenen Winters vorherrschenden Arbeitslosigkeit, unfähig, ihre Beiträge zu bezahlen. Hierzu kommen noch in Betracht Tausende von Mitgliedern, für die ihre Lokals die Beiträge vorstreckten, um sie ihre Rechte nicht verlustig gehen zu lassen.

Die schofelste Behandlung erfuhr die Lehrlingsfrage in der Convention. Die gemachten Vorschläge drehten sich augenscheinlich nur darum, die Lehrlinge vor der allzugroßen Ausbeutung seitens der Bosse und die Arbeiter selbst vor der Conkurrenz der Lehrlinge zu schützen; ein alter Standpunkt, der diesen Namen umsomehr verdient, als unsere Gewerkschaftsbewegung schon seit 30 Jahren auf demselben steht, und auch stehen bleibt. Von der Bekämpfung der von Unternehmern errichteten, oder zu deren Vorteil errichteten Scabschulen, genannt Tradesschools, war keine Rede, ebensowenig von, durch Staat oder Gemeinde zu errichtende Gewerbeschulen, die unter Leitung und Controlle der Lokal-Unions oder Distrikt-Councils zu stehen hätten. Das ist aber der

einzige Punkt von dem aus der Hebel in der Lehrlingsfrage anzusetzen wäre.

Kommen wir zu der Alterspensions-Vorlage; hier will ich gleich zugeben, daß es besser ist, wenn unsere 60 jährigen Mitglieder $150 pro Jahr Unterstützung erhalten, als wenn sie ihrer Hülflosigkeit überlassen bleiben. Aber das ist doch gar nicht die Frage, die der Convention eigentlich vorgelegen hat; außerdem ist die Bewilligung dieser Pension derartig verklausulirt, daß die Pension nur eine sehr geringen Anzahl Mitglieder in absehbarer Zeit zu Gute kommen wird. Was von der Convention verlangt wurde war eine aus dem allgemeinen Steuersäckel zu entnehmende, durch den Staat oder Bund zu entrichtende Alters und Invalidenpension, nach dem Muster Deutschlands, Englands, oder derjenigen, die seit mehreren Jahren dem französischen Parlamente seitens des dortigen Gewerkschaftsbewegung vorgelegten Unterstützungsgesetz, allerdings den hiesigen Verhältnissen angepaßten auszuzahlender Beträge. Die Vorlage der Convention ist eine Angelegenheit, die schließlich ein Jeder, der früh genug damit anfängt, mit jeder Lebensversicherungsgesellschaft abmachen kann, entspricht aber keineswegs dem Rechtsprinzip des altgewordenen Arbeiters auf Ernährung desselben durch die Gesellschaft, in deren Interesse er sich 40 oder mehr Jahre abgerackert oder gehungert hat.

Ungefähr eben so sieht es aus mit dem Anschluß auf internationalen Gebiete an die Holzarbeiter anderer Länder. Bei jedem internationalem Sozialisten Congresse treten stets die Vertreter verschiedener Gewerkschaften zusammen, d. h. sie benutzen die Gelegenheit ihres Beisammenseins, um die Verbände der einzelnen Länder enger zusammen zu schließen. Einem Versuche, dieses Beispiel nachzuahmen, ging man behutsam aus dem Wege, wenn ich auch dem Beschlusse des Gen. Board zum Teile zustimme, der es den Lokals erlaubt, zugereiste Mitglieder ohne Aufnahmegebühr zuzulassen, wenn diese nachweislich ein Jahr oder länger gutstehende Mitglieder einer bonafide Holzarbeitergewerkschaft waren, und solche Bücher oder Karten vorlegen können. Besser wäre es, wenn dieser Beschluß lauten würde, daß die resp. Lokals solche Zugereiste aufnehmen „müssen," und es deren Gutdünken nicht überlassen bleibt, da es heißt: „können."

Wie aus dem hier Angeführten ersichtlich ist, lag Material mehr als genügend zu fortschrittlicher Arbeit vor; daß kein besseres Resultat erzielt worden, lag zum Teil an der Indifferenz der Anwesenden, zum größten Teile aber an der Wurschtigkeit der nicht vertretenen mehr denn 1,500 Lokals unseres Verbandes.

Diese Abwesenheit ist nicht in jedem Falle zu entschuldigen; solchen Lokals, die in der Lage waren, Delegaten nach der Convention zu schicken, und es dennoch nicht taten, gereicht es zur Schande.

Hoffentlich geht bei der nächsten Convention der Antrag Guerins durch, der besagt, daß alle Reise und Hotelkosten der Delegaten aus der Generalkasse bestritten werden, dann fällt eine der hauptsächlichsten Entschuldigungen, die gleichzeitig auch die einzige begründete ist, weg; damit hört dann auch die Regierung unseres Verbandes durch eine lächerlich kleine Minorität auf.

A. Hans-Henryot,
Mitglied L. U. 148, Newark, N. J.

Found An Open Shop.

All his life in a union mine
He'd earned his daily bread;
They buried him in a union grave
When the union man was dead.

He had a union doctor,
And he had a union nurse;
He had a union coffin,
And he got a union hearse.

And then he went to heaven,
But to stay he didn't care;
He kicked because he said that some
Non-union men were there.

He went down to the other place
And produced his union card;
Then Satan threw an earnest face
And studied good and hard.

And then he laughed; his hands did rub
Till you'd thought he'd never stop;
"Lord bless your soul," said Beelzebub,
"This is an open shop."

—Peoria Weekly Gazette.

Words, like Nature, half reveal
And half conceal the soul within.

Union dues pay big dividends.

DEPARTMENT FRANCAIS

Les Decisions de notre Convention a Salt Lake City.

Le temps approche où notre organisation doit se décider par referendum vote, si elle se déclare d'accord avec les traveaux et les résolutions de cette convention.

Qu'on me permette, avant d'entrer en matière, d'exprimer mon profond dépit, en raison du trop petit nombre de délégués envoyé à ce congrès. Il est vraiment pitoyable qu'une organisation composée de 1,917 Locals, ne soit représentée à la convention que par 286 délégués.

C'est à peine, si nous pouvons accepter comme excuse, la pénurité dans nos trésors, et la distance peu raisonnée de la ville qui hebèrgeait la convention.

Mais passons, puisque nos remonstrances n'y sauraient rien changer au résultat.

On nous propose l'augmentation de nos côtisations; on nous explique, qu il nous faut un trésor d'un Million de dollars au moins, afins de pouvoir nous défendre avec plus de succès, en cas de grève générale ou d'un "lockout imposé par les patrons. C'est juste et je voterai des deux mains pour l'augmentation rendue nécessaire, vue le but à atteindre, si les temps s'améliorent, si nous cessons d'avoir la moitié, ou même les deux tiers de nos camarades trainant les rues faute de travail. Pourquoi n'à-t-on pas acceptée la proposition de nos camarades de New York, qui réclamaient la suspention de côtisations pour une certaine durée de chaumage? On ne tirera pas du pain d'une pierre ou de la farine d'un sac à charbon, pas plus que de l'argent d'une pôche vide.

Il nous faut un trésor plus fournie et plus important pour pouvoir payer une somme annuelle de $150. à nos camarades âgé de plus de soixante ans et incapables de subvenir eux mêmes à leurs besoins. Cela c'est bien; je serais le dernier à combattre un secours accordé aux invalides de notre organisation; mais, Camarades, je vous le demande, est ce là bien le vrai chemin d'accumuler les fonds necessaires pour ce faire? Je dis, non, non, et trois fois non. N'importe quelle compagnie d'assurance voudra payer une annuité de $150. si l'on paye une somme sufficante dans ses mains pendant la durée de 20 ans, et il n y aura pas tant de difficulté pour en obtenir le payment. Ce n'est donc pas par une augmentation des côtisations que nous devrons chercher à obtenir une caisse de pension pour nos vieux camarades, c'est en suivant l'exemple donné par nos frères en Allemagne, en France, et tout récement en Angleterre, qui exigent de leur gouvernement que l'Etat, c'est à dire la société dans laquelle nous vivons, nous doit les moyens necessaires pour vivre, lorsque l'âge, des accidents, ou les maladies nous empêchent la servir plus longtemps, après avoir travaillé pour elle commes des esclaves pendant toute notre vie.

Ce n'est donc pas par une augmentation de nos côtisations que cette caisse de retraite devra être subventionné; il est de notre devoir d'entreprendre une propagande fervente et permanente, dans le but d'accrocher cette dépense au gouvernement, à qui nous, les travailleurs seul, contrubuions d'année en année, à remplir les caisse de retraite aussi bien les caisses desquelles on paye les salaires de tous les fonctionaires de ce même gouvernement.

Mon conseil est donc: Commençons le payment des seccours à nos vieux et nos invalides, donnons les fonds nécessaires à cet effet à notre caisse générale, mais faisons de uotre mieux, afin que la société, c'est à dire, l'Etat, n'échappe plus longtemps de remplir son devoir.

Une question d'ordre secondaire, mais pour cela pas moins une question de principe, est l'admission facultative et sans frais d'admission, d'émigrants, qui auront été au moins pendant la dernière année de leur séjour dans leur pays membre d'une bona fidé organisation des travailleurs du bois, et en état de se légitimer comme tels.

Tout en acceptant cette décision comme un progrès, nous demandons d'avantage,

nous voudrions voir la U. B. entrer dans une entente internationale avec toutes les organisations de notre métier aussi tôt que possible. On nous a donné ce commencement, ce premier pas sur la route qui mene où nous voulons aller; acceptons le de bon coeur, quitte à reclamer d'avantage à la prochaine occasion.

Il y a des mois que nous avons entamé sur cette page, la question de l'apprentissage; la convention a discuter sur ce sujet, mais apparément sans grand fruit. On a plutôt discuté à coté, la coté de la défense contre l'abus des apprentis, en leur qualité de concurrent des ouvriers du métier; la question des écoles manuelles à instituer par l'Etat, ou la municipalité, et leur mise sous le contrôle des organisations ouvrières, tel que cela exist en France et ailleurs, a été laissé de coté. C'est donc à recommencer à la prochaine occasion, et ne pas abandonner avant d'avoir obtenu ce que nous voulons.

L'établissement d'une caisse d'assurance contre l'incendie, pour nos outiles, est chose tellement nécessaire, surtout pour les menuisiers et ébénistes travaillant constamment dans l'atelier ou la fabrique, qu'il n'est guère urgent de recommander la résolution d'une manière spéciale.

Par contre, une résolution, présenté par l'Union de Troy, N. Y., et qui a été repoussé, méritait une considération plus favorable. Le délégué Guerin, notre 1er V. P. G., a demandé au nom de sa Local, qu'aux futures conventions, qui devraient être tenus à la ville où réside le quartier général, que les frais de transport et d'entretien pendant leur séjour, de tout délégué, n'importe d'où il viendra, serait portés par le trésor général c'est à dire aux frais communs. Ce ne serait que juste, car sous le système actuel une Union Locale, laquelle par suite de grandes dépenses, occasionnés par des grèves, des lockouts, des crises comme celle que nous subissons actuellement, ou pour toute autre raison, perd, de par sa pauvreté, son droit de réprésentation.

Quand une convention doit se tenir à l'Ouest de Chicago, toutes les Locals Est de Buffalo, et comptant moins de 100 membres, sont mis hors d'état de s'y faire réprésenter; de même au cas opposé la même difficulté se trouve pour les Unions Ouest de Chicago; et avec l'étendue de notre territoire et l'extension de notre organisation, leur nombre est si grand qu'il affecte dans chaque cas plus de la moitié de notre organisation.

La plus simple justice, le sens démocratique, et l'intérêt de la Fraternité nous commande donc de changer un système qui permet, comme cette fois ci, que moins d'un cinqieme de nos membres soit en droit et pouvoir de conseiller et gouverner la grande majorité de notre grande organisation.

On nous dira bien que le vote général, le referendum, peut remédier cela, puisqu'aucune résolution n'entre en droit sans avoir été accepté par ce vote général.

Cela n'est pas exacte, car si nous admettons cette thèse nous pourrions tout aussi bien supprimer les conventions elle-mêmes. A la convention, nos délégués entendent et soumettent le pour et le contre de chaque question, et il est aussi bien possible qu'après débats un délégué change son opinion, qu'il est capable de faire changer par son raisonement l'avis des autres.

En résumé, avec toutes ces imperfections, malgré toutes les divergences d'opinion que nous pouvons concevoir sur ce congrès, je le considère comme un nouveau et grand pas fait en avant. Puissent ses successeurs continuer la marche vers le progrès, à l'avantage de notre Fraternité et au profit du prolétariat en général, il n'y aura pas a regretter l'argent dépensé.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Les Lois Sont Contre Les Pauvres

Le juge Cleland, de Chicago, dénonçait dernièrement les lois de cette ville en ces termes:

"Les lois criminelles de Chicago sont surtout appliquées aux pauvres. Chaque année, des milliers de personnes sont punies, qui seraient acquittées si elles avaient de l'argent pour se défendre. L'an dernier, plus de 7,000 hommes ont été en prison pour avoir violé l'une ou l'autre des 5.000 ordonnances de cette ville. La compagnie de chemin de fer Illinois Central a été condamnée la semaine passée à une amende de $50 pour avoir violé la loi et gagné $150.000 en ce faisant. 50 pour cent des cas sont déterminés par l'usage et non par la justice. Et voilà pourquoi les crimes augmentent trois fois plus vite que notre population."

Un beau régime vraiment, que le régime capitaliste.—L'Union Des Travailleurs.

HUTCHINSON, WM. H., of L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal.

ELAM, E. H., of L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa.

MACE, OTTO, of L. U. 1214, Walla Walla, Wash.

KRAMER, MRS., wife of Frank J. Kramer of L. U. 1640, San Francisco, Cal.

By buying strictly union label goods; by decreasing the supply of union-made goods, you increase the demand and render aid and benefit to the union men who work to produce them. That gives men work and more means by which they can aid you in return.

All that monopoly wants is a chance.

A union card is the best recommendation any honest workingman can carry in his pocket, and employers are recognizing the fact to a greater extent each succeeding year, month, week and day.

The poor is hated even of his neighbor; but the rich hath many friends.—Bible.

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9785	Mrs. Beulah J. Ritter...	72	$ 50.00
9786	Mrs. Catherine Moore..	87	50.00
9787	Mrs. Elizabeth Wetzel..	87	50.00
9788	Mrs. Mary E. Rutledge.	123	50.00
9789	David Humbert	142	200.00
9790	Patrick J. Fagan.....	575	50.00
9791	Mrs. Mary E. Matthews	750	50.00
9792	T. J. Wiley (dis.).....	1072	300.00
9793	Chas. M. Martinas (bal.)	635	100.00
9794	Mrs. Marian Anderson..	51	50.00
9795	Albert Augustine	171	200.00
9796	Mrs. Lorena N. Detwiler	321	50.00
9797	J. W. Lewis	602	50.00
9798	Wm. Quinn	1453	200.00
9799	Mrs. Gertrude Mikkelson	7	50.00
9800	Jacob S. Springer	8	200.00
9801	Mrs. Alice Kracht.....	9	25.00
9802	Herman Knorr	355	200.00
9803	Ivers Ivers	361	50.00
9804	George Welzmueller ...	440	200.00
9805	Wm. Capp	476	50.00
9806	Christopher Schmidt ...	476	200.00
9807	Mrs. Helen McMahon...	482	50.00
9808	Chas. W. Hayter.....	595	50.00
9809	Mrs. Maud Wolf.....	628	50.00
9810	Mrs. Nanna A. Jones...	716	50.00
9811	Mrs. Linna G. Timoney.	810	25.00
9812	Mrs. Barbara E. Yoch.	905	50.00
9813	R. C. Ganaway	1007	200.00
9814	Edward F. Burton.....	1049	200.00
9815	Mrs. Lena Ronark.....	1369	50.00
9816	Julius Takacs	1560	162.00
9817	Fred C. Boisner.....	210	200.00
9818	Thomas Lynch	103	200.00
9819	Edward H. Goddard....	407	200.00
9820	John Dailey	499	200.00
9821	Mrs. Eva C. Blickhahn.	1317	50.00
9822	J. C. Ralls (dis.).....	1624	100.00
9823	Isaac D. Brokaw	25	50.00
9824	Mrs. Ama Eastland...	55	50.00
9825	Herbert H. Holcombe...	158	50.00
9826	George Kern	172	200.00
9827	Isaac Hart	224	200.00
9828	Mrs. Carrie Maloy	229	50.00
9829	S. P. Compton	316	50.00
9830	Mrs. Nellie Snyder.....	374	50.00
9831	John Horgan	386	200.00
9832	John Padgurr (dis)....	465	300.00
9833	Charles Nelson	586	200.00
9834	Wm. F. Marsh	888	50.00
9835	Joseph Glass	954	200.00
9836	Morris Jones	1002	200.00
9837	John Doyle	13	178.00
9838	W. G. Metheny (dis)...	169	400.00
9839	Fritz Peter	1784	50.00
9840	Geo. W. Hornbuckle....	561	200.00
9841	Nathan A. Como (dis.).	1354	300.00
9842	Mrs. Maria Galloway...	10	50.00
9843	John Peterson	10	200.00
9844	Mrs. Marie R. Houle...	43	50.00
9845	Mrs. Amelia Carr	55	50.00
9846	Harry F. Port.....	80	200.00
9847	Wm. Menzel	105	50.00
9848	Newton Hart	125	200.00
9849	Geo. Moshier, Jr.....	301	200.00
9850	Mrs. Dagmar Silldorf..	457	50.00
9851	John Bousnes	521	50.00
9852	Mrs. Mary E. Jones....	894	50.00
9853	Alfred Ruth	1011	200.00
9854	Otto Mace	1214	200.00
9855	James Mooney (dis.)...	9	300.00
9856	Richard Gartin	468	200.00
9857	Arlo Schrader	24	50.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't
9858	Mrs. Elizabeth Gasper..	62	50.00
9859	Mrs. Anna Hartman...	87	50.00
9860	H. W. Larsen.....	181	153.00
9861	Mrs. Mary Pertell.....	526	50.00
9862	Jud. Warren Evarts....	1015	200.00
9863	Thomas Thulin	1265	50.00
9864	Charles Carlson	1451	200.00
9865	Clarence E. Carley.....	1626	200.00
9866	G. Harkinson	12	200.00
9867	Jas. E. Corcoran (dis.).	33	400.00
9868	Mrs. Mary F. Matheson.	33	50.00
9869	George Powderly.....	220	200.00
9870	Wm. Baker (dis.).....	352	400.00
9871	Cornelius Flaherty	382	200.00
9872	Mrs. Lena Weidman ...	427	50.00
9873	Mrs. Ina I. Snodgrass..	652	50.00
9874	Mrs. C. M. Turrentine..	696	50.00
9875	Mrs. E. (Fortier) Gingras	730	50.00
9876	Gideon Potter	944	50.00
9877	Mrs. Marie V. Demers..	1127	25.00
9878	Mrs. Evelyn Grace Jones	1187	50.00
9879	John A. Lagerborg.....	1824	200.00
9880	E. H. Elam	1835	50.00
9881	Mrs. Grace French	75	50.00
9882	Mrs. Calista A. Vincent.	444	50.00
9883	Richard Vanderbilt	1162	50.00
9884	Alexander Umbarger ...	1712	50.00
9885	Mrs. Anna E. Frank...	1272	50.00
9886	Mrs. Augusta E. Carlson	1	50.00
9887	Mrs. Clara Francis	1	50.00
9888	Mrs. Clara Bochner....	58	50.00
9889	Henry Hardy	211	200.00
9890	Andrew J. Holmes	235	200.00
9891	Wm. J. Higgins.....	265	200.00
9892	Edward Cuddeback, Sr.	453	200.00
9893	R. L. Kelley.....	515	200.00
9894	Mrs. Cecelia B. Moyer..	515	50.00
9895	Albin Tamme (dis.)....	692	400.00
9896	Mrs. Mary L. Spaulding	766	50.00
9897	E. W. Waldron	1764	200.00
9898	Paul T. Erickson	98	200.00
9899	P. Rask	7	200.00
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9925	George Dobbin	617	200.00
9926	Mrs. Anna M. Dean ...	716	50.00
9927	E. F. Tryon	22	200.00
9928	E. F. Stites	119	50.00
9929	Ben Seymore	224	200.00
9930	Albert W. Radcliffe....	892	200.00
9931	Mrs. Lucretia A. Young	1107	50.00
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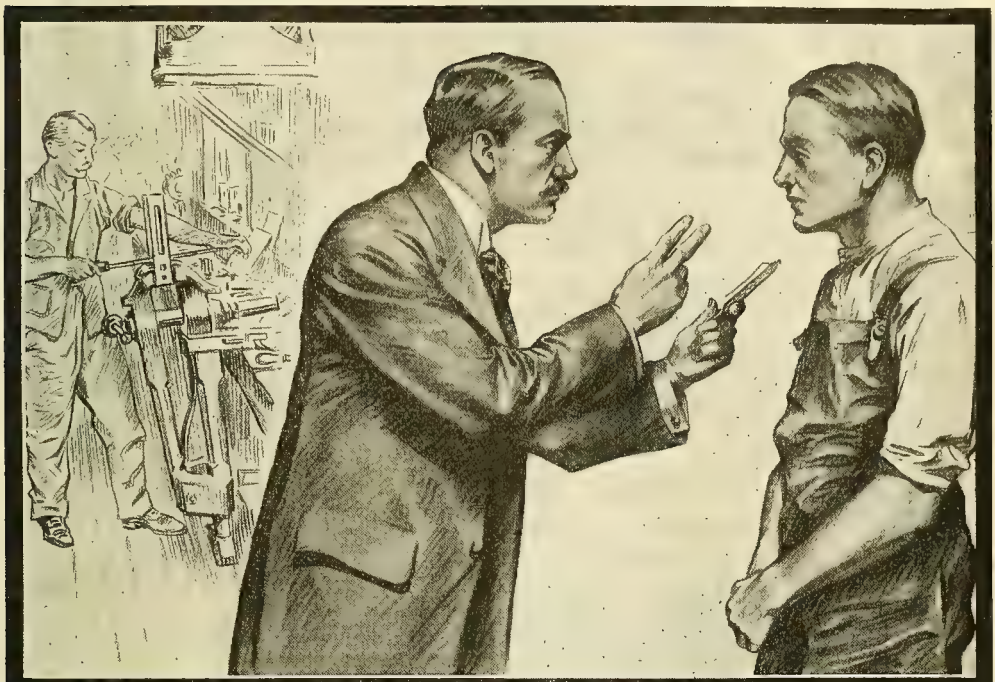

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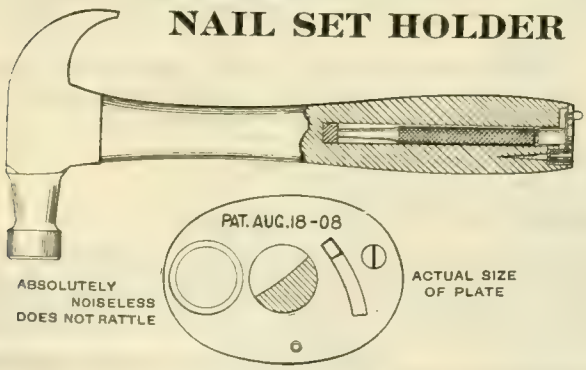

DON'T LOSE YOUR NAIL SET

It is NOT wearing out the pockets of your clothes.
NOT mixed up with the nails in your apron pockets.
NOT in the basket or tool chest when wanted.
NOT lost among the shavings.

It is always in your hand available for instant use.

To Operate—Hold hammer in right hand, press spring with thumb of left hand. Nail Set will drop into your palm ready for use. To replace, simply place Nail Set in hole and give a quick shove. The attachment can not be injured by falling or striking on end of hammer handle.

Sold by all Hardware Dealers, or mailed to any address upon receipt of 25c. Stamps accepted.

The Peerless Specialty Co.
77 N. Water St., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET

Sold by the Trade

You can get a cheaper Saw Set than the Taintor Positive because they make them cheaper. You cannot get a better one because better ones are not made.

TRY IT If you like it tell others If you don't like it tell US

Send for our free circular

"Hints on the Care of Saws."

JOHN H. GRAHAM & CO., Sole Agents, 113 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK

Get What You Ask For

It's easy enough, Mr. Union Man, if you insist. When your dealer tells you he is unable to get a laundered shirt with the Union Label, he knows better.

"THE BEST DOLLAR SHIRT IN THE WORLD"

UNION MODEL TRADE INDIANAPOLIS MARK SHIRT MADE

is extensively advertised and he is side stepping because he has to pay a few cents a dozen more for the Union Made article to sell at the same price.

When we ask you to wear Union Label shirts we can assure you there is no better shirt on the market at the same price, with or without the Label. Our employees work eight hours a day, have a pleasant place to work and make good wages. Will you help us keep them in employment?

If your dealer will not furnish the Model Shirt, we will send them to any place in the United States or Canada at $1.00 each, carrying charges prepaid. All Model Shirts bear the Label of the United Garment Workers of America.

MODEL SHIRT COMPANY
CENTURY BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
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"OHIO" TOOLS and get the BEST?

They are made right from best materials and cost you no more than inferior tools that take up valuable time when you can least spare it. Write for Catalogue No. U.

OHIO TOOL CO.
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THE LIGHTNING ESTIMATOR
is now ready. Enlarged and brought up to date. Teaches you to estimate house work in an easy, rapid, accurate and practical manner. Gives actual cost of each separate part of the labor and material. Guards against errors and ommissions. Based on actual experience not theory. Quickest reliable method in use to-day. Now is the time to post yourself on this vital part of the business.

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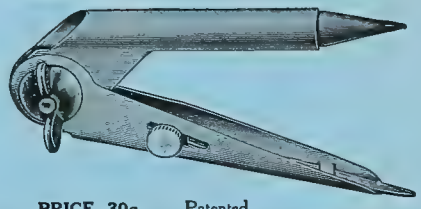
This is what you have been looking for

The Improved "Gem Scriber"



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Useful to all mechanics—carpenters especially. Takes the place of the compass, and being very small (cut is two-thirds of actual size), it can be carried in the vest pocket. ¶ Ask your "Hardware Dealer" for it. If he does not carry them in stock insist that he get it for you. Manufactured exclusively by

F. BRAIS & CO., 1349 90th St., N. E.
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If You Thoroughly Know Your Trade There is No Better Sawset Made than The No. 11 SAWSET

IT WILL SET HAND, BAND AND JIG SAWS, ANY WIDTH AND NOT OVER 16 GAUGE

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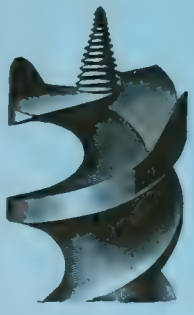
CHAS. MORRILL, BROADWAY-CHAMBERS, **NEW YORK**



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Genuine have "RUSSELL JENNINGS" stamped in full on the round of each bit

FOR SALE BY ALL HARDWARE DEALERS

RUSSELL JENNINGS MANUFACTURING CO.

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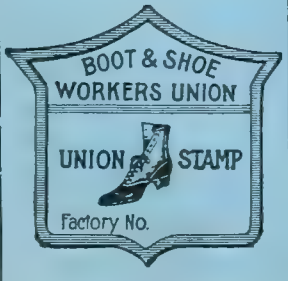

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